

THE
HISTORY OF WOBURN,

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASS.

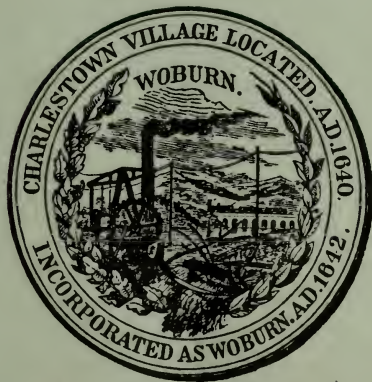
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CHARLESTOWN, IN 1640, TO
THE YEAR 1860.*

BY SAMUEL SEWALL, M.A.

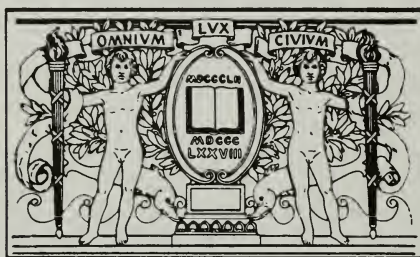
OF BURLINGTON, MASS., SOMETIME PASTOR OF THE CHURCH THERE.

WITH A MEMORIAL SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR

BY REV. CHARLES C. SEWALL.



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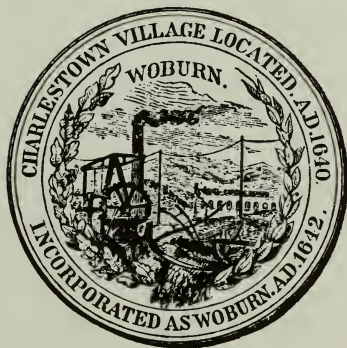
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CHAPTER XI.

Ordination of Rev. Josiah Sherman. — Death of Rev. John Fox. — Reunion of Third Parish with the First. — Rev. Josiah Cotton dismissed, and Third Church disbanded. — Col. Roland Cotton. — Enlargement of First Parish meeting-house. — Woburn in French War, 1755-1763. — Memorials of events in that war by Woburn men. — Dismission of Rev. Mr. Sherman.

THE last chapter of this History of Woburn closed with an account of the death of Rev. Edward Jackson, junior pastor of the First Church. This event occurred September 24, 1754. For above a year previous, in consequence of his declining health, and of the age and infirmities of the senior pastor, Rev. John Fox, the pulpit of the First Church had been supplied by preachers from abroad, at the cost of the parish. And it continued to be so supplied for some weeks after Mr. Jackson's death, without any special reference to the settlement of a colleague with Mr. Fox. But at a meeting, January 6, 1755, the parish took some preliminary steps to this important end. They directed their committee, for the supply of the pulpit, to employ Messrs. Aaron Putnam, Jonas Clark and Stephen Minot, graduates of Harvard College, who had recently commenced preaching, two Sabbaths each; and when these gentlemen had severally completed the term of their respective engagements, the parish gave direction for their continued employment among them, three Sabbaths each in succession; and at a meeting, June 18th, they attempted to make choice of one of them for their minister. But as commonly happens in such cases, the attempt was without effect. Each of the three candidates appears to have had a party among the people in his favor; the vote was a divided one; and there being no prospect of union in either of them, they were all three discharged from further service in Woburn.¹ Mr. Putnam was settled not long after at Pomfret, Conn. as Mr. Clark was in

¹ Records of First Parish, Woburn, Vol. II., pp. 11, 15, 20, 21.

Lexington, Mass. Mr. Minot, a son of the venerated "Master" Timothy Minot of Concord, received and accepted a call to the pastoral care of a church in Portland, Maine, in 1759; but died before the day appointed for his ordination arrived.²

The gentleman next employed to preach here as a candidate for settlement, was Mr. Nathaniel Potter, a native of Elizabethtown, N. J., and a graduate of Princeton College, N. J., 1753. At a parish meeting, July 2, 1755, the committee for supplying the desk was directed to hire him for three Sabbaths; the engagement then entered into was subsequently prolonged twice; and the last time, Mr. Potter was requested by the committee (agreeably to instructions from the parish) "to tarry a few days" in the place, in order that he and the people might become better acquainted. At a meeting, September 22, 1755, the parish (in concurrence with the church) chose Mr. Nathaniel Potter for their "Gospel minister"; voted to give him a salary of £80 per annum, and £133 6s. 8d. settlement; and then, after appointing their standing committee, jointly with the committee of the church, to inform Mr. Potter of their choice of him to the ministry, they adjourned their meeting to October 20th. But at this adjourned meeting, Mr. Potter returned a negative answer to their invitation. Upon the 19th day of November following, 1755, he was ordained the pastor of the church in Brookline, Mass., and after sustaining that relation a term short of four years, he was dismissed June 17, 1759.³

But though the citizens of Woburn First Parish, had been thus twice disappointed in their hopes of obtaining a settled minister, yet they still persevered in their efforts to this end. Nor were these efforts long without success. At their meeting, October 20th, above referred to, after voting to leave it with their committee to supply the pulpit at their discretion till further orders, they adjourned for a fortnight, to November 3d. But before that day arrived, Mr. Josiah Sherman, a graduate of the same college with Mr. Potter, and very probably by his

² Shattuck's History of Concord, p. 247.

³ Parish Records. American Quarterly Register, Vol. VIII., p. 42.

recommendation, appears to have come to Woburn, and to have preached one or more Sabbaths, by invitation of the committee. At the adjourned meeting, November 3d, the parish voted to request Mr. Sherman to preach for them as a candidate for settlement, and to tarry in town; and appointed a numerous committee to communicate this their request. By this committee, Mr. Sherman immediately signified to the parish his compliance with their request, and so acceptable did his subsequent services prove, that all hearts seem to have been at once united in his favor. At a parish meeting, December 1st, only four weeks from the time he agreed to preach as a candidate, a call was given Mr. Sherman, apparently unanimous, to settle in Woburn. In this deeply interesting proceeding, the church took the lead, casting twenty-four votes in favor of Mr. Sherman. The parish then concurred, by a vote of eighty-three, in the choice of the church; voted, to grant Mr. Sherman a settlement of £133 6s. 8d., lawful money of this Province, and an annual salary of £80 "so long as he shall carry on the work of a Gospel Minister in said Parish:" and having chosen a committee to inform him of these votes, adjourned their meeting to December 22d. On that day, Mr. Sherman communicated his acceptance of the call given him: upon which the parish fixed upon January 28, 1756, as the day of ordination; and then, at an adjournment of one week, December 29th, voted as follows:

1. To accept the offer, made by Mr. Benjamin Flagg, of his house, for the entertainment of the Council; and voted, that Lieut. William Tay, Mr. Nathan Richardson and Mr. Zebadiah Wyman be a committee to provide for the Council there.

2. "Voted by said Parish that the following Ministers and their Churches be sent unto, to assist in the Ordination of Mr Josiah Sherman:

viz: the Rev^d Mr Appleton of Cambridge,
 Mr Dunbar of Stoughton,
 Mr Turell of Medford,
 Mr Hobby, Reading,
 Mr Cook, Menotomy [West Cambridge,]
 Mr Morrill, Wilmington,
 Mr Bridge, Chelmsford,
 Mr Carnes, Stoneham,
 Mr. Jones, Woburn, 2d Parish,
 Mr Potter, Brookline."

3. "Then chose a committee of two, Mr Benjamin Wyman and Mr Jabez Richardson, to assist Mr Sherman in drawing up the Letters missive to the above Churches.

4. Requested Josiah Johnson Esqr. "to get Mr Sherman's Letter of Recommendation from the Church in Milford in Connecticut."⁴

Agreeably to arrangements cited above, Mr. Sherman appears to have been first admitted by Letter, as a member into the First Church of Woburn; and then to have been ordained its pastor, January 28, 1756, the day appointed. For, at the annual parish meeting, March 8, 1756, it was voted that they would raise £80 to pay Mr. Sherman's salary the present year, "which began Jan^y 28th, 1756"; and £133 6s. 8d. to pay his settlement.⁴

The ordination of Mr. Sherman was soon followed by the death of the senior pastor, Rev. John Fox, who deceased December 12, 1756, when about seventy-eight years of age.

He was the eldest son of his immediate predecessor at Woburn, Rev. Jabez Fox; and was probably born at Cambridge, where his father resided, and occasionally preached, before he was settled at Woburn, in 1679. He was graduated at Harvard College, 1698; took charge of the grammar school in Woburn in 1700; and apparently continued in that employment at his father's death, in February 1702-3. Shortly after that event, he was invited to preach three months upon probation in his father's place; at the expiration of this term, his engagement was prolonged to three months more, and then receiving an invitation to settle, which he accepted, he was ordained over the church and town of Woburn, November 17, 1703. For twenty years, his services were acknowledged with frequent tokens of acceptance and success: such as repeated voluntary grants from the town, in addition to his salary. But then, his health began to fail, so that he was often indisposed and unable to preach; which brought the town under the unwelcome necessity, first, of frequently hiring preaching from abroad, and then of settling a colleague; and for the last fifteen years of his life, he was totally blind. The loss of health and sight, however, did not wholly put a period to his usefulness. While

⁴ Parish Records, Vol. II., pp. 22-24, 26.

laboring under these great discouragements, he still occasionally preached; "and often catechised the youth of his parish, who use to resort to his house for this purpose, and to receive his pious counsels and exhortations." In Alden's notice of him, in his *Collection of Epitaphs*, two sermons of Mr. Fox from 1. Samuel xiv. 15, occasioned by the great earthquake October 29, 1727, are spoken of, as then extant.

Mr. Fox married Mary, daughter of Hon. Edward Tyng, (one of Sir Edmund Andros' Council, 1687) who having been appointed Governor of Annapolis, in Nova Scotia, "was captured by the French in his passage to that place, carried into France, and there died. Mrs. Fox survived her husband; and died in Woburn February 1764." Their children were,

1. John, born 13 February, 1703 [1703-4]; "who in early life went to Ireland to live with a wealthy relative."

2. Jabez, born 25 May, 1705, graduated at Harvard College, 1727; studied theology, and commenced preaching; but, on account of feeble health, relinquished his profession; settled at Falmouth [Portland], where he spent an honorable and useful life, and was for a number of years a member of the Provincial Council of Massachusetts. He died 7 April, 1755, in the fiftieth year of his age. Anna, his first wife, died and was buried at Woburn, August 5, 1746, aged forty-five years. For a second wife, he married Ann, widow of Phinehas Jones, who died June 9, 1758, aged forty-three.

3. Mary, born 26 October, 1706: married to Rev. Hebijah Weld, of Attleborough, October 17, 1728.

4. Edward, born 26 October, 1708: lost at sea, in his passage to England.

5. Thomas, born 7 April, 1711; a goldsmith at Boston.

6. Judith, born 10 August, 1712; married to Rev. Nathan Stone, of Southborough, October 31, 1734, being his second wife.

7. Jonathan, born 26 March, 1716: married to Ruth Carter, August 17, 1737; lived and died at Woburn, where he was known as Col. Jonathan Fox.⁵

⁵ Woburn Town Records. Woburn Records of Births, etc. Alden's Epitaphs, Vol. I., No. 238, and Vol. II., No. 321. Rev. Joseph Green's Diary, in Collections of William Gibbs, Esq.

Shortly after the death of Rev. Mr. Jackson, in 1754, and before that of Rev. Mr. Fox, in 1756, an effort was commenced to re-unite the Third Religious Society in Woburn with the First, which eventually proved successful. As the unhappy differences between those reverend gentlemen and their respective partisans had led to the establishment of the Third Society, so at the death of Rev. Mr. Jackson, one main reason for its continuance was removed. Accordingly, at a legal meeting of the First Parish on Monday, April 14, 1755, Dea. Samuel Eames, Lieut. William Tay, Mr. Josiah Johnson, Mr. Oliver Richardson and Mr. Isaac Snow were chosen a committee to treat with a committee of the Third Parish on the subject of a re-union with the First. This committee of the First Parish reported, after an adjournment of one hour, that "*the Third Parish say they are willing to unite with the First.*" Whereupon it was voted by the First Parish, "that they stand ready and willing (upon their desire) to receive the Third Parish into union upon reasonable & equitable terms: and desire their disposition thereunto in the like manner." And at a subsequent meeting of the Third Parish, April 28, 1755, they voted that they were "willing and desirous to unite with the First Parish in said Town on such terms as the said Parishes shall agree on." But though both parties were thus ready to signify, that a re-union would be acceptable to them, yet it was found very difficult to agree on the precise terms. At an adjourned meeting of the First Parish, May 21, 1755, they voted the following proposal to the Third, viz: That they will let the "Third Parish in Woburn come into their new Meeting House in common with them, in case they will first pay their full proportion of cost of building their new Meeting House: allowing those persons to hold their pews and seats that will not give them up: provided other grievances shall be removed and satisfied." On the other hand, the Third Parish, at a meeting on the same day with the above, passed the following vote. "May 21, [1755] Voted in the Third Parish in Woburn, that they stand ready and willing to pay their just proportion (with the First Parish in said Town) of what the new Meeting House is worth: Provided

they can come into said House upon an equal right with the First Parish: and in case the Parishes cannot agree on what the said House is worth, they are willing to leave the matter to men mutually chosen.

Test. JOHN LEATHE, Parish Clerk."

But neither of these two offers was satisfactory to the party to whom it was made. And yet the project of reunion was too advantageous to both parishes to be abandoned or lost sight of. The Third Parish, in particular, found new and strong incentives to continue their efforts for a reunion with the First, in the departure from them of their own minister, and in the settlement over the First Parish of Rev. Mr. Sherman, in 1756. Hence numerous meetings were held, and various proposals were made by both parishes to secure this desirable object, during the years 1756, 1757 and 1758. But nothing effectual was done till March 1759. On the first day of that month, the Third Parish voted as follows:

"Woburn, March the first, 1759. Voted in the Third Parish in said Town, that we of the Third Parish in said Town are willing to unite with the First Parish in said Town, on the following terms. viz: That we will pay into the Treasury of the said First Parish Fifty two Pounds towards the Rev. Mr Sherman's salary in twelve months from the date hereof: Likewise we are willing to be taxed and pay with you of the First Parish towards the Rev. Mr Sherman's salary from the 28th day of January last (1759): Provided the First Parish mutually petition the General Court with us, to be incorporated into one Parish: p. JOHN LEATHE, Parish Clerk." ⁶

At an adjourned meeting of the First Parish, on the same day as the above, at Mr. James Fowle's, Innholder, voted as follows:

"Having received a Vote from the Third Parish, Voted that they will accept of the vote passed this day in the Third Parish in said Town, in order for uniting the said two Parishes, and be incorporated into one Parish: and chose Josiah Johnson Esq'. Lt. William Tay and Mr. Isaac Snow to be a Committee

to join with a Committee of the said Third Parish to petition the Great & General Court that they may be so united.”⁶

In fulfilment of their appointment, the joint committee of both parishes petitioned the General Court to unite them again; and the Court passed on their petition as follows:

“MARCH 28, 1759.

“A Petition of Josiah Johnson and others in behalf of the First and Third Parishes in Woburn, setting forth, that heretofore they were the First Parish in that Town, but by means of some unhappy contentions were divided and made two separate Parishes: That as these contentions with the causes of them are removed, and as the said Third Parish is destitute of a Minister, both Parishes are desirous of reuniting and being made the First Parish in Woburn upon certain terms mentioned in said Petition, And praying that they may be united accordingly:

“In the House of Representatives: *Voted*, that the Prayer of the Petition be granted, and that the said First and Third Parishes in Woburn, aforesaid be and hereby are to all intents and purposes reunited, incorporated and erected into one intire Parish or Precinct, and henceforward to be the First Parish or Precinct in Woburn aforesaid, in the same manner as it was before the division thereof into two Parishes: And that the Inhabitants thereof be henceforward invested with the like privileges, Immunities and Powers that any other Parishes or Precincts within this Province are invested withal, any Law or Order to the contrary notwithstanding.

“Provided, nevertheless, that the said Third Parish shall by the first day of March next pay and deliver into the Treasury of the said First Parish the sum of Fifty two Pounds of lawful money of this Province toward the yearly Salary of the present Minister of the aforesaid First Parish, which became due on the 27th day of January last, and from that day forward to be jointly taxed with the said First Parish for their Minister’s Salary, and all other Parish or Precinct charges.

“Provided, also, that each of the Parishes aforesaid may and shall severally adjust, settle and finish their own proper Parish Accounts and Affairs, and pay and discharge their several debts respectively due from them, as heretofore they might have done; and be and hereby are fully impowered for those ends and purposes

to lay and impose suitable taxes upon the Polls and Estates within their respective parishes sufficient therefor, and may sue and be sued (for any debts already contracted) by the name of the First or Third Parish, in the same manner as if they had not been thus reunited and incorporated together.

“ In Council : Read and Concurred.

“ Consented to by the Governor.” ⁷

By this act of the Legislature, the reunion of the two parishes, so much desired by both parties, and of such mutual advantage to both, was legally accomplished, after a separation of fifteen years. Agreeably, however, to the last provision of the Court's Resolve, the first parish, as such, held one meeting more, in order to finish their own proper business, receive money due to them, and pay their own debts, in distinction from the Third Parish. On February 29, 1760, a warrant was issued by the Clerk of the First Parish to Mr. Jonathan Lawrence, Collector, requiring him “ to warn and give notice to all the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of [Woburn] that were of the First Parish in Woburn, before the Third Parish in said Town was united with them, to assemble and convene at the Meeting House in said Parish on Monday the tenth day of March next, at One of the Clock afternoon, then and there to elect and depute Parish Officers, viz. a Parish Clerk, a Parish Committee, Assessors, Treasurer, Collector, and all other Officers needful to serve the said Parish, as in their former capacity, the year ensuing,” etc., etc.

Of the meeting thus warned, the record begins thus :

“ At a legal Meeting of the First Parish in Woburn, in their capacity before the Third Parish in said Town was united to them, on Monday the 10th. day of March 1760, they proceeded as follows.” etc., etc.

Having chosen parish officers, as they had been wont, they passed the following votes among others :

“ That the money due from the said First Parish shall be paid out of the fifty-two Pounds, due to them from the Third Parish in said Town.

“ That if those that were of the Third Parish in Woburn will

provide money to enlarge the Meeting House belonging to the said First Parish, equal as those of the said First Parish have paid for said Meeting House, that they shall have room in said House equal and according to their pay with those of the said First Parish. And if the equal proportion of money be not sufficient to finish the said addition, then it shall be finished at the joint charge of both the said Parishes.”⁸

This latter vote seems to have been acceded to by the Third Parish: for, from henceforth, both parishes appear to have met and worshipped together in one place, and to have acted together as one society. The above meeting of the First Parish, in distinction from the Third, is the last upon record. The next meeting was held, indeed, on the same day as the above; but at that meeting both societies acted as one.

When the question of a reunion of the First and Third Parishes in Woburn began to be agitated, shortly after the death of Rev. Mr. Jackson, in September, 1754, Rev. Josiah Cotton was the settled minister of the Third Parish. But, perceiving the inclination of his people to join the First Parish again, and that his continuance in office might be an obstacle to this good end, he saw fit to call a Council of several churches to meet June 30, 1756, and “to advise & direct him with respect to his removal,” etc.⁹ The Records of the Third Church being now unfortunately lost,¹⁰ the particulars of the advice which this Council gave him cannot now be recovered. There can be no doubt, however, that the Council convened at Woburn on the day appointed, advised him, under existing circumstances, to ask a dismissal from his people; and that, in compliance with their advice, he asked and obtained an orderly and honorable dismissal from his pastoral and ministerial charge; and shortly after removed his residence from Woburn.

Rev. Josiah Cotton, pastor of the Third Church in Woburn, was son of Rev. Rowland Cotton of Sandwich; a brother of Rev. John Cotton of Newton, of Rev. Nathaniel Cotton of

⁸ First Parish Records, Vol. II., p. 49.

⁹ Records of Church of Woburn Precinct, or Burlington, Vol. I., p. 164.

¹⁰ “An extract from the *Chh Book belonging to the third Chh in Woburn*” is copied in the Burlington Church Records, Vol. I., p. 22.

Bristol, R. I., of Col. Roland Cotton of Woburn, and of Rev. Ward Cotton of Hampton, N. H.; a grandson of Rev. John Cotton of Plymouth; and a descendant of the third generation from Rev. John Cotton, the renowned Teacher of First Church, Boston. He was born at Sandwich, in June, 1703;¹¹ graduated at Harvard College, 1722; ordained, October 23, 1728, pastor of a Congregational church at Providence, R. I., which was gathered the same day,¹² and continued to minister there till after May, 1736.¹³ He was installed pastor of the Third Church, Woburn, July 15, 1747;¹³ and after his dismissal from that people in 1756, he was installed at Sandown, N. H., November 28, 1759;¹⁴ and there died May 27, 1780, aged seventy-seven.

Rev. Mr. Cotton married Susanna—— before he came to Woburn. It is not known that he had more than two children, viz: 1. a daughter who died in Woburn, and upon whose grave-stone in the old Burying Place there is inscribed as follows:

“Susanna, daughter of Rev. Josiah & Susanna Cotton, who died Aug. 3. 1748, aged 10 years.”¹⁵

2. A daughter, Sarah, who was baptized (apparently in the Precinct, or Second Church of Woburn) by Rev. Thomas Jones, pastor, November 28, 1756, after her father's dismissal from the Third Church, and before he finally left the town. [See Burlington Chh. Records.]

His brother Roland, it seems, had removed from the town before him. Of this once prominent citizen of Woburn, a brief account may not be unacceptable.

Roland Cotton, Esq., was the third son of Rev. Roland Cotton of Sandwich; was born in that town about 1701;¹⁴ graduated at Harvard College, 1719; and upon his first coming to Woburn, sojourned a while at the house of his uncle, Nathaniel Saltonstall, Esq., who was his mother's brother, and brother to Gurdon Saltonstall, Esq., Governor of Connecticut; and who, at his death, June 23, 1739, is said to have made him

¹¹ Rev. Abel Patten, from Sandwich Town Records.

¹² Journal of Rev. Dr. Sewall, Boston. ¹³ Boston Weekly News Letter, of July 16.

¹⁴ Genealogy of Cotton Family, N. E. Historical and Genealogical Reg'r, Vol. I., p. 165.

¹⁵ Copies of Inscriptions, by Nathan Wyman, Esq.

sole heir to his large estate.¹⁶ He is first noticed as an inhabitant of Woburn in the Province Tax List for 1737; and then in the list of the same tax for 1744, by the title of Col. Roland Cotton.¹⁷ He was chosen in 1737, and the seven immediately succeeding years, to represent the town of Woburn in the General Court.¹⁷ And in 1739, and perhaps other years, he was appointed Clerk of the House of Representatives; and was said to have discharged the duties of that trust "with fidelity and despatch, and to great acceptance." But in consequence, it is supposed, of alleged inconsistency of profession and conduct in his political career, of seemingly arbitrary (not to say, illegal and unjust) proceedings with which he was charged, in the impressment of men for military service, and of his settled hostility to Rev. Mr. Jackson, his popularity in Woburn after 1744 rapidly declined. He appears to have left Woburn early in 1754, if not before, and to have gone back to Sandwich, where he built for himself a house, and where he probably spent the remainder of his days.¹⁶ He married Deborah Mason, October 3, 1760, who died at Sandwich, August 1766.¹⁶ It is not known whether he left posterity.

To his generosity, while living in Woburn, the church of the Second Parish (now Burlington) became indebted for the gift of two handsome silver cups, dated 1740 and 1741, for the communion service; and also previously to him and his uncle Saltonstall for their joint gift of another like cup for the same use. The kind donors have long since ceased from the earth; but by these sacred offerings, their names inscribed on them, will long be kept in grateful remembrance.

At his house in Woburn, died a maiden sister of his in 1742, of good repute, as "Vertuous, Usefull & Obliging in her Day etc."¹⁶ Upon her grave in the old burying-place in Woburn is engraved the following singular inscription:

¹⁶ Letter of William G. Brooks, Esq., from Diary of Josiah Cotton, Esq., brother of Rev. Robert Cotton of Sandwich.

¹⁷ Woburn Records.

“Here lyes the Remains of
M^{rs}. ELIZABETH COTTON,
Daughter of the Rev^d.
ROLAND COTTON, late
of Sandwich. Dec^d: who died
A VIRGIN October 12th. 1742,
Ataris 46.

“If a Virgin Marry, She hath not Sinned,
Neverth^l such shall have trouble in the Flesh :
But he that giveth her not in Marriage doth better :¹⁸
She is happier if she so Abide.”

Comparing the lists of parish taxes, assessed immediately before and after the reunion of the Third Parish with the First, we find that by this transaction exclusively of non-residents, fifty-five were added, as members of the First Parish, to the one hundred and fifty-three that previously belonged to it.¹⁹ So large an addition to the parish of taxable inhabitants, with their families, must obviously render necessary, increased accommodations in their house of public worship. Such necessity had been anticipated while the proposals for reunion were pending, and had been in some measure provided for in the votes that finally decided in its favor. But in consequence, probably, of some division of opinion, how much it would be needful to enlarge the meeting-house, or what proportion of the expense should be borne by those who had belonged to the Third Society, for whose accommodation principally, such enlargement was required, no measures for this end were attempted till 1769. Then the want of more room in the meeting-house was so sensibly felt, especially by those who had been of the Third Parish, that articles were inserted in the warrants for several successive meetings of the parish, having in view the making of more seats in the meeting-house; and committees were successively appointed to consider how this object might best be attained. And in the warrant for a meeting called to be June 14, 1770, there was an article “To see if the Parish will hear the Petition of some men that [had been] of the Third Parish in said Town, in order to consult and

¹⁸ William Gibbs, Esq.; taken from Woburn Old Burying Hill.

¹⁹ Parish Records, Vol. II., pp. 42-46.

agree upon some methods and measures that shall be thought and voted most expedient and beneficial, for their having equal and proper room in the parish meeting-house, agreeable to their Petition.”²⁰ But at that meeting, and at an adjournment of it, September 3, 1770, after many fruitless proposals, nothing was done, and the meeting was dissolved.

Such a result must needs have occasioned much disappointment and irritation of feeling, especially in the former members of the Third Society, who suffered most from the alleged inconvenience. Seemingly to allay such feelings, a meeting was held only a fortnight after, at which a committee of five was chosen “to seat some elderly men and high payers in the Parish Rates, and [who] have no seats assigned them—to be seated in the unappropriated seats during the Parish’s pleasure.”²¹

But this measure, while it made an invidious distinction, could evidently afford only a partial relief from the evil complained of. Hence the question of enlarging the meeting-house, which alone proposed an adequate remedy, did not cease to be agitated. In the course of the eighteen months immediately following, plans for opening the house of worship twelve feet, eighteen feet and a half, and twenty feet, were submitted to the parish and considered; but not one of them all then obtained general and permanent approbation; for though the plan for opening twelve feet was repeatedly voted acceptance, yet it was not long acquiesced in. It was not till March 30, 1772, that the first effectual step was taken towards the desired and much needed enlargement of this House of God. At a parish meeting on that day, it was voted,

“1. That they will open the Meeting House eighteen feet and a half, and move to the West, the Pulpit being in the Centre.

“3. That the new Pews that shall be made in the addition to the Meeting House, shall be sold to the highest bidder; they paying one-third part of the money they bid for the Pew, at the Pew’s being struck off to them; and giving security for the payment of the other two thirds; viz. one third at the closing up said house, and one third at the finishing the same; with sureties.

²⁰ Parish Records, Vol. II., p. 119.

²¹ Parish Records, Vol. II., p. 121.

"4. And if any of the said Pews be sold or struck off to any Person that hath one of the old pews, he shall immediately resign his old pew to the Parish, to be sold in the same manner that the New Pews are sold."²²

In pursuance of these resolves, the parish voted at an adjournment of this meeting, and at a subsequent one June 8, that they would "have Twenty-two Pews made in the Parish Meeting House, part in the addition of eighteen feet & half, and part in the old house, all on the lower floor; and the Parish Pew moved up to the Pulpit, as it stands now." They also chose Capt. Benjamin Wyman, and Messrs. Jacob and Joseph Wright, a committee to sell the pew ground in the meeting-house, both in the addition, and in the old part of the house, to the highest bidder at a public vendue, he belonging to the parish, and appointed Mr. Loammi Baldwin, vendue master.²³ And at an adjourned meeting, June 22, they appointed a committee of three (viz: Messrs. Jacob Wright, Benjamin Wyman, and Jonathan Fox) to hire workmen to complete the contemplated enlargement; and made provision for defraying the expense, from the money arising from the sale of pew ground. And finally they voted, that the common seats on the lower floor and in the galleries that are made or shall be made in the meeting-house, shall be common for the people of the parish to sit in, during the parish's pleasure.²⁴

The committee chosen to sell the pew ground at auction discharged the duties of their appointment June 22, and June 29, 1772. The whole was sold on one or the other of those days: and each purchaser paid down £4 10s., Old Tenor, as earnest money; and the remainder with a single exception, by January 1773, or shortly after. The whole amount raised by this sale of pew ground, for twenty-two additional pews on the lower floor of the house, was, £2,125, Old Tenor, or \$944½.²⁵

The committee for hiring workmen, employed Messrs. John Tay and Bartholomew Richardson. These two gentlemen covenanted on their part with the committee, within three months

²² Parish Records, Vol. II., p. 129.

²⁴ Parish Records, Vol. II., p. 131.

²³ Parish Records, Vol. II., p. 130.

²⁵ Parish Records, Vol. II., pp. 133, 134.

from the date of their contract, viz: July 27, 1772, "to open the Meeting House in said Parish, and move to the West eighteen feet & a half; and move the Pulpit to the middle of the House on the North side; and provide all kind of materials, and fill up the vacancy opened, and finish all parts thereof in the same form & fashion with the Old House, except building the Pews: and wheresoever any part of the Old House is broken or defaced by them, they will make it good, and all the materials for said house and the work shall be good and merchantable to the acceptance of the said Committee."

And the committee covenanted on their part, and in their capacity, with Messrs. Tay and Richardson to pay them, for their labor and expense, £150 lawful money (or \$500) in all, at three several payments, the last on or before October 10, following, or at the finishing of the house.

And to insure the faithful performance of this contract on both sides, each party bound itself to the other in the penal sum of £300 lawful money, "to be well and truly paid by the defective party to the party performing."

Although the fact is not recorded, yet there can be no doubt that the enlargement of the meeting-house thus contracted for was faithfully completed by the time agreed upon, viz: October 27, 1772. Nor is there cause to question but that the pews were built in due season by the several purchasers of the pew ground, as was done in this meeting-house at its erection in 1749, 1750.

And now, that nothing might be wanting thoroughly to furnish this house of worship for its intended use, the parish, at a meeting January 18th, the following year, 1773, chose Josiah Johnson, Esq. and Joseph Wright a committee to sell the old bell, and to purchase a new one, that should weigh about four hundred and fifty pounds.^b

In 1755 began that sharp national contest known in New England as "the last French war;" and which continued, with some abatements, till the definitive treaty of peace, signed at

^a Parish Records, Vol. II., p. 137.

^b Parish Records, Vol. II., p. 145.

Paris, February 10, 1763. This war was occasioned by encroachments, which the French were constantly making in Nova Scotia, a province ceded by them to Great Britain, or acknowledged to belong to her, by a succession of treaties; and by their commencing a chain of settlements and fortifications, which were designed to extend the whole length of the northern and western frontiers of the English colonies, and which would prove exceedingly embarrassing and detrimental to their interests in time of peace, and might be successfully employed for their utter ruin or subjugation in time of war. Remonstrances against these proceedings having been repeatedly urged in vain, hostilities between the two nations actually commenced in 1755, although war was not publicly declared till the following year.

In this war, in the result of which all the British colonies bordering on the Atlantic were so deeply interested, the inhabitants of New England in general engaged with a hearty zeal, and with a willingness to make every sacrifice in their power, in order to bring it to a successful issue. And although, through the rashness, or imbecility and folly of the military commanders, appointed and sent here by the government in England, these colonists were grieved and mortified the first three years of the war to see a constant series of losses and defeats and disappointments, yet upon a change of men and measures, they were overjoyed to behold the former discouraging prospect entirely reversed; to witness success and victory everywhere attendant upon the arms of Britain and her colonies, especially in the campaign of 1759, when Quebec was taken, and the vast region of Canada subdued. For from the first settlement of New England, Canada had been a perpetual scourge to her inhabitants; a constant source of vexation to her commerce, of war and bloodshed to her people, and of malicious, mischievous interference with her Indian neighbors. Hence they longed to see this settlement of France subdued; they freely offered their persons and their fortunes to the accomplishment of this end in the present war. And "great and universal was the joy (saith Rev. Dr. Trumbull in his History of Connecticut) ²⁶ which spread through the Eng-

²⁶ Vol. II., Chap. xx., p. 429.

lish Colonies, especially through New England, on the conquest of Canada, which, for more than a century, had occasioned so much alarm, such an expense of blood and treasure to them, as well as to the sister colonies. Many had been their own and their forefathers' fastings and prayers for this great event. Now, they conceived, that they were fully answered. Days of public thanksgiving were generally appointed in New England to recognize the divine goodness, and ascribe due honors to HIM, whose is the greatness and the victory, and whose kingdom ruleth over all."

In order to the accomplishment, however, of this most desirable end, for which so many united devout thanksgivings were offered by a whole people unto God, numerous and costly were the sacrifices, both of treasure and life, which the colonies were called to make to procure it. In relating the close of the war, the Reverend Historian just quoted, thus describes these sacrifices. "For nearly eight years they had been making the most strenuous exertions to carry on the war, and to assist his Majesty to humble the pride of their common enemy. Their burdens and losses had been great. As the provincials enlisted for one campaign only, a new army was to be raised, new bounties given, and new clothing to be furnished, every spring. So great was the expense, that the colonies were obliged not only to emit bills of credit to a great amount, but to tax the people as highly as they could bear. Besides the public bounties given by the colonies, the merchants, farmers, and gentlemen of character were obliged to advance considerable sums to encourage the enlistments, or they must have left their farms, merchandise, and various employments, and gone into actual service. Especially was this the case with the northern colonies. New England, in general, had, during the war, ten thousand men in the field. Some years, the two colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut furnished that number. Massachusetts annually sent into the field five thousand five hundred men, and one year, seven thousand. Besides her annual quota, this colony, for several years, garrisoned Louisburg and Nova Scotia, that the regular troops might be employed in the expeditions against Canada. On the application of the

British admiral, she furnished five hundred seamen, in the expedition against Louisburg and Quebec. At several times, many others were impressed out of the vessels employed in the fishery. According to the statement made by Governor Bernard, and transmitted to the lords of trade, the colony had expended in the war, eight hundred and eighteen thousand pounds sterling. Of this sum, three hundred and twenty-eight thousand pounds had been replaced by parliamentary grants. Four hundred and ninety thousand pounds [or \$2,177,777] were expended, for which the colony had no parliamentary compensation."²⁷ In the course of this war, too, it has been estimated by the same Reverend Historian, that the colonies lost considerably more than twenty thousand men. "These, in general," continues he, "were their most firm and hardy young men, the flower of their country. Many others were maimed and enervated in the many distant and arduous campaigns during the war. And as the New England colonies furnished much the greatest number of men, so this loss fell with the heaviest weight upon them."²⁷

Of the public losses and sacrifices, particularly those sustained by Massachusetts, during this war, Woburn had her full share. During the five years immediately preceding 1755, when the country was at peace, the average amount of her proportion of the Province Tax was only £139 9s. 5d. lawful money. But from 1755, when hostilities commenced, till 1763, inclusively, when peace was concluded between the two contending nations, the annual average amount of her proportion of the same tax was £518 9s. 9d., almost four times as much as the average in time of peace. But, oppressive as these taxes were, yet such was the patriotic zeal of the people, they appear to have been borne by them, and paid without complaint.

But what is still more observable is the large proportion of men furnished by Woburn in that war for military service. From a partial examination of the voluminous muster roll returns of that war, preserved in the archives of Massachusetts, and also from family papers and indisputable popular tradition,

²⁷ Trumbull's Connecticut, Vol. II., Chap. xxii., pp. 453-455.

it appears, that one hundred and twenty-seven of the inhabitants of this town were enlisted or impressed for service, in the successive stages, and for the various enterprises of that long and bloody contest. And, were the examination of the public documents above referred to completed, it would not improbably enlarge that number to one hundred and fifty. In 1755, when the war commenced, fifty-four Woburn men were enrolled for the expeditions set on foot that year against Nova Scotia and Crown Point alone. Now this number is more than two-elevenths of all the males in Woburn that were taxed upon the Province tax lists of that year,²⁸ and more than one in twenty-eight of all the inhabitants of the town the same year, reckoning its population in 1755 to have been 1500, which is a large estimate.²⁹ But what a heavy burden would it now appear to be, if two-elevenths of all the taxable males in any town, or if one out of every twenty-eight of its inhabitants, including old and young, men, women and children, were to be drafted and sent off upon active military service in any one year!

Two interesting memorials, one written, the other traditionary, of persons and events in this war, have been handed down to us by Woburn men, and are well deserving notice in this connection.

The written memorial is a journal of Samuel Thompson, Esq., once a well known, highly respected citizen of this place, now deceased, which was kept by him, while serving in this war, as a soldier. In April, 1758, he joined a company enlisted for the Northern campaign, commanded by Capt. Ebenezer Jones, then of Wilmington, but of Woburn three years before, when he was a leader in the expedition against Crown Point. This company started for the place of its destination May 24th, and reached Fort Edward, June 17th. When it began its march, Mr. Thompson was one of the sergeants: but in consequence of the sudden death of its commander and several

²⁸ Viz: 142 on the west list, and 152 on the east list=294. Town Records, Vol. VII., pp. 162-168.

²⁹ The total population of Woburn, ten years afterwards, viz: 1765, was 1,515. See Report of Town Clerk of Woburn for 1865, p. 31.

other officers, of wounds received in an attack by the Indians, he was advanced to be a lieutenant. The journal referred to is an account kept by him, daily, of his marches, hardships, and the innumerable incidents which befell him or his fellow-soldiers, or which he had occasion to notice in the public service, from the time he left home in May 1758, till his return thither again in November of the same year. The entire document has been accounted as well worth copying and preserving in this connection; and a place has therefore been given to a copy of it in the Appendix to this work, No. IX.

The traditionary anecdote referred to, in connection with the war of 1755-1763, respects Capt. John Wood, son of John and Esther Wood, who was born August 23, 1740, within the limits of Woburn precinct (now Burlington) where he resided all his days, and died there, October 19, 1809.

At the age of sixteen, and in the second year of the war, Wood repaired to Concord to enlist. The enlisting officer, seeing he was but a stripling, passed him by till all other applicants had left. He then addressed Wood in some such terms as these: "Well, youngster: and what have you come here for?" "To enlist, Sir," said Wood, "if you will accept me." "To enlist!" replied the officer: "Why, do you think you can kill an Indian?" "I don't know about that, Sir," said Wood: "but I think I can fire a bullet into an oak stump as far as any other man." The officer perceiving by this time that he was a bold, hardy, ingenuous youth, though not so old as he could wish, at length took down his age, measured him, and going through all the other ceremonies of enlistment, dismissed him to the company in which he was to serve.

At a certain time during the period of his enlistment in the war, being under the command (as he used to say) of Benedict Arnold, the future traitor in the War of the Revolution, as he and his company were marching through the forests of Canada in midwinter, with the snow three feet under them on a level, and the weather exceedingly cold, one of his comrades was seized with a sore on one of his legs, which became so swollen and painful as totally to disable him for keeping up with the

rest. This the captain perceived; and being resolved not to leave him behind to perish with cold, or by the hand of the enemy, and yet being unwilling to stop to take care of him, feeling it to be important to hasten to the post he was going to, which was thirty miles ahead, he called his men together, and then bade any one, who might be willing to stop there and take care of the poor lame soldier till he could send relief from the fort he was marching for, to present his arms. But no one answering to his bidding, John Wood stepped forward, and offered himself for this benevolent, yet hard and trying service. The captain gratefully accepted his offer; and after employing some of his men to build him a little shanty for his shelter, and others to collect in the forest sufficient wood for his fuel, he gave him such necessaries as he could spare him, and a two-quart wooden bottle of rum for his comfort and that of the sufferer he was to wait upon, and then proceeded with his men on their march.

Early the next morning, as Wood drew aside a blanket which served for a door to his shanty, and looked out, he spied four or five Indians approaching, and as he had reason to think, with hostile intent. At this sight, he was utterly dismayed for a few moments. But quickly perceiving it would be of no use to attempt either to resist or to run, he resorted to kindness for protection. He instantly takes the bottle of rum which had been given him, into his hands, and, going out and holding it up to the Indians, cries out "Oncapee, Oncapee," their word for *ardent spirit*. Upon this, the Indians stepped up, but refused to drink, fearing it might be poison, till Wood drank himself. But still apprehending that he might treacherously hold in his mouth what he knew would be death to take down, they insisted upon his drinking again, and make it appear to them that he swallowed it. Wood readily took another sip, which made such a motion before their eyes as it passed down his throat, that the Indians instantly dismissed all suspicions of any evil design in his offering them "Oncapee," and drank of it freely, as much as they thought proper. And now Wood takes them into his hovel, and shows them the diseased swollen limb of his comrade under

his charge, as he lay helpless upon the leaves or whatever served him for a bed. Upon viewing it attentively, one of the Indians (who, it seems, was an Indian doctor,) signified to Wood, that he could cure that sore, and that he wished for a flint. The flint being brought, the Indian pounded it to pieces as well as he could, and taking the splinters, he stuck the sore with them by their sharp points, very thickly, which soon caused matter or water to ooze from the swollen leg. And now this Indian surgeon repairs to a tall hemlock hard by, and scraping away the deep snow at its foot, he takes a little herb he found there, and gives Wood to understand that he must make of it a wash which he must apply to the diseased leg three times a day. And now the red men of the forest depart, leaving Wood unharmed, he prepares and applies the wash as directed; and in three days, within which time the promised help from the fort arrived, the poor, lame soldier entirely recovered the use of his limb, and was able to go with Wood and the rest to his company again. How much real, disinterested benevolence did Wood display on this occasion! And what evidence did the uncivilized Indians he had to do with furnish, by their forbearance and kind offices towards two defenceless foes, that, notwithstanding the horrid cruelties with which their countrymen were sometimes chargeable, they could and would act at times in a manner that deserves and challenges our warmest praise.

The ministry of Rev. Mr. Sherman (who, it has been already stated, was ordained in Woburn in 1755,) commenced under very favorable auspices, and promised several years to be long, harmonious and successful. But pecuniary embarrassments, incurred by him originally in the purchase of his house and lands, at length produced uneasiness between him and his people. To relieve him in his perplexed situation, recourse was had, but unsuccessfully, to various expedients. At one time, the parish voted to give him £100 as a present; but this vote was presently after reconsidered, and declared null and void. It was also proposed, that they should purchase of him his homestead, and then allow him to occupy it free of rent; but this measure, also for his help, when they came to act upon it, they

declined to adopt. They raised for him, however, in 1761, and three years afterward in succession, in addition to his salary, eight or ten pounds in money for procuring his firewood; and in 1765, they voted him a permanent grant of ten pounds per annum, for this purpose, so long as he should "carry on the whole work of a Gospel Minister" among them.³⁰ But this grant, though very acceptable to Mr. Sherman, did not essentially relieve him, or satisfy his wants. He was very desirous, that beside this help, an addition should be made to his stated salary in money, so long as he continued to preach among them; and that while he retained his pastoral relation to the church in the place, some provision should be made for his support and comfort, in case he should be necessarily taken off from his ministerial labors by any Providential occurrence. And at length a mutual agreement to this effect was entered into between him and the parish, through their committee, which is here copied from the records.

"Whereas the Rev. Mr Josiah Sherman, Pastor of the First Church in Woburn, appeared in a legal Parish meeting of the First Parish in said Town, on the 20th day of October A. D. 1766, and requested of them, that they would make an addition of ten pounds of Lawful Money to his salary, to be paid to him annually so long as he shall carry on the whole work of the Gospel Ministry in said Parish; and state sixty pounds of his salary to be paid to him annually so long as he shall sustain the character of a Pastor to the Church in said Parish, in case he shall be taken off his labours in Providence :

"In answer to which Request (after the said Parish and the Rev^d Mr. Josiah Sherman had mutually agreed thereto) the said Parish on the said Twentieth day of October A.D. 1766, passed the following votes, which are to take place and be in force from and after the twenty-eighth day of January, Anno Domini 1767.

"Voted, by said Parish, that they will add to the Rev. Mr Josiah Sherman's salary Ten Pounds of Lawful Money, to be paid to him annually, so long as he shall carry on the whole work of a Gospel Minister in said Parish, in case he will be therewith contented for the future.

³⁰ Parish Records, Vol. II., p. 86.

"Voted, that they will state only fifty Pounds Lawful Money to be paid to him annually for his support, so long as he is in the Pastoral Office in said Parish, when he shall be taken off his labours in Providence, in case that he shall request no more, unless he is constrained by necessity to ask more: but not to exceed ten pounds.

"In Testimony of our mutual consent to the above agreement, we have hereunto set our hands this seventeenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six.

"JOSIAH SHERMAN, Pastor.

"BENJA. WYMAN

WILLIAM TAY

JOSIAH PARKER

Committee, in the Name of the Parish."³¹

In accordance with this engagement, the parish at a meeting March 16, 1767, voted "to raise £100 Lawful for Mr. Sherman's salary and firewood the present year, which began January 28th, 1767."³² For more than seven years, Mr. Sherman forbore to make any complaint, upon record, of the provisions of the above agreement. But necessity seems then to have compelled him to open his mouth. In the warrant for a parish meeting, to be held March 14, 1774, one article was, "To see if the Parish will take the Rev. Mr Josiah Sherman's circumstances under their consideration, and grant him proper relief; or vote him a Release from his Ministerial Relation to them, according to his request on February 15, 1774."³³ This renewed application by Rev. Mr. Sherman to his people, for their help, prepared the way for a twelvemonth's debate and altercation among them upon the subject of his affairs. During that period of time, various plans for his relief were proposed and urged by his friends; but these were all, one after another, obstructed or defeated by a party, that now openly appeared in opposition to Mr. Sherman. In view of this opposition, Mr. Sherman became quite disheartened. As matters now were, he saw no prospect of securing a comfortable maintenance for himself and family. His people, he

³¹ Parish Records, Vol. II., p. 96.

³² Parish Records, Vol. II., p. 98.

³³ Parish Records, Vol. II., p. 152.

thought, now eyed him in the sanctuary with a different look from that which they once used to present in the Sabbath assembly. It seemed to him that his comfort and usefulness in the place were now gone: and hence he felt constrained to address the parish committee in a letter, dated January 18, 1775, expressing an earnest request that they would call a parish meeting as soon as possible, to see if the parish would be pleased to release him from his ministerial connection. In compliance with this request, a meeting of the parish was held February 6, 1775. But though a majority could not be obtained in parish meeting to aid Mr. Sherman in the way he desired, yet so deep rooted was the attachment to him of many, and so strong appears to have been the expectation of retaining him upon some terms or other, that, at this meeting, a majority could not be found willing to part with him. After sending for Mr. Sherman, and conferring with him, and debating the matter some time, the parish decided after he withdrew, by a vote of thirty-seven to thirty-four, not to dismiss him.³⁴

Three other fruitless meetings concerning Mr. Sherman were held February 15th, March 20th and March 27th. That on March 20th was convened in answer to the petition of seventeen persons, to see if the parish would relieve Mr. Sherman by purchasing the place he lived on, or by granting him a sum of money, or in any other way they should deem expedient, and would be agreeable to Mr. Sherman. But at the meeting it was voted not to act on the warrant, and the meeting was declared dissolved.³⁵ And at the meeting, March 27th, (it being the annual parish meeting) an article was inserted in the warrant, at the petition of ten persons, seconded by a written note from Mr. Sherman, earnestly requesting the parish to release him that day; it was voted again, after adjourning to March 28th, and conferring with Mr. Sherman once more, not to release him.³⁶

In the mean while, there was a meeting of the church upon Mr. Sherman's affairs, which resulted as follows:

"At a meeting of the first Church in Woburn conven'd at

³⁴ Parish Records, Vol. II., p. 170.

³⁵ Parish Records, Vol. II., p. 174.

³⁶ Parish Records, Vol. II., p. 179.

the meeting house in the first Parish in said Town March 27th. 1775.

“The following Votes were passed.

“1. That they would dismiss and recommend Mr Josiah Sherman, their present Pastor, in answer to his request.

“Then the following Recommendation was read.

“At a Meeting of the first Church in Woburn March 27th. 1775 :

“The Rev.^d Mr Sherman, who hath been for many years Pastor of this Church, having represented that he is under great difficulties respecting his temporal Circumstances, which, he finds, cannot be removed without disturbing the peace and harmony of this Society ; that he therefore thinks it necessary, his Pastoral relation should be dissolved ; and having accordingly requested a dismission from us as Pastor :

“The Church having taken the said request, and the circumstances which attend it, into their serious and deliberate consideration, cannot but express their sincere regret at parting with a Minister, whose doctrine and morals have been unexceptionable while he hath been with us, and who hath discharged the duties of his office and trust reposed in him with fidelity and diligence. But as there seems to be no way of removing the difficulties under which Mr Sherman labors, without introducing great contentions and divisions among us, We are obliged to consent to his removal ; and do accordingly dismiss him from his Pastoral Relation to this Church, and Recommend him, as one who is well qualified for the Gospel Ministry, to any Church who may employ him in that sacred work. We heartily wish him all the comforts of that Gospel which he hath preached to us ; and that he may be an Instrument of building up the Redeemer’s Kingdom in the world.

“2. Voted that they were willing to subscribe that form of dismission and Recommendation that was then read to them.

“3. Voted that they would appoint and make choice of a Committee to sign said Recommendation in their name.

“4. Voted Deacon Nathan Richardson, Deacon Samuel Wyman, and Brother William Tay to be a Committee for that purpose.

“JOSIAH SHERMAN, Pastor.”³⁷

Quickly after this action taken by the Church, a petition was handed in to the parish committee, signed by Deacon Nathan Richardson and others, to call a meeting on April 11, 1775, to see if the parish would do anything to relieve Mr. Sherman under his present difficulties, and make him comfortable among them; or, if not, to see if they would release him: and also to act upon another request of Mr. Sherman to be released, dated April 3, 1775.

At this meeting of the parish, April 15, 1775, it was voted, "that [they] will not relieve the Rev^d. Josiah Sherman (according to his ? Request).

"Voted to dismiss the Rev^d. Josiah Sherman from his Ministerial Relation to them, according to his Request, upon his giving the Parish full and proper discharges."³⁸

And thus, after a year's altercation, was accomplished the dismissal of the Rev. Mr. Sherman from his charge in Woburn, much to the grief of a large proportion of the inhabitants, and greatly, it seems, to the detriment of the cause of religion in the place. It caused the parties concerned to be exceedingly embittered one against the other: so that in all subsequent proceedings of the parish, respecting the employment of candidates to preach, or the re-settlement of the ministry among them, whatever pleased one party, excited the distrust or the opposition of the other; and sufficient union among the people could not be obtained to settle a successor to Mr. Sherman for ten years to come.

Rev. Josiah Sherman was a son of William Sherman, and a brother of Hon. Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, 1776, and of Rev. Nathanael Sherman of Bedford, Mass., and a descendant of the third generation from Capt. John Sherman, a highly respected citizen of Watertown, its representative in the General Court 1651, 1653, 1663, and eminent for his skill as a surveyor of land, in which capacity he was frequently employed by the Colonial Legislature. He was a cousin to the distinguished minister of Watertown, Rev. John Sherman, who

³⁸ Parish Records, Vol. II., p. 181.

died in 1685, as did Capt. Sherman in 1691. They both originated in Dedham, Essex County, England; and both came to New England about 1635.

William Sherman, above mentioned, a son of Mr. Joseph Sherman of Watertown, and a grandson of Capt. John, was a shoemaker by trade; resided successively at Charlestown, Newton, Stoughton and Watertown; and married at Watertown, for his second wife, Mehetabel, daughter of Benjamin Wellington of that place, September 3, (13?) 1715. In the record of this marriage, he is said to have been then of Charlestown. But he soon removed to Newton, where his son Roger was born in 1721; and in 1723, he removed to Stoughton, the birthplace probably of his son Nathanael.

Josiah, fourth son of William and Mehetabel (Wellington) Sherman, the future minister of Woburn, was born at Watertown, April 2, 1729; was graduated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., 1754; studied theology with Rev. Dr. Bellamy of Bethlehem, Conn. and with Rev. Mr. Graham of Southbury, was ordained at Woburn, January 28, 1756, and dismissed April 11, 1775. From Woburn, he went to Milford, (New Milford?) Conn. In 1781, after leaving Milford, and residing a short time with his family at Stratford, he was installed at Goshen, Conn. Being dismissed from Goshen, in 1788, he lived a while at Sheffield, Mass., and then received and accepted an invitation to settle over the church and society in Woodbridge, Ct., but died soon after his arrival there, November 24, 1789.

Rev. Mr. Sherman was much extolled in his day as a very eloquent preacher. "His elocution (writes one) was very distinct, tho' fluent & rapid. His voice was excellent. His mind was discriminating. His eloquence was often pathetic, sometimes very powerful, and always of such a character as to command the respect & attention of his audience." "While at Goshen, he published several discourses. . . . One was from the text, 'And he fain would have filled his belly with the husks which the swine did eat;' and was addressed to infidels, in consequence of the publication of "Ethan Allen's Theology."

"The others were on 'the Redemption by Jesus Christ;' and the 'History of Melchizedec.'" In 1760, while at Woburn, he preached the Artillery Election Sermon from Psalm cxlix. 6; but this was not published.

During Rev. Mr. Sherman's ministry in Woburn, and the short period which elapsed from his dismissal, April 11, 1775, and November 26th following, the admissions into his church were one hundred and twenty-six; viz, forty-four males, and eighty-two females, of whom one hundred and nineteen were by profession, and seven by letter. The baptisms were three hundred and ninety-one; viz, three hundred and eighty-one infants, and ten adults.

He married January 24, 1757, Martha, daughter of Hon. James Minot of Concord, by his second wife, Elizabeth Merrick, of Brookfield, and by her had issue, viz :

1. Roger Minot, born December 9, 1757: of Fairfield Conn.: graduated at Yale College, 1794: LL.D., Judge of Sup. Court, Conn.
2. Martha, born December 8, 1758.
3. Elizabeth, born March 26, 1761.
4. Mary, born February 3, 1763.
5. Susanna, born April 7, 1765.

CHAPTER XII.

Revolutionary War, — Sacrifices of Woburn in, both of Men and Money. — Depreciation of Money, and exorbitant prices. — Convention at Concord, to remedy this evil. — Constitutions of this State, and of the United States Government approved. — Colonel Baldwin — Count Rumford.

THE declaration of peace between England and France, in 1763, found the inhabitants of Woburn a loyal people. They were strongly attached to the mother country and its government: and during the war, just brought to a close, they had given signal proof of this their attachment, in freely hazarding their lives, and submitting to many and costly sacrifices, to extend and establish the dominion of Britain. But the unconstitutional enactments and oppressive proceedings of the Parliament of England, which quickly followed the restoration of peace, awakened in all her American colonies, especially in Massachusetts, a feeling of distrust and apprehension, which gradually alienated the minds of the people from the mother country, and issued in open dissatisfaction, complaint, and opposition. This feeling occasionally manifested itself in Woburn. For instance, it prompted the people there, at a meeting, October 20, 1766 (in disregard to the King's recommendation or injunction), to direct their representative in General Court, Josiah Johnson, Esq., not to consent to making up the damages, which Lieut. Governor Hutchinson and other crown officers in Boston had sustained the year before, by the violence of a mob, excited by their resentment at parliament's passing the Stamp Act.¹ Again, it showed itself in their sending delegates (at the invitation of the Selectmen of Boston) to a convention assembled at Boston, September 22, 1768, from numerous towns and districts in the province, to confer with one another upon the existing state of public affairs, and to consider what was to be done.² Woburn was represented

¹ Town Records, Vol. IX., p. 10, new paging.

² Town Records, Vol. IX., p. 78. Massachusetts Gazette, September 22, 1768. Hatfield declined sending delegates, for reasons. See Massachusetts Gazette, October 6, 1768.

in that Convention by Mr. Oliver Richardson and Deacon Samuel Wyman. The date of their appointment is not recorded. But at a meeting, March 6, 1769, the town voted them twenty shillings each "for their time and expences at the late Convention in Boston."²

But the most noticeable tokens of their uneasiness and dissatisfaction at the public condition were exhibited at a town meeting, called January 14, 1773, to consult what measures to take at that "alarming crisis," that would be "most conducive to the public weal."³ At this meeting, a recent communication from the town of Boston, "relative to the publick affairs of Government" was first read, and then a committee of nine was chosen, consisting of Lieut. William Tay, Lieut. Joshua Walker, Mr. Joseph Wright, Lieut. Samuel Thompson, Deacon Samuel Wyman, Capt. Thomas Peirce, Mr. Robert Douglas, Dr. Samuel Blogget, Deacon Timothy Winn, to take into consideration the important matters suggested by the above communication, and to report to the town at an adjourned meeting.³ On the day of adjournment, February 1, 1773, this committee presented to the town a report, consisting of twelve resolutions, in which they acknowledge King George to be their rightful sovereign, profess their attachment to his person, and their confidence in his readiness to do justice to his subjects in these colonies, could their complaints be laid before him. They likewise declare their satisfaction with the British constitution; and disclaim all disposition to cast off their allegiance, or to murmur against the rulers set over them, with a view to obstruct their influence, or weaken their authority, so long as their rulers governed their measures by the principles of the constitution from which their authority was derived. At the same time, they assert their right to petition government for the rectifying of wrongs which they endured, in violation of the constitution of the British government; and specify particular grievances which they conceived they were subjected to, by reason of certain proceedings and acts of parliament, contrary to the privileges, to which, as

³ Town Records, Vol. IX., pp. 188-191.

British subjects, they deemed themselves entitled. Among the grievances complained of, were the following, viz :

The assumption, by parliament, of power to bind them by laws, and to impose on them taxes, without their consent either in person, or by their representatives.

The delivery, by the Governor, of Castle William, which they regarded as the property of the province, under its jurisdiction, and the "key of its defence," into the hands of troops, over whom, nevertheless, the Governor himself had declared, that he had no authority or control.

The exorbitant power of the officers of the Customs.

The extending of the power of the Vice Admiralty Court, so as virtually to deprive the people of this province of their right, in many instances, to a trial by a jury.

The appointment of the Judges of the Superior Court of the province, the grant of their salaries, and the term of their continuance in office, by the King, thus rendering the Judges entirely dependent upon the Crown for their creation and support, and independent of the people, whose property, liberty and lives, do often turn upon their opinions and decisions.³

This report was unanimously accepted by the town; instructions, in accordance with it, were given to Mr. Oliver Richardson their representative in General Court;⁴ the clerk was ordered to return an attested copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the corresponding committee of the town of Boston; and a committee of five was chosen on behalf of Woburn; viz, Deacon Samuel Wyman, Mr. Robert Douglas, Dr. Samuel Blogget, Mr. Loammi Baldwin, and Deacon Timothy Winn, to correspond with Boston, and any other towns they thought proper.⁴

During the interval which elapsed between the proceedings just recorded, and April 19, 1775, the inhabitants of Woburn gave various tokens of their continued distrust of the government over them, and of their dissatisfaction with it. They repeatedly manifested apprehensions of the approaching contest, and concern to be prepared for it in season. At a general

⁴ Town Records, Vol. IX., pp. 191, 192.

meeting, December 23, 1773, they voted to build a house to put their stock of ammunition in; and chose a committee of three, to see that the work was done;⁵ and subsequently, they appointed the Selectmen a committee to procure an additional stock of ammunition, viz: two barrels of powder, and bullets and flints in proportion, for the use and benefit of the town.⁵

At a meeting, January 4, 1775, the town chose Dea. Samuel Wyman, a delegate to the Provincial Congress, which was to assemble at Cambridge, (or some other convenient place,) February 1st. They likewise directed their constable, to pay the moneys which they then had in their hands, or might thereafter be raised by the town to defray "the publick charges of Government," to Henry Gardner, Esq., of Stow, till further order be given by the town to the contrary. And agreeably to this direction, Woburn's proportion of the province tax, £75 18s. 5d., apportioned by the General Court, May 25, 1774, and assessed January 11, 1775, was paid by the constables to the said Henry Gardner, Esq., instead of Harrison Gray, Esq., the treasurer of the province, appointed the year preceeding by the General Court.⁶

At the same meeting, a committee of twenty-one was chosen by the town, as a "Committee of Inspection," "to see that the Association of the Continental Congress [the Non Importation Agreement?] be strictly adhered to."⁶

And, finally, at a meeting, April 17, 1775, it was voted "to raise a number of Minute Men so called, not exceeding fifty, and they to meet half a day every week in each month the six succeeding months, viz: May, June, July, August, September and October, for Instructing themselves in the military science of handling the firelock; and if called into service, the town voted to each man a Dollar as a premium for their services, exclusive of what they shall be allowed by the government."⁷

At length, that momentous day, April 19, 1775, arrived, when commenced the conflict, which issued in the acknowledg-

⁵ Town Records, Vol. IX., pp. 227, 276.

⁶ Town Records, Vol. IX., pp. 252, 262.

⁷ Town Records, Vol. IX., p. 280.

ment of these United States, as an independent nation. Before daybreak, on the morning of that day, the citizens of Woburn had been notified of the march of the British troops towards Lexington with hostile intent, by means of special messengers, beat of drum, etc., etc.⁸ At the receipt of this intelligence, while some stayed behind, to protect their terrified families, or to convey them to places of greater safety, others, in large numbers, hastened to Lexington, not in military array, but promiscuously, armed or unarmed, by the road, or across the fields,⁹ as happened to be most convenient, to the defence and aid of their countrymen in that hour of peril. Of those who thus went from Woburn, two did not live to return, viz: Mr. Asahel Porter, son of Mr. William Porter, who was shot down by the British in the early part of the day; and Mr. Daniel Thompson, brother of Samuel Thompson, Esq., who was killed by the enemy in their retreat from Concord. They were both young men of promise; and the following notice of their funerals is extracted from a recent reprint of a sheet published at that period, giving accounts of Lexington fight, taken from E. Russell's Salem Gazette, or Newbury and Marblehead Advertiser of April 21st, April 25th, and May 5th. "Same day [Friday, April 21st] the remains of Mess^{rs}. Azel [Asahel?] Porter and Daniel Thompson, of Woburn, who also fell victims to tyranny, were decently interred at that place, attended to the grave by a multitude of persons, who assembled on the occasion from that and the neighboring towns: Before they were interred, a very suitable sermon and prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr Sherman."

⁸ Mrs. Betsey, widow of Amos Taylor, of Burlington, (whose 100th birthday was commemorated at her request by religious exercises and an appropriate address at her house, October 31, 1864,) once told me, that while it was yet dark, on the morning of the 19th of April, a messenger was despatched from Capt. Joshua Walker, commander of the then military company of the precinct, to her father, Mr. Jonathan Proctor, the drummer of that company, to beat an alarm as soon as possible; for that the "*red-coats*" were on the march towards Lexington, etc., etc.

⁹ It is matter of authentic tradition, that as Woburn men crossed the fields on their way to Lexington, on the 19th of April, the winter rye waved like grass before the wind; indicating that to be an unusually forward season.

Rev. Mr. Marrett, ordained pastor of the church in Woburn precinct, December 1774, gives the following account of the transactions of this memorable day, in his interleaved Almanacs, "1775, April 19. Fair, windy & cold. A Distressing Day. About 800 Regulars marched from Boston to Concord. As they went up, they killed 8 men at Lexington meeting house: they huzza'd and then fired, as our men had turned their backs (who in number were about one hundred); and then they proceeded to Concord. The adjacent country was alarmed the latter part of the night preceding. The action at Lexington was just before sunrise. Our men pursued them to and from Concord on their retreat back; and several killed on both sides, but much the least on our side, as *we pickt them off* on their retreat. The regulars were reinforced at Lexington to aid their retreat by 800 with two field pieces. They burnt 3 houses in Lexington, and one barn, and did other mischief to buildings. They were pursued to Charlestown, where they entrenched on a hill just over the Neck. Thus commences an important period."

Two incidents of that eventful day, in which persons belonging to Woburn were concerned, and both of which have been transmitted by authentic and reliable tradition, it may not be uninteresting to rehearse.

Mr. Silvanus Wood, then living at Kendall's Mill in Woburn, was awaked while in bed before daybreak that morning, by a messenger who called to him, announcing that a party of British soldiers was on the march towards Lexington, and urging him to go and join Capt. Parker's company then assembled on Lexington Common. He went, and was mustered in Capt. Parker's company, and was in its ranks when the men were fired upon by the British, after they had turned their backs to retreat, in obedience to the orders of their captain.¹⁰ When the British continued their march that morning towards Concord, Wood followed with his gun in their rear, accompanied by another person who was without a gun. Upon or near Park-

¹⁰ Mr. Wood.

hurst's Hill, in Lexington, about a mile from the meeting-house, observing a British soldier turn aside from the ranks upon some necessary occasion, he hastened up to him while he was alone, and pointing his gun to his breast, ordered him immediately to deliver up himself and his weapon to him, or he should instantly be a dead man. The soldier, taken thus by surprise, and when unable to defend himself, or receive help from others, obeyed; and Wood taking his musket to himself, and giving his own gun into the charge of his unarmed associate, bade him take that man to such a person (or place) in Lexington; and then proceeded himself in the track of the British, towards Concord. What became of the British private, who, taken in an evil hour had surrendered himself and weapon to Wood, could never afterwards be satisfactorily ascertained. It has been conjectured that the soldier, having a supply of British gold in his pockets, offered a piece of it to the person who had him in charge, and with it successfully bribed him to give him his liberty. Upon the ground of this seemingly unavailing capture however, Wood always claimed the honor of having taken the first prisoner in the American War. And urging this claim at Washington, about the year 1824, he obtained, with the aid of Hon. Edward Everett, then Representative in Congress for the District of Middlesex, a handsome pension for life.¹⁰

Mr. Wood was son of John and Esther Wood, of Woburn Precinct, and a younger brother of the Capt. John Wood mentioned in the chapter preceding. He was born January 27, 1749, O. S.; admitted a member of the Precinct Church, July 5, 1772; was a lieutenant in the Continental army, in his brother's company, and in the regiment commanded by Col. Loammi Baldwin; and died on his valuable farm at Woburn, west side, August 12, 1840, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. His son, of the same name, Mr. Silvanus Wood, of Woburn, from whom some of the facts respecting his father in the above brief notice were originally derived, and by whom all were confirmed, still (1867) lives.

Upon the evening of April 18th, Hon. John Hancock and Hon. Samuel Adams, having left the Provincial Congress, which had adjourned from Concord on the 15th, came to the house of Rev.

Jonas Clark, of Lexington, to lodge. But as soon as it was ascertained, very early the next morning, that a party of British soldiers was approaching Lexington, Capt. Parker, Rev. Mr. Clark, or some other friend of the above-named illustrious, but proscribed guests of the minister, put them in charge (it is said) of Sergeant, afterwards Colonel Edmund Munroe, to conduct them to a place of safety; and he, in fulfilment of this charge, directed them (together with Miss Dorothy Quincy, the future wife of Mr. Hancock) to Madam Jones', in Woburn Precinct, widow of Rev. Thomas Jones, the former minister, whose family was on intimate terms with Rev. Mr. Clark's, and whose house was but about four miles from Lexington Centre. And here the good lady of the house, who was a zealous Whig, in honor of her distinguished guests, and to gratify them as highly as possible, exerted herself to the utmost to provide for them an elegant dinner. Among other delicacies prepared for the occasion was a fine salmon, which had been presented to Messrs. Hancock and Adams, as a rare dainty at that early season; but which, having been left behind in their hasty flight from Lexington, the coachman had been sent back, after their arrival at Mrs. Jones', to bring with him on his return.

The hour for dinner being at length come, Mrs. Jones, with her honored guests, and Rev. Mr. Marrett, the recently settled minister of the parish, then boarding at her house, sat down with keen appetites to the repast she had provided for them. But scarcely had they seated themselves at the table, when a man fresh from the bloody scenes at Lexington, rushed into the room where they were, and with uplifted hands and affrighted looks exclaimed, "My wife, I fear, is by this time in eternity; and as to you, (addressing himself to Hancock and Adams) you had better look out for yourselves, for the enemy will soon be at your heels." Startled by this unexpected, earnest warning, all the company instantly rose from the table, and prepared for concealment or flight. Their first care was, to put the coach out of sight, in which Mrs. Jones' guests had been conveyed from Lexington, and which was then standing by the road side in front of the house. This was hurried into Path Woods, in the

northwest part of the precinct, near the road to Billerica. Mr. Marrett next conducted Mrs. Jones' illustrious visitors to the house of Mr. Amos Wyman, situate in an obscure corner of Bedford, Billerica and Woburn Precinct, where were collected the women and children of several of the neighboring families, who had fled thither for safety; fearing that if they remained at home, "the regulars" might come, and murder them, or carry them off. And now, as soon as Messrs. Hancock and Adams had had time to become calm after their flight, they besought Mrs. Wyman to give them a little food; saying they had had neither breakfast nor dinner that day. Their good natured hostess, in ready compliance with their request, took down from a shelf a wooden tray, containing some cold boiled salt pork, and also (it is believed) some cold boiled potatoes unpeeled, and brown bread; and upon this plain, coarse fare, they made a hearty meal.¹¹ Upon their return to Mrs. Jones' the next day, they learned that the enemy had not come there in pursuit of them. Either they had never intended it, or else, being closely pursued from Concord by their exasperated and hourly increasing Yankee foes, they thought it best to take a prudent care for their own safety, rather than to digress in their march, into the neighboring towns, in pursuit of Hancock and Adams. Not many years since, it was a current report in Lexington, that Hancock, in gratitude to Mrs. Wyman for her kindness to him and Adams at her house, in their flight for fear of the British, made a present to her of a cow.

Through the whole contest with the mother country now begun, Woburn acted a decided and zealous part. At the commencement of the war, a few of her citizens were charged with being inimical to the cause of their country.¹² But the great

¹¹ Report of Madam Jones, confirmed by Madam Hancock, afterwards Madam Scott.

¹² At a town meeting, June 23, 1777, in pursuance of previous arrangements, the Selectmen reported the names of Caleb Simonds and Luther Simonds, as being, in their opinion, "enemies to this and the United States." Whereupon it was voted "that the said Caleb and Luther Simonds be tried, to see whether they be inimical to this and the United States, agreeably to an Act entitled an 'Act for securing this and the United States against the dangers to which they are exposed by the

body of the people were steadfast opposers of the unconstitutional claims and pretensions of Great Britain, and determined to do all in their power to preserve inviolate those rights and liberties for which they were contending.

In particular, a very large number of her citizens, in proportion to her population, enlisted in the war.

In the year 1775, the number of the male inhabitants of Woburn who were taxed in the Province or State tax for that year, was three hundred and eleven. This number was afterwards considerably enlarged each year of the war's continuance, so that at its close, in 1783, the average number of the male inhabitants of Woburn who had been annually taxed in the ordinary State tax, while the war was going on, was three hundred and thirty-two. But from various authentic documents, especially from numerous town orders for the payment of her soldiers, and their receipts for the same, still preserved in the archives of Woburn, it appears, that no fewer than three hundred and seventy-six distinct individuals, from among her own male population, enlisted in the service of their country in this contest, besides forty-six persons from abroad, who were employed and paid by the town for the same purpose. For a list of those persons, see Appendix, No. XII.

At the beginning of the war, men were procured to serve in it, by drafting in equal proportions from the three military companies then belonging to the town. Afterwards, enlistments were obtained by a committee appointed by the town, "to hire men into the War." In this way, the three years' men were enlisted in the Continental army from Woburn in 1777, and the six months' men, in 1780. And subsequently the method of classing was resorted to for this purpose. It seems that, agreeably to Resolves of the General Court, in Feb. 1781, and March 1782, the assessors of every deficient town were authorized to distribute all its taxable inhabitants (where the people had not

internal enemies thereof." The meeting was then adjourned to July 7th, when after long debate, it was again adjourned to the last Monday in August, and then again to September 15, when the whole design was abandoned, and the meeting dissolved. — *Town Records, Vol. IX., p. 377.*

already classed themselves) into as many classes as the quota of men required of it amounted to, to assess where necessary, the several members of each class their just proportion of the expense of procuring its man; and, if any one proved delinquent in paying his assessment, to put the amount into the hands of a collector, to collect and pay it over to the treasurer of the town. Several documents, illustrative of this new, unusual mode of obtaining men to serve in war, are still extant in Woburn; from which, as matters of curiosity, the following are selected.

“Memorandum of a Class made out by James Fowle jun^r, and others, in order to hire Philip Alexander as a Soldier for three years, to fill up the Continental Army, agreeably to Recommendation of the General Court.

Heads.	Names.	Silver Tax.	Heads.	Names.	
					£7.12.5
1	James Fowle jun ^r .	£2:14.0.	1	John Tay	0:19.7
1	John Bruce	5.0	1	Col. Loammi Baldwin	2:2:4
1	John Richardson	13.8	1	Mr Jacob Coggin	10:8
1	Benj ⁿ . Fowle	1:10.8	1	James Tottingham	6.0
1	David Wyman	9.4	2	Daniel Reed	2:2:0
1	Aaron Tay	1:3:1	2	Capt. Nath ^l . Brooks	1:17:4
1	John Fox	9.0	1	Philip Alexander	5.0
1.	James Wyman	7.8			
					15:15:4
		“ 7:12:5		Pay to Mr Paul Wyman	4:6
					“£1510:10:

“Double four times”

“Woburn June 7th. 1781.

“SAMUEL BLODGET } Assessors.
“ZEB^h. WYMAN }

“To Mr James Fowle & Class.”¹³

“We the Subscribers [have] assessed the delinquent members belonging to the Class No. 2 (Capt. Nathaniel Brooks head of said Class) the sum of £22:5:7: and committed the same to Mr Paul Wyman, one of the Collectors of Woburn, to collect and pay to the Treasurer of Woburn, according to the Resolve of the Great and General Court, dated March y^e 8th. 1782.

“SAMUEL THOMPSON } Assessors. 13
“JEDUTHUN RICHARDSON }

“Woburn April 26. 1782.”

¹³ Class Papers on file.

Of the large number above designated of the citizens of Woburn, engaged in the war, all did not serve their country in one way only; but a considerable proportion of them, at different periods of the contest, in more ways than one. In the years 1775, 1776, there were various military services, or "tours of duty," as they were termed, to employ her men, as enlisting for eight months, and afterwards, for one year, in the Continental Army; guarding at the lines of Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, and Roxbury; serving in detachments sent into the States of New York and New Jersey; and joining the expeditions to Ticonderoga and Canada. In one or more of these ways, during the two years named above, one hundred and eighty citizens of the town enlisted in the war, as appears from orders on the Treasurer still extant, which were given in their favor, and are receipted by them; and which, being dated, for the most part, early in 1777, the year next following, are expressly stated to be in payment of services performed "in the present War," or "before January 1777."

Subsequently to 1776, (as appears from additional orders on file for the payment of soldiers, and from other authentic or reliable documents, still preserved,) numerous individuals, inhabitants of Woburn, and persons who were strangers in the place, were enlisted in the war, for various other services, such as the exigencies of the times required.

But Woburn manifested her zeal in sustaining the War for Independence, not only by furnishing men to contend in the struggle, but also by liberal grants of money for the encouragement of those men, and large supplies, according to their ability, of food and clothing for their support.

At a town meeting, held December 13, 1776, and called "in observance of the Resolves of the Continental Congress now sitting at Philadelphia," it was voted to raise £1,500 lawful money, "to defray the charges that had or may arise, relative to the raising or hiring men in this town for the defence of these American Colonies, relating to the unhappy dispute between them and Great Britain."

"*Voted*, to choose a Committee of nine men 'to enquire and

see what each and every one *has paid*¹⁴ and to ascertain the sum total of said charges: and to report to the town upon the adjournment, what each turn or tour of duty shall be set at, for their acceptance.' etc. etc.

"*Also Voted*, that the Town will proportion the necessary charges that have arisen over and above those Encouragements that have been given by the Continent or this State since April y.^e 19th. 1775, and all Charges [that] shall arise, during these unhappy disputes with Great Britain, relating to hiring troops for our defence; and to levy the same as all other taxes are levied."¹⁵

At the adjournment of this meeting, December 27, 1776, the committee of nine, then appointed, reported as follows:

"To each and every Person, which is to be paid out of the Town Treasury, as follows, Viz.

"For the first eight Months in the year 1775,	
per man	£4: 0:0.
"For the two Months Service in the beginning	
of 1776.	1: 0:0
"For twelve Months in the Continental Army	8: 0:0.
"For five Months at Ticonderoga	12: 0:0.
"For five Months at or near Boston lines.	0:12:0.
"For two Months at New York	6: 0:0.
"For the three Months at New York [and New	
Jersey?]	12: 0:0." ¹⁵

This Report was read and accepted. And now to defray the expenses hitherto incurred by Woburn in the war, and especially to pay her soldiers the bounties which she had engaged to give them, over and above the encouragements that had been given them by this State or the country to expect, the £1,500 lawful money, which it had been voted to raise for these purposes, was

¹⁴ In this expression (has paid) and others which occur in the lists of two of the military companies in Woburn (Documents, Vol. I., II.,) it seems to be implied that several, both of the soldiers and other citizens, advanced money to pay immediate expenses of the war, and had it deducted from their proportion of the tax of £1,500, soon after assessed.

¹⁵ Town Records, Vol. IX., p. 331.

assessed February 18, 1777. And from its proceeds, apparently, there was paid

"To the 22 men who engaged in the two months service at the beginning of 1776	£23:13:0
"To those who enlisted for a year in the Continental Army	247:13:4
"To the men who marched June 24th, 1776 [to Ticonderoga] under Capt. Samuel Tay	607:13:8.
"To 20 men, who served 2 months in 1776 under Capt. Samuel Belknap, in New York—	120: 0:0.
"To 21 men, who served three months under the same commander in New York, or New Jersey	303: 2:7."

Amounting in all to . . . £1302:2:7¹⁶

The residue of the £1,500 lawful money, (equivalent to £1,562 depreciated currency,¹⁷) voted, December 13, 1776, to be raised by tax for the payment of military expenses, was probably paid in the bounties agreed upon to give the men who enlisted in 1775 for eight months, in the Continental army, and to those who served five months at one time, in 1776, at the Boston lines.

Subsequently to 1776, Woburn paid during the war, in bounties to her soldiers, the nominal sum of £48,944 0s. 8d. This sounds like an enormous amount of money to be appropriated by a single town to this purpose, at that day. But here it is to be observed that while, previously to the commencement of 1777

¹⁶ War Document, XII.

¹⁷ War Document, XVIII., "the whole amount of the expenses [bounties] arising by the War, in Capt. Samuel Belknap's Company, from the beginning of the present War up to the first of January 1777

	£533: 2: 8½
"Amount of do in Capt. Jesse Wyman's Company	461: 1: 3.
"Amount of ditto in Capt. Joshua Walker's Company	567:18:11½
"Amount	1562:2:11."

bounties were equivalent in value, or nearly so, to their nominal, amount in lawful money, they were paid from the beginning of that year in depreciated bills of credit; and their depreciation increased with surprising rapidity towards the close of the war. On this head, Lemuel Shattuck, Esq., remarks, in his History of Concord, "The value of money was regulated monthly." "January 1st. 1777, \$100 in silver was worth \$105 currency; in 1778 [January 1st?] \$328; in 1779, \$742; in 1780, \$2,934; and in February 1781, \$7,500."¹⁸ At this rate of depreciation, it is obvious that the nominal bounties paid by Woburn, after 1776, to the soldiers in her employ, would quickly become greatly diminished in value. To ascertain their real worth in lawful money, let \$100 in silver be accounted as equivalent to \$105 currency through the whole year 1777, as it was, according to Mr. Shattuck, on the first day of January of that year; let the same sum in silver be estimated equal, agreeably to his statements, to \$328 paper, in 1778; to \$742, in 1779; to \$2,934, in 1780;¹⁹ and to \$7,500 paper in February 1781, which was as soon, almost without exception, as the bounties due to the six months' men, hired in June 1780, were paid them; and the nominal amount of the bounties paid by Woburn after 1776, would at once be reduced from £48,944 8s. to £5,283 4s. in lawful money. To this sum add the £1,500, paid before 1777, and the sum total of the bounties paid by Woburn in the war of the Revolution will be £6,783 4s., lawful money.

The annexed schedule exhibits the numbers of the men employed by Woburn, in distinct companies, for various military services after 1776; the times and places when and where they served; the names of their respective *commanders*; the kind of service in which they were severally engaged; the nominal bounties they received for those services; and the annual amount, nearly, of those bounties in lawful money; so far as these several particulars can now be ascertained.

¹⁸ History of Concord, p. 123.

¹⁹ Zebadiah Wyman, Esq., Treasurer of Woburn in 1780, casually remarks on a loose paper left behind him, "1400 Paper Dollars, in the year 1780, Augt 4th. is £6:0:0 [or \$20] in specie." In this proportion, \$100 in silver would be equal to \$7,000 paper at that time; and between August 4, and December 31, 1780, there would be ample room for \$7,000 to sink five hundred dollars.

SCHEDULE.

Nominal bounties	Value in lawful money
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1777: \$100=\$105. Fourteen men, 3 months from Jan'y 1st., in a "tour of duty" at Boston, at 12/each

£8:8²⁰

Twelve men, 2 months, under Capt. Jesse Wyman, at Rhode Island

72:0²⁰

Twenty nine men, about 4 months, under Capt. Abraham Foster [of Wilmington?] at the Westward, [against Burgoyne]

491:8²¹

Sixty four men in the "Fifteen Battalions" required of Massachusetts for the Continental Army, enlisted for three years, or during the War.

1558:0²²

Twenty men, 2 months from Sept^r 1st. at Cambridge, under Lieut. Joseph Johnson, "guarding Stores."

154:8²³

Twenty five men, 5 months from Nov^r 1st. under Capt. Cadwallader Ford of Wilmington, "guarding prisoners" at Cambridge.

283:14²⁴

Twenty six men, hired Dec^r 22d. to do military duty, for a bounty of £12.00 each; but service and commander not named.

312:00²⁵ £2742:00

1778: \$100=\$328. Twenty men, 3 months at Bunker Hill, under Capt. Jesse Wyman, by Order of Court, Feb. 7. 1778.

216:10²⁶

Eight men, 3 months from April 2d. under Lieut. Nathan Dix, guarding prisoners at or near Cambridge.

88:8²⁷

Four men, under Capt. Benjan Edgell, in Rhode Island, till Jan'y 1. 1779, by Order of Court June 10. 1778.

129:00²⁸

Twenty seven men, by Resolve of Court June 25 [23d?] 1778, 15 days at the Lines, "to guard prisoners."

67:10²⁹

Eight men, by Order of Brigadier, June 26th to serve 5 months at the Lines, "to guard prisoners of Convention."²⁹

108:00²⁹

Twelve men, hired April 20th. to join the Conti-

²⁰ Documents, X., XVIII.

²¹ Documents, XVIII. This document mentions twenty-four men only. But there are twenty-nine orders on file for paying twenty-nine distinct individuals, as engaged in the expedition under Capt. Foster.

²² Documents, X., XVIII.

²³ Documents, V., VIII., X., XVIII.

²⁴ Documents, VI., VIII., X., XVIII.

²⁵ Documents, XII.

²⁶ Documents, VIII., X., XVI., XVIII.

²⁷ Documents, VII., VIII., X., XVIII.

²⁸ Documents, XV. ²⁹ The captured army of Burgoyne. The treaty of capitulation, by which it was surrendered to Gates, was called a "Convention."

	Nominal bounties	Value in lawful money
nenal Army at Fishkill for 9 months: bounty paid.	1190:00 ³⁰	
Eight men hired to do duty at the North River, as Militia, for eight months: bounty	815:00 ³⁰	
Six weeks men (number not stated) to serve in Rhode Island; by Order of Council July 1778.	335:14 ³¹	
Men (number not given) engaged Sept ^r 6th. to serve in Rhode Island, and afterwards ordered to Boston, under Lieut. Joseph Winn, for 3½ months, ending Jany 1st. 1779.	339:8 ³¹	1003:00
1779: \$100=\$742. Levies of fifty men in all made in January, April, June and October 1779, and bounty money paid them, amounting to £7976:00; but to what place these men were ordered, and for what service is not stated ³²	7976:00	1074:18
1780. Twenty seven men, to serve 3 months in Rhode Island, under Capt. William Green of Reading. Their wages appear to have been paid them by the town, which was then reimbursed by the State. No bounty mentioned. ³³		
Twenty nine men were hired to serve in the Continental Army six months, for a bounty of £1200:00 each, paper money.	34800:00 ³⁴	464:00
Amount of Bounties after 1776.	£48945:08	£5283:18

1781: \$100=\$7500. But it was not only men for the army, and bounty money to encourage them to enlist, that was required of Woburn. In the course of the War, in common with all the other towns in the State, this town was called upon to furnish her due proportion of meat for the sustenance of the soldiers, and of raiment for their wear, and of horses for cavalry or draught. And from numerous Documents, originally kept in the town treasurer's office, and still extant, there can be no doubt that the town fully answered all the demands made on her for these ends.

³⁰ Documents, X., XVIII.

³¹ Documents, XII., XV.

³² Documents, XII.

³³ Documents, IX.

³⁴ Document, XII., and orders on file for the payment of the men. £12 bounty per man appears to be the sum originally agreed upon. But in consequence of the continued depreciation of the paper currency, orders were eventually given many of the soldiers for their bounty, amounting to £1,650 and £1,800 currency. And yet, in paying two such orders in 1782, the treasurer allowed in lawful money only £12 2s. 8d. for £1,800, and only £12 for £1,650 currency, including in both instances, "expenses of travel home."

1780: \$100=\$2934.

Nominal or
Depreciated, Lawful
Money.

By two Resolves of the State Legislature, passed in September and December 1780, Woburn was required to supply the Continental Army with 24078 pounds of beef; or if the town preferred, to furnish the worth of that quantity of provision in money. In these two instances, agents employed by the town raised a large proportion of the beef required; and two Beef Taxes were assessed in October and December of that year, amounting to £54927 currency, to pay for the whole.

£54927:00 £1872:01:00

M81: \$100=\$7500. From the following Receipt on file, the Legislature appears to have passed a third Resolve on this subject Jan^y 4. 1781. "Woburn Feb. 20. 1781. Received of the town of Woburn, by the hand of Mr Zebadiah Wyman, treasurer for said town, the sum of five thousand pounds, in lieu of three thousand five hundred and three pounds & two thirds of a pound of beef, in part of said town's proportion of beef, agreeable to a Resolve of the General Court Jan^y 4. 1781; for which I have given duplicate Receipts. Reuben Kimball, Agent."

5000:00 66:13:4

A fourth Resolve was passed by the Court June 22d. 1781, by which 9938 lbs. of beef was apportioned on Woburn for the supply of the Army. In regard to this requisition, the town at a meeting July 16. 1781 chose a committee of five, to purchase the proportion of beef now called for, at the town's expense. Several citizens advanced *specie* for the immediate purchase of the beef demanded; agents procured the meat asked for; and were eventually reimbursed by Orders on the town treasurer. If the charge per 100 lbs for the 9938 lbs was equal to that charged for a portion of that quantity mentioned in the annexed Order,³⁵ viz. 33/9*d* lawful money per 100 lbs, the whole cost was £167:14 lawful money, equal to £12525 and upwards of depreciated currency that year.

12525:00 167:14:0

Total expense of the town for beef

£72452:00 £2106:8:4

³⁵ "To the Treasurer of the Town of Woburn: Sir, please to pay Col. Loammi Baldwin eight pounds in *specie*, in part for three thousand pounds of beef, he supplied the Town of Woburn for the use of the army, at 33/9 per hundred, in 1781. Woburn Feb. 11. 1782.

Zeb^h Wyman }
Joseph Johnson &c } Selectmen of Woburn."

Again, Woburn was repeatedly called upon to furnish its due proportion of clothing for the army. A Resolve was passed by the State Legislature, March 13, 1778, requiring each town in the State to provide for the army as many shirts, pairs of shoes and pairs of stockings, as would be equal to one-seventh part of all its male inhabitants. These articles when collected in any town were to be delivered by its Selectmen or committee to the agent appointed for the county in which that town was situated. The agent, in his turn, was to provide wagons or other suitable carriages, at the public expense, for the conveyance of those articles to the State Commissary in the northern or in the southern department of the army, agreeably to directions of the resolve. And the commissioners were required to deliver without delay, in their respective departments, out of the articles of clothing thus put into their hands, by the several towns, one shirt, one pair of shoes and one pair of stockings, as "a present from the people of this State," to each non-commissioned officer, and to each private soldier, raised in this State, and enlisted in the service for three years, or during the war, towards filling up the State's quota of the continental army.³⁶ This Resolve was printed, and a copy was sent to each town, and one to each agent in the State. And Woburn, upon receiving a copy, showed no backwardness to comply with its requisitions. At town meeting, March 31st, soon after the Resolve was passed, it was voted to draw money out of the treasury, to buy stockings, shoes and shirts with, for Woburn's part of the continental army. And numerous orders on the town treasurer, still preserved on file, do show that in compliance with this Resolve of the Legislature, large supplies of every description of clothing mentioned in it, at a cost of above £650, were brought in to the Selectmen, to be transported under their care, to the state storehouse in Concord, kept by James Barrett, Esq., agent for

³⁶ "The Continental Journal, and Weekly Advertiser," Boston, March 19, 1778.

the county of Middlesex. See copies of a few of these orders in the notes.³⁷

Moreover, a Resolve was passed by the State Legislature, June 22, 1781, "for collecting clothes for this Commonwealth's quota of the Continental army," etc., etc.³⁸ By this Resolve, there was apportioned upon the whole county of Middlesex nine hundred and ninety-three shirts, and as many pairs of stockings, and of shoes, and four hundred and ninety-six blankets; and of these articles, Woburn was required to supply forty-two shirts, forty-two pairs of stockings, forty-two pairs of shoes, and twenty-one blankets; the same apportionment as was set upon the adjoining town of Reading. To make sure of, or to facilitate Woburn's compliance with this requisition, a meeting, to be held August 13, 1781, was

³⁷ "To the Town Treasurer.

"Sir: Please pay Dea. David Blanchard forty one pounds and eight pence in full for Shirts and Hose, and making Shirts, and for collecting and carrying the store to Concord for the Continental Soldiers; and this shall be your Discharge for the same.

"£41 :0 :8.

"Woburn Sept^r 10. 1778.

"William Tay

"Samuel Thompson

"Jedⁿ Richardson

"Jona. Tidd

} Selectmen."

"Sir Please to pay to Sam^l Leathe twenty seven pounds in full for fifteen pair Shoes he has supplied the Town with for the use of the Continental Soldiers.

"Woburn, May 4th. 1778.

"To Jona. Lawrence, Treasurer.

"William Tay

"Sam^l Thompson

"Benjaⁿ Edgell

"Jedⁿ Richardson

} Selectmen."

"To the Town Treasurer.

"Sir: Please to pay Col. Loammi Baldwin eighty seven pounds, six shillings & eight pence in full for Shirts he delivered to the Selectmen to turn into the State Store &c &c &c

"Woburn 11th Feby 1780.

[Signed]

} Selectmen."

"To the Town Treasurer.

"Sir, Please to pay Zechariah Richardson twenty pounds for Hose he delivered to the Selectmen, to turn into the State Store; and this shall be &c &c &c

"Woburn 11th. February 1780.

"William Tay

"Sam^l Thompson

"Benjaⁿ Edgell

} Selectmen."

³⁸ Vol. of Resolves at the State House; No. LXIV.

notified by the Selectmen, of such inhabitants as were disposed to give their assistance towards it. At that meeting, sundry individuals agreed to secure the complement of clothing for the soldiers that was demanded of this town; and there can be no question that their agreement was duly and faithfully fulfilled. Many individuals, both male and female, were now set on work, procuring cloth and making it up into shirts, knitting stockings, making shoes, and providing blankets; and upon finishing their work, they severally presented their bills, and obtained orders for payment out of the treasury of the town, which, in return, agreeably to provisions of the Resolve of Court above referred to, was reimbursed for its expense upon the articles of raiment supplied by it, out of the treasury of the State. Orders yet extant, obtained for articles of clothing for the army, furnished by inhabitants of Woburn under this Resolve of Court, amount to about £100. Copies of a few of these Orders are given in the notes.³⁹

³⁹ "Sir, Please to pay Mr Sam^l Leathe one pound ten shillings two pence two farthings in part for fifteen pairs Shoes he supplied the Selectmen with in December 1781. Woburn Jan^y 28. 1782.

"To Mr Zeb^h Wyman

"Treasurer for s^d Town.

"Loammi Baldwin

"Paul Wyman

"Zeb^h Wyman

} Selectmen of
Woburn."

"Sir, Please to pay Mr Sam^l Leathe five pounds, nineteen shillings & nine pence two farthings in full for fifteen pairs of Shoes, at 10/ a Pair, he supplied the Selectmen with in Decem^br 1781; he having received an Order for the other part. Woburn Jan^y 28th. 1782.

"To Mr Zebadiah Wyman

"Treasurer for s^d Town."

"Loammi Baldwin

"Paul Wyman

"Zeb^h Wyman

} Selectmen of
Woburn."

"Sir: Please to pay Mr Jacob Caldwell five Pounds two Shillings in full for four Blankets he supplied the Selectmen of Woburn for y^e use of y^e Army in 1781, at 25/ 6. Woburn Feb. 18. 1782

"To Mr Zeb^h Wyman, Treasurer for Woburn.

"Loammi Baldwin

"Joseph Johnson

"Zeb^h Wyman

"Ezra Wyman

} Selectmen
of
Woburn."

"Woburn February 19. 1782.

"Sir, Please to pay to Paul Wyman the sum of seven pounds, it being in part for his procuring the following parts of Clothing: Viz^t Shirts,

During the whole of the Revolutionary War, Woburn was excessively burdened with taxes, the larger portion of which that war had originated, and rendered necessary. In 1774, the year before the commencement of the contest, its province tax was but £75 18s. 5d; its county tax, £21 2s. 6d.; and its town rate only £150; making its taxes, of every description, for that year but little more than £247. But during the years the war continued, viz: from 1775 to 1783, inclusively, taxes in Woburn rose within a trifle to the enormous nominal sum of £300,000. Most of these rates, it is true, were made payable in the depreciated, ever declining currency of that day. But after making all due allowance for the depreciation of the paper they were payable in, they will be found, when added to the taxes that were expressly ordered, or evidently intended to be assessed in lawful money, or to be paid in silver or gold, to amount to a little more than £28,000, lawful money.⁴⁰ In the course of the nine years above referred to, there were assessed in Woburn, and ordered to be collected and paid over to the Town, County, or State Treasurer, twelve town and five county rates; twelve State taxes, three "Continental taxes," (as they were termed); two "War taxes," four "Silver" or "hard money taxes," and two "Beef taxes,"⁴¹ making forty assess-

shoes, stockings and blankets he supplied the State for Woburn in 1781:		
and his Receipt &c	"Zebh Wyman	} Selectmen of Woburn."
"To the Treasurer of the Town.	"Joseph Johnson	
	"Ezra Wyman	

⁴⁰ In reducing sums in paper currency to their equivalents in lawful money, I have observed here and elsewhere the rule suggested by Lemuel Shattuck, Esq., in his History of Concord, and quoted above in this chapter.

⁴¹ The reason of the distinction made in the records between "Continental" and "State" taxes is unknown. Taxes of both descriptions were made by order of the General Court of the State, and were payable alike to the State Treasurer, without naming any distinct object for either. The two "War taxes" were ordered by votes of the town in 1776 and 1777, expressly to enable the town to defray the charges incurred by it thus far in the war. Of the four "Silver," or "Hard money taxes," two were imposed by the town and two by the State. The "Beef Taxes" were to raise money for the purchase of beef for the army. All taxes assessed after 1780 appear to have been in "lawful money."

ments within nine years. That these public burdens must have weighed very heavily upon the people will be readily perceived. Especially must this have been the case in the year 1780, when, beside a tax of £376, to be paid in specie, no less than eight other taxes were assessed in Woburn, amounting, in all, to £230,889 currency, equal to £7,869 8s., lawful money, or to £8,245 8s., inclusively of the silver tax of £376, just referred to. Again, to pay the "large town tax," as it was called, assessed in July of that year, and amounting, nominally, to £60,190, equivalent to £2,051 9s., lawful money, there were only three hundred and seventy-seven residents, and fifty-six non-resident tax payers; of the residents, twenty-three were widows and unmarried females, and seventy-four paid only a poll-tax or less; and of the fifty-six non-residents, forty-nine paid less than a poll-tax, which, in that assessment, was £41 currency. Under such circumstances, how must these and the like burdens have ground some of those they fell upon to the very dust, as it were! And what could have sustained any under the load, but the persuasion, that the load of oppression which they must otherwise have borne, was still heavier; and that they were contending for a boon, which was more precious than houses, lands, money, or life itself could be without it?

The burdens of taxation which the war for Independence occasioned were vastly enhanced by the constant depreciation of the paper currency, which the government issued to pay the expense of the contest. For two or three years after the war broke out, the currency seems to have varied but little in value from lawful money. But in the fourth year (1778) that variation had become considerable, and was continually increasing. Wages for labor by the month, paid at the end of six months, in the nominal sum agreed upon, would not purchase for the laborer nearly so large a supply of necessities for his family as they would when contracted for. Goods bought to be sold again seldom brought back to the trader a return of equal worth to his purchase money, though it might nominally exceed it. And a legacy devised to a widow in needy circumstances, kept back a year by the executor, as the law allowed, and then paid in the

paper currency of the day, was sure to be of far inferior worth to the sum named and intended in the will. To remedy the grievous evils growing out of this state of things, and which were universally felt, a State convention was held at Concord, July 14, 1779, in which Woburn was represented by its delegate, Deacon Samuel Thompson. There were present at this convention one hundred and seventy-four delegates, who, "after passing some very spirited resolutions, fixing the prices of several articles of merchandise, and agreeing upon an address to the people, adjourned on the 17th, recommending another similar Convention to meet again in October."⁴² The proceedings of the convention, "relative to the lowering the exorbitant prices of all and each of the necessities of life," were accepted by the inhabitants of Woburn, at a meeting August 4th, and a committee of nine was chosen "to report to the town on this subject at the adjournment of the meeting to August 26th. The report of this committee, which was duly presented and accepted by the town, was as follows:

"West India Flip or Toddy at 12s. per mug or bowl: New England 10s. per mug.

"A common Dinner 15 / ; other meals in proportion.

"Keeping a horse at hay 15 / ; at grass 10 / per night.

"Oats 45 / per bushel; 5 / per mess.

"A yoke of Oxen 12 / per night at grass.

"Lodging 4 / per night.

"Day Labour 48 / , being found, until the last of August; after that, 36 / per day.

"A Team carrying a ton weight, 18 / per mile, not going more than 90 miles.

"Carpenters and Masons 54 / per day, being found.

"Horse shoeing all round, steeling the fore shoes at the toe, £3 12s.

"Shoeing Oxen, 16 dollars per yoke: other smith work in proportion.

"A Tailor 36 / per day.

"Green Hides 3 / per pound: Sole Leather 18 / per pound; and all other Leather in proportion.

⁴² Shattuck's Concord, p. 122.

"Mens best Shoes 18 dollars per pair; women's best Leather Shoes 84 / .

"For making mens shoes 48 / : Womens, 40 / per pair: and other work in proportion.

"Cloth Shoes, finding the leather and heels, 54 / .

"Sheeps Wool, 23 / per pound; Flax, 15 / per lb; Rough Tallow 9 / per pound.

"And all other mechanics that are not mentioned here, are to work in the same proportions as those that are here mentioned.

"Per Order of the Committee,

BENJⁿ. EDGEL, Clerk." 43

At the same adjourned meeting, (August 26th,) a committee of fifteen was chosen "to Inspect and see that the Resolves of the Convention begun and held at Concord on the fourteenth day of July last, and the Resolves of the Committee chosen by this Town at a General Town Meeting, August the 4th. 1779, be strictly adhered to in each and every particular."

A committee also of three was chosen at the same time, consisting of Dr. Samuel Blogget, Timothy Winn, Jr., and Isaac Johnson, which "should draw up something by way of Instructions" for the committee of inspection. This committee of three, after a short interval, made a report, which being read, was accepted and passed. Their report contained several very stringent resolutions, among which was substantially the following, namely: That if any person belonging to this town should violate the resolutions of the Concord Convention, or those of this town made in pursuance thereof, he should, upon conviction, [at a public trial before the committee of inspection] be accounted as an enemy of his country, have his name published in the newspapers of Boston, and be cut off from all intercourse and dealings with the other inhabitants of the town for such a term of time as the committee of inspection should appoint.⁴⁴

But it was probably soon found by experience that it is easier to pass resolutions concerning such matters, than to enforce them. We read of no one being accused of a breach of these

⁴³ Town Records, Vol. IX., pp. 521, 522.

⁴⁴ Town Records, Vol. IX., pp. 521, 522.

Orders of the town, or of suffering the penalty annexed to the transgression of them. At a town meeting, October 22, 1779, a new committee was chosen "to stipulate prices for the town of Woburn." At an adjournment of this meeting, November 1st, the report of this committee in regard to prices was recommitted, for the sake of making amendments and additions; and then it was voted to abide by it. But at a further adjournment, November 13th, this vote was reconsidered. Learning by experience doubtless, that there were insuperable difficulties in the way of carrying the resolutions they had passed on this subject into effect, nothing more was done about them, and they were all suffered to go to rest.

Amid the din of war, the attention of the people of Massachusetts generally was diverted, in 1780, to a very different subject.

A new constitution or form of government for Massachusetts, framed by the State Legislature of 1777, had been sent to Woburn, May 1778, for the consideration of its inhabitants. But this being read and deliberately considered in town meeting, June 8th following, had been unanimously disapproved. At the same time, the people had instructed their representative for that year, Col. Loammi Baldwin, to favor no plan for drawing up another constitution, except in a convention chosen by the people at large, expressly for that purpose.⁴⁵ The constitution now laid before them had been framed and sanctioned by such a convention, which had assembled at Cambridge in September 1779, and in which Woburn had been represented by Dr. Samuel Blogget, as its delegate.⁴⁶ At a legal meeting, May 15, 1780, a committee of fifteen was chosen to consider the proposed constitution, and to report to the town at its adjournment, June 5th. On the day appointed, this committee reported; and the town voted to pass upon the new constitution submitted to them, article by article.

The Bill of Rights was approved, except the third article, relative to provision by law for the support of public worship,

⁴⁵ Town Records, Vol. IX., p. 451.

⁴⁶ Town Records, Vol. IX., p. 521.

which met some opposition. The article, however, was finally accepted as it stood, by a vote of fifty-two to twenty-three.

The article of the constitution requiring in voters a property qualification was offensive to some; and an amendment was carried, allowing every freeman the privilege of voting, who was twenty-one years of age.

At an adjournment of this business to June 7th, votes were passed, that delegates to Congress should be qualified as were representatives to our own General Court, and that all ordained ministers of the gospel, and attorneys-at-law should be excluded from seats in the Legislature of Massachusetts.

It was voted, moreover, as the sense of the inhabitants of Woburn, that at the expiration of seven years from the ratification of the new constitution, a convention should be called to revise it.

And now, having finished the consideration of the proposed new constitution of Government for Massachusetts, Woburn voted its acceptance of it, excepting the articles objected to, and amended by twenty-two votes in the affirmative, to two in the negative.⁴⁷

The Federal Constitution, or Form of Government for the United States, was drawn up in a convention of delegates from twelve States, assembled in Philadelphia; and was unanimously agreed to by all the States present, September 17, 1787. Agreeably to a Resolve passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, October 1787, this constitution was submitted to the consideration of a convention chosen by the several towns and districts of this Commonwealth, which assembled in Boston, January 9, 1788, and which, after several weeks of careful deliberation, voted to adopt it. The delegates of Woburn to this convention, chosen at a town meeting, December 17, 1787, were Deacon Timothy Winn and Mr. James Fowle, Jr. Deacon Winn opposed the adoption of this constitution without some amendments; and prepared a speech to deliver before the convention upon the subject, when a motion was expected to be

⁴⁷ Town Records, Vol. X., pp. 24, 25.

made for the appointment of a committee which should endeavor to harmonize the conflicting views of different members of that body, and, by consenting to certain amendments of the constitution, to insure its acceptance by the unanimous or very general voice of its members. But it so happened, that the proposed conciliatory committee was appointed, and its report accepted at a time when Deacon Winn was absent from the convention. And being consequently disappointed in his intentions to deliver in person the speech he had prepared for the occasion, he submitted it for publication, as "a part of the debate" before the convention, in one of the newspapers of the day.—*See a copy of it in the Boston Independent Chronicle of March 27, 1788.*

During the Revolutionary War, two gentlemen, natives of Woburn, attained to great eminence in society, of whom it seems a matter of right, that some particular notice should here be taken.

To begin with the elder of the two, Colonel Loammi Baldwin. He was son of James and Ruth (Richardson) Baldwin, and a descendant of the third generation from Deacon Henry Baldwin, one of the first settlers of Woburn, and a subscriber to the "Town Orders," drawn up at Charlestown, for the regulation of the then projected new settlement, in December 1641.

His father was by trade a carpenter, of good repute; and is reported to have been the master workman in the erection of the precinct (Burlington) meeting-house in 1732, which is still standing.

He was born at "New Bridge," (North Woburn) January 10, 1744, O. S., or January 21, 1744-5, N. S. Discovering from early life a strong desire for acquiring knowledge, he was a constant attendant upon the instructions of Master Fowle, that noted teacher of the grammar school in Woburn, both in the centre of the town and at the precinct, many years in succession. And at a more advanced period of life, with a view to obtaining a thorough acquaintance with Natural and Experimental Philosophy, he was accustomed to walk from North Woburn to Cambridge, in company with his school-mate, Benjamin Thompson (afterwards Count Rumford), to attend the lectures of Professor Winthrop (for which liberty had been given them); and upon their return

home on foot, they were wont to make rude instruments for themselves, with which to illustrate the principles they had heard laid down in the lecture-room at the college.

At the commencement of the war in 1775, he enlisted for the service of his country in the regiment of foot, commanded by Col. Samuel Gerrish. Here he was rapidly advanced to be Lieut.-Colonel: and upon the retirement of Col. Gerrish from the army, in August of that year, he was put at the head of the regiment, and was, not long after, commissioned to be Colonel.

His regiment was originally distinguished as the 38th, and consisted of eight companies, all of them stationed at Boston lines, viz: four at Sewall's Point, Brookline, three at Chelsea, and one (Capt. Wood's company of Woburn) at Medford. But upon the reorganization of the army at the close of 1775, it included ten companies, and was designated as the 26th regiment. Till the end of 1775, Col. Baldwin remained near Boston: but in April, 1776, he followed Washington to New York city;⁴⁸ and there we find him June 22d, at the "Grand Battery, in the command of the "Main Guard."

When Washington was compelled, by the superior numbers of the enemy, to evacuate New York, September 14, 1776, and to retreat to the west, or Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, about December 8th, Baldwin with his men followed him. And on the memorable night of December 25, 1776, when in face of a violent and extremely cold storm of snow and hail the Commander in Chief recrossed the Delaware to the Jersey side, and took by surprise at Trenton the next morning a body of about 1,000 Hessian troops, commanded by Col. Rahl, Col. Baldwin and his men⁴⁹ accompanied

⁴⁸ The following passages are extracts from the folio volume deposited at the State House by the Baldwin family, and containing his correspondence and various memoranda:—

"New York Apl. 19. 1776 Abstract for Non-Commissioned Officers & Soldiers . . . in 26th. Regt commanded by Col. Loammi Baldwin for month of Feby 1776."

"A Report of the main Guard at the Grand Battery N. Y. June 13. 1776."

"A List of the Main Guard, under the command of Lt. Col. Baldwin [Col. Loammi Baldwin?] June 22. 1776."

⁴⁹ "A Return of the Officers and Soldiers belonging to the 26th. Regt commanded by Col. Loammi Baldwin, that went on the Expedition to Trentown the 26th. inst. December."

"Trenton Jan'y 2d. 1777.

"This will impower Corp^l Caleb Simonds to receive all that I do not receive at my discharge, namely, wages, allowance money granted by the

the General in his daring enterprise, and partook of the honor and joy with which it was crowned; a victory most unexpected and disastrous to the British, but most reviving to the desponding minds of the friends of liberty and of the American cause.

Colonel Baldwin was honorably discharged from the continental army about 1777, on account of ill health. But his subsequent life, spent in his native place, though free from the hardships and dangers of the camp, was by no means a life of leisure and retirement. He still retained and cherished the enterprising spirit and active habits of his youth. And his fellow-citizens highly appreciating his talents and capacity for business, and confident of his integrity and zeal for the public good, took frequent opportunities for manifesting their respect for him, and found him ample employment the remainder of his days. We find him appointed on a large proportion of all the committees chosen for a long succession of years, on important town business; and of these, he was generally the chairman. In 1780, he was appointed High Sheriff of the County of Middlesex, being the first who held that office in this county, after the adoption of the State constitution. In 1778, 1779, and again in 1800 and the four immediately following years, he represented Woburn in the General Court. At the election of representative to Congress for Essex South District (to which Woburn was then attached) in 1794, he had all the votes cast in Woburn but one. In August and September 1796, he had all the votes; and in November of that year, at the third trial for the choice of the same officer, he had seventy-four votes out of the seventy-six that were then cast in Woburn. And at elections in other years, he was a prominent candidate among those held up in Woburn, for the office of State Senator, Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth, and Elector of President of the United States.⁵⁰

General, and for arms, ammunition &c taken at Trenton the 26th. of Decr 1776.

“Ebenezer ——?” [Ebenezer Lock?]

“Rowley, July 25th. 1778.

“Col. Baldwin: Sir, Be pleased to pay unto Jonathan Stickney my travel money from the Army at Trenton to Rowley in the year 1776, and my share of plunder money that was taken at Trintown, and his Receipt shall be your discharge.

“Joseph Stickney.”

⁵⁰ To the above it may be added, that Col. Baldwin, on account doubtless of his enlarged acquaintance with mathematics, and his familiarity with arts connected therewith, was chosen a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and received from Harvard College in 1785 the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

But though Col. Baldwin was deservedly a favorite with his fellow-townsmen and with his fellow-citizens generally, he was not an abject seeker of popularity—not one, who, for the sake of winning or prolonging the popular favor, stood ready to sacrifice his principles of duty to the public. Witness his protest with others against the action of the town in the time of Shays' Rebellion. In 1786, 1787, when the Executive was constrained to call out a military force to put that rebellion down, the town of Woburn, in a moment of high excitement, voted January 29, 1787:

“1. Not to give any encouragement to the men called out to go into the present Expedition.

“2. Not to aid or assist in the present Expedition.”

But against this proceeding of the town, Col. Baldwin and thirty-six others immediately entered their protests; and, two days after, the town itself reconsidered the votes it had passed on this subject.

The prominent part taken by Col. Baldwin in the construction and establishment of the Middlesex Canal will be adverted to more particularly in a following chapter. To him also are the community indebted for the introduction to public notice, and for the earliest cultivation of the Baldwin apple. The history of this celebrated variety of fruit, as connected with his name, is understood, upon good authority, to be this: As Col. Baldwin was one day surveying land at a place called Butters' Row in Wilmington, near the bounds of that town, Woburn and Burlington, he observed one or more woodpeckers continually flying to a certain tree, growing on land of Mr. James Butters, hard by. Prompted by curiosity to ascertain the cause of their frequenting that tree, he at length went to it; and finding under it apples of an excellent flavor, and well worth cultivating, he returned to the tree the next spring, and took from it scions to graft into stocks of his own. Other persons in that vicinity, induced by his example or advice, grafted trees of theirs soon after with scions from the same stock. And, subsequently, whenever Col. Baldwin attended court, or went into different parts of the county, as High Sheriff, he was accustomed to carry scions of this variety of apple with him, and to distribute them among his friends; so that this species of fruit soon came to be extensively known and cultivated. The original tree, it is said, was blown down in the famous “September gale,” in 1815.

At first, apples of this description were called by many, "Butters' Apples," from the name of the person upon whose land the original tree was found; and by others, "Woodpecker Apples," from the bird, whose constant flight to it attracted the notice of Col. Baldwin, and led to the discovery of the excellency of the fruit which grew on it. But, on a certain day, (it is reported) when Col. Baldwin had a party of gentlemen at his house to dine, he set before them a dish of these apples; and one of his guests, admiring their good qualities, asked him by what name they were known? "By no name in particular," the Colonel replied; "call them, if you please, Baldwin apples." And this has ever since been their common name.

Col. Baldwin's first wife was Mary, daughter of James Fowle, Esq: for many years Town Clerk of Woburn. His children by her were:

1. Cyrus, for many years the respected agent of the Middlesex Canal Company, residing at the head of the canal in Chelmsford.

2. Mary, who died young, of scarlet fever, May 13, 1776, when her father was absent in the war.

3. Benjamin Franklin, Esq., who died suddenly October 1821, as he was on his return to Woburn from the cattle show in Brighton.

4. Loammi, Esq., born in 1780, graduated at Harvard University, 1800, a well known and highly respected civil engineer; died in 1838.

5. Hon. James Fowle, born in 1782; settled in Boston as a merchant; sometime member of the Senate of Massachusetts, for the County of Suffolk; and prominent among the Commissioners for introducing pure water into Boston from the lake Cochituate. He died after a very short illness, May 20, 1862.

Col. Baldwin's first wife, Mary, dying September 27, 1786,⁵¹ he married for his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Josiah Fowle, of Woburn. His children by her were:

1. Clarissa, wife of Thomas B. Coolidge.

2. George R., born in 1798, and now (1867) the only surviving child of Col. Loammi Baldwin. He is still the proprietor of the original farm of his ancestors, and the occupant of the spacious mansion of his father.

Col. Baldwin's second wife, Margaret, died August 8, 1799.⁵¹ He himself deceased October 20, 1807.⁵¹

⁵¹ Diary of Samuel Thompson, Esq.

Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, was a descendant of the fifth generation from James Thompson, who was born, in England probably, in 1593, emigrated to New England about 1630 ; took up his abode at Charlestown, Mass., was admitted with his wife Elizabeth into the church of Charlestown, July 31, 1633 ; became one of the earliest settlers of Woburn, being a subscriber with thirty-one others to the original Town Orders in December 1640 ; was a member of the first Board of Selectmen, chosen 1644 ; and died, 1682, aged eighty-nine years.

Benjamin Thompson, his father, was the son of Capt. Ebenezer Thompson and Hannah (Convers) his wife ; was born November 27, 1729 ; and married, 1752, Ruth Simonds, daughter of Lieut. James Simonds, a worthy descendant of the third generation from William Simonds, another of the early settlers of Woburn. Lieut. Simonds served his country in the French and Indian wars ; was an inhabitant of Woburn Precinct (now Burlington) ; dwelt in the house, recently of Capt. Ishmael Munroe, that stood where the road from the precinct meeting-house to Lexington intersects the ancient road from Woburn Centre to Hodge Hole Meadows in Burlington ; was Precinct Clerk from 1733 to 1747 ; married Mary, daughter of James and Mary Fowle, of Woburn, June 17, 1714 ; and died July 30, 1775, aged eighty-nine.

Benjamin Thompson, the future Count of Rumford, and son of the above Benjamin and Ruth Thompson, was born March 26, 1753, in the west end of the house of his grandfather, Capt. Ebenezer Thompson, where his parents went to live immediately after their marriage. That house, an ancient two-story dwelling house, is still standing ; recently, till her death, the home of the Count's first cousin, the widow of Willard Jones, and situate a few rods south of the meeting-house in North Woburn, at the corner of the road coming from Burlington, and of the road leading from Woburn Centre to Wilmington ; and is distinguished by a huge willow tree growing directly in front of it.

In this humble dwelling, the child Benjamin continued to live with his mother and grandfather after the death of his father, who died November 7, 1754, when the boy was hardly one year and eight months old. But in March 1756, his mother married, for her second husband, Mr. Josiah Pierce, Jr., of Woburn,⁵² and took her

⁵² " Josiah Peirce junr entered his Intentions of Marriage with Ruth Thompson, both of Woburn, Jan'y 1. 1756." (Woburn Records of Int. of Marriage.)

son Benjamin with her to her new home ; a house, it is said, that once stood directly opposite the Baldwin mansion, but is now taken down, though the cellar of it is yet visible.

He was distinguished, while yet a boy, by quickness of apprehension, fondness for books, and a genius for mechanical invention. At a suitable age, he was sent (accompanied by his neighbor and school-mate, Loammi Baldwin) to that celebrated teacher in Woburn, Master John Fowle, a graduate of Harvard College, 1747 ; who kept the grammar school in his native town, some ten or twelve years in succession. By him he was taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the grammar of his own language, through the medium of the Latin. After leaving Mr. Fowle at eleven years of age, he was put under the charge of a Mr. Hill of Medford, with whom he proceeded in the study of mathematics ; and was also taught astronomy ; of his proficiency in which, he gave evidence by calculating eclipses of the sun and moon.

At the age of thirteen, he was bound an apprentice to Mr. John Appleton, a respectable merchant in Salem ; and while he was with him, he industriously improved his leisure moments in extending his acquaintance with mathematics and physical science. But this gentleman, having in consequence of the growing difficulties between Great Britain and her Colonies, entered into the non-importation agreement, his business became so contracted, that he no longer needed an apprentice ; and young Thompson was allowed to return to his mother's in Woburn. From the same cause, he left the employ of Mr. Hopestill Capen, a dry goods dealer in Boston, in whose store, some time after he quitted Mr. Appleton, he was engaged in the Spring of 1770 as a clerk.

The leisure which these successive relinquishments of commercial pursuits gave young Thompson, was diligently employed by him either in school-keeping, or in the cultivation of his own mind. In the winter of 1768-9, we find him teaching a school at Wilmington. And in the summer of 1769, he applied himself to the study of anatomy and physiology, under the direction of Dr. John Hay, a physician then resident in Woburn, with a view to qualifying himself for the practice of medicine.

In the summer of 1770, after quitting Mr. Capen's store in Boston, he and his friend and school-mate, Loammi Baldwin, obtained liberty to attend Professor Winthrop's course of lectures upon Natural Philosophy, delivered in Harvard College. This

was a privilege which was highly appreciated by them both. In their attendance upon these lectures, they were accustomed to walk from Woburn to Cambridge; and upon their return, they would employ themselves in attempts to illustrate the principles which they had heard laid down in the lecture-room, by experiments and rude instruments of their own contriving.

In the autumn of 1770, he took charge of a school at Concord, N. H., (then called Rumford); and while fulfilling this engagement, he became acquainted with Mrs. Sarah Rolfe, daughter of Rev. Timothy Walker, the first minister of the place, and widow of Col. Benjamin Rolfe, one of the early settlers of Concord, and a gentleman of influence there, who deceased in 1770. This lady he married, in 1772, and came into possession by her of a large property. And attending with her, not long after their marriage, a military muster at Portsmouth, N. H., he was introduced to Gov. Wentworth, who conceived such an esteem for him, that he quickly after conferred on him the office of Major, in one of the New Hampshire regiments.

But this sudden military promotion was deeply resented by the officers over whose heads he had been unexpectedly elevated. Henceforth, they omitted no opportunity of doing him an injury. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, they but too successfully spread an insinuation that he was disaffected to the cause of his country; and that he held a criminal correspondence with Gov. Wentworth and Gen. Gage. To refute this latter charge, he solemnly averred that the correspondence he had holden with Gov. Wentworth was not of a political character, and was begun before the Governor avowed himself a tory, and while his administration was popular with all parties; and that his only letter to Gen. Gage consisted of six lines, requesting him to order that two deserters from the British army, in 1774, whom he had employed on his farm in Concord, N. H., and whom Gen. Gage had pardoned upon their return to their ranks, at the intercession of Maj. Thompson while in Boston, might not publicly reveal the name of their successful advocate with the General on their behalf.

But no defence he could make, no explanation he could offer of the charges alleged against him, could free him from public suspicion and obloquy. At Concord, he was not suffered to remain in safety and peace: and when he came to Woburn, he was on one

memorable occasion in danger of personal violence, from which, probably, only the interposition of his friend, Baldwin, delivered him; and, on another occasion, he was arrested and tried in the meeting-house at Woburn, before the Committee of Correspondence, upon the charge of disaffection to the cause of his country. This trial resulted in his release from arrest, but a refusal on the part of the court to give him a full acquittal. Considering this refusal as unjust, he appealed to the Committee of Safety for the colony, which referred him to the Provincial Congress; and this body declined acting on the petition he presented them. Deeply resenting this treatment, and the insults to which he was constantly subjected, finding that the actual services he was occasionally enabled to render the popular cause were insufficient to secure him the public confidence, and that his repeated efforts to obtain a command in the army of his country were unavailing, he at length made up his mind to remove to a distance from this scene of trial. Accordingly, in a letter to his father-in-law, Rev. Timothy Walker, he assures him, that not being conscious of any feelings or acts in his political career that were inimical to the interests of the land of his birth, he could not conscientiously make any confessions to his opponents, (as that gentleman had proposed he might do, for the sake of appeasing their animosity); he assigns reasons why he deemed it imperatively necessary to retire to some place at a distance from his friends in this vicinity; and earnestly and affectionately commends his wife and daughter to his care.⁵³ And then collecting what money he could, from every resource at his command, and giving out, that having failed to obtain employment in the northern army, he was going south to find means of support, he left Cambridge, October 10, 1775; and going to the nearest post-town, accompanied by Josiah Peirce, Jr., (3d?) his half brother, he there dismissed him; and then went on his way, leaving his relatives and friends here in utter uncertainty where he was, how he was situated, and what he was doing, till the revolutionary struggle was over.

Maj. Thompson himself proceeded directly to Newport; and finding there the next day a boat belonging to the British Frigate Scarborough, he was conveyed in it to the frigate, which took him on board; and after remaining in it a few days, he was landed at Boston, which was still occupied by Gen. Gage, and his army.

⁵³ Renwick's Life, Appendix, pp. 210-216, in Sparks's Collection.

And when Gage's successor, Gen. Howe, evacuated Boston, in March following, he sent his despatches containing the news to England by Thompson, who re-embarked in the ship which had conveyed him to Boston, while Gen. Howe himself with his army sailed for Halifax.

The despatches borne by Thompson were directed to Lord George Germaine, Secretary of State for the department, to which the affairs of the colonies were intrusted. By this powerful minister, he was very graciously received, and immediately offered employment in his own department, which Thompson thankfully accepted, and entered at once on the discharge of his official duties. And in this employment he acquitted himself with so much ability and faithfulness, that within four years from his arrival in England, he was advanced to the dignity of "under Secretary of State."

Early in 1784, being on a tour to the continent, Col. Thompson received a flattering invitation from Charles Frederick, Elector and reigning Duke of Bavaria, to come and reside with him at Munich his Capital, with encouraging assurances of advantageous employment. Being inclined to accept this invitation, he went back to England shortly after receiving it, to obtain permission from the King to enter into the service of a foreign prince. Such permission was readily granted him. And, as a testimonial of the royal approbation of his labors while in England, the king conferred on him the honor of knighthood, accepted his resignation as a colonel of dragoons, (an office with which he had been recently invested,) and allowed him to retain the half pay of his military rank; a privilege which was continued to him through life.

Going from England to Munich, before the close of the year 1784, he found an honorable post assigned him near the person of the sovereign; and there he at once commenced a series of exertions and labors, which proved very successful, and highly beneficial both to the government and to the public. He effected very important reforms in the military establishment of the country. He brought about arrangements, by which the soldiers were better fed, clothed and paid; were encouraged in various industrial pursuits for the benefit of themselves and families: schools were founded, in which they and their children were instructed gratis in the rudiments of learning; and workshops were provided, in which their uniforms were made, and military equipments were wrought by their own hands and those of their wives, the State furnishing the raw materials.

He adopted measures likewise, by which mendicity, that had grown to be an enormous evil in Munich, was utterly abolished there. But while he put down beggary in Munich, he instituted means, by which, through the voluntary contributions of its inhabitants, and the countenance and aid of the principal officers of State, and by a council chosen by them from among the people, the poor were in all respects amply provided for, were trained and inured to habits of honest industry, and were led to cherish sentiments of self-respect, which fostered in them both the desire and the ability to get their own living, and to make themselves independent of the public aid. These benevolent, disinterested labors of Sir Benjamin Thompson for the poor of Munich kindled in them the warmest sentiments of veneration, gratitude, and love; sentiments of which they repeatedly gave public unmistakable tokens. On occasion of his being once seized with a dangerous illness, while he had the management of the workhouse established for their benefit, "its inmates," we are told, "went in procession to the cathedral, where, at their request, divine service was performed, and public prayers offered for his recovery: and four years afterwards, when the news of his being ill at Naples reached Munich, they voluntarily set apart an hour each evening," to join in supplications for his restoration to health."⁵⁴

Nor was it by the poor only that he was honored, revered, and caressed. Many were the tokens conferred on him of the high esteem in which he was held for his abilities and worth by his noble friend, the Elector, and by the literati of Bavaria, and other countries of Germany. Among the numerous honorary distinctions awarded him, was his admission "as a member of the two academies of Munich and Manheim;" his election in 1787 as "a member of the Academy of Science at Berlin;" his appointment of "Councillor of State" to the Elector; Lieut.-General of the Army of Bavaria; "Commander-in-chief of the General Staff;" "Minister of War;" "Superintendent of the Police of the Electorate;" and to crown all, "in the interval between the death of the Emperor Joseph, and the coronation of his successor Leopold," his friend, the Elector, becoming Vicar of the empire, availed himself of the prerogatives of that office, to make him "a Count of the Holy Roman Empire." "In receiving the last dignity, he chose a title in remembrance of the country of his nativity, and of

⁵⁴ Renwick's Life, Chap. vi., p. 98.

the place endeared by recollections both of pleasure and pain ; and was thenceforth known as Count of Rumford, from one of the names by which the residence of his wife had been distinguished.”⁵⁵

After a residence of about ten years in Bavaria, his health became impaired, and he sought relief in a journey to Naples. But this expedient proving ineffectual, he, on his return to Munich, obtained leave to visit England again, which he did in 1795, after an absence of eleven years. Here he received great attention from his former friends and associates, was consulted in almost all schemes for the promotion of public benevolent ends, and published his essays for the improvement of fireplaces, and the cure of smoky chimneys. And now having recovered his health, (his principal inducement for making this visit to England) he was enabled advantageously to pursue his philosophical inquiries and experiments both in England and in Ireland, when alarming intelligence from the Electorate hastened his departure from London to Munich. Arriving in that city early in 1796, he found it in a state of terror and consternation. The war between France and Austria, which followed the French Revolution, had brought an army of each of the contending parties into the neighborhood, or to the very walls of the city. And the Elector, alarmed for his own safety, fled from his capital, eight days after the arrival of Rumford, having first appointed him head of the Council of Regency, during his absence. Availing himself of the power conferred on him by this appointment, Rumford put himself at the head of the Bavarian forces, and by his resolute yet prudent management, he induced both the opposing armies to desist from their threatened hostile purposes, and to retire ; thus averting the danger which threatened the city, and opening a way for the Elector's return. For this, his services, the inhabitants of Munich gave Rumford unequivocal tokens of their gratitude. And the Elector loaded him with new honors, and permitted him to settle one-half of the pension which he allowed him on his daughter, (who had accompanied him thither from England,) and extended its term to the duration of her life.⁵⁶

To recover his health, which was again giving way, he was induced, with the elector's leave, to make another journey to England, accompanied by his daughter, in 1798. While there, the fame of his attainments in learning, philosophy and usefulness

⁵⁵ Renwick's Life, Chap. iv., pp. 69-71.

⁵⁶ Renwick's Life, Chap. ix., p. 156.

having spread far and wide, he received a formal invitation from the government of the United States to revisit his native land. This invitation, his daughter was very urgent with him to accept immediately. He himself was strongly inclined to do so; and wrote to his friend, Col. Loammi Baldwin, of Woburn, Mass., to secure for him a house and land in the vicinity of Cambridge, which he might make the place of his residence on his arrival, and leave to his daughter for a home, when he had done with it. But being, in the mean while, earnestly solicited to assist in the establishment of the "Royal Institution," an institution patronized by the King, aided by liberal contributions of the wealthy, and designed, according to its charter, for "diffusing the knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the useful purposes of life," he was reluctantly persuaded, from motives of duty, to postpone his intended visit to the United States, and never afterwards found it convenient to resume it.⁵⁷

The death of the Elector, Charles Frederic, Rumford's zealous patron, benefactor, and fast friend, in 1799, changed the whole future course of his life. For the Elector's nephew and successor, Prince Maximilian Joseph Deux Ponts, though the first to introduce Rumford to the notice of his uncle, and still friendly to him, was so wrought upon by his nobles, who were jealous of the fame and influence of Rumford, as to show himself indisposed to find him the employment which the old Elector had. This state of things, Rumford perceived upon his return from England to Bavaria. And, disappointed and mortified by the neglect he had to submit to, having first assisted in reorganizing "the Bavarian Academy of Sciences," he took his final leave of the Electorate.⁵⁸

But he did not go from it without leaving behind, in the hearts of the people, a grateful remembrance of his benevolent exertions, not only for the correction of great evils existent among them, and for the advancement of their highest and best worldly interests, but also for the promotion of their pleasure, entertainment and comfort, in their leisure moments. To use the words of his biographer, "In the immediate vicinity of Munich was a large extent of waste land, which had formerly been a hunting ground of the Prince: and although the game had long since been extirpated,

⁵⁷ Renwick's Life, Ch. ix., pp. 157-161.

⁵⁸ Renwick's Life, Ch. ix., pp. 164-166.

and the forest had disappeared, it was still the property of the Elector. Rumford, who had in England imbibed a taste for the art of landscape gardening . . . proposed to render this profitable, by converting portions of it into a 'ferme ornee,' [an ornamental farm,] while other parts were laid out in walks and drives, for the recreation of the inhabitants of Munich. The circuit of the grounds was six miles, around which a road was constructed, embellished at intervals with picturesque cottages and dwellings, that were occupied by the tenants who cultivated portions of the ground, or by those employed in superintending and taking care of the grounds.

"To diversify the features of the ground, a space was excavated, which filled with water, formed a beautiful artificial lake, while the earth removed from it was employed to form a mount (mound?). To accommodate the citizens in search of recreation, a public coffee-house was erected, and committed to the charge of a respectable keeper, while edifices intended for embellishment, afforded seats at the best points of view.

"After Rumford left Bavaria, the principal nobility and inhabitants of Munich chose to express their gratitude for his exertions in procuring them this place of recreation, by erecting a monument to commemorate his agency, on which they also caused to be recorded his services in rooting out mendicity, and founding institutions for education." ⁵⁹

⁵⁹ "This monument is of a quadrangular form, having two principal fronts opposite to each other, ornamented with basso relievos and inscriptions. On one side is an inscription in the German language, of which the following is a literal translation:—

" 'Stay, Wanderer.

At the creative fiat of Charles Theodore,
Rumford, the Friend of Mankind,
By Genius, Taste, and Love inspired,
Changed this once desert Place
Into what thou now beholdest.'

"On the opposite side of the monument, under a bust of Count Rumford:

" 'To him,
Who rooted out the greatest of public Evils,
Idleness and Mendicity,
Relieved and instructed the Poor,
And founded many Institutions
For the Education of our Youth.

After quitting Bavaria, having employed himself some time in travelling in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, Rumford arrived at length in Paris, where he was received with all due honor and distinction. His daughter had now left him, having returned to America about the time he gave up his projected voyage to his native land. And the Count himself becoming acquainted at Paris with the widowed lady of Lavoisier, the celebrated chemist, a mutual attachment between them ensued, which terminated in their marriage, as soon as the requisite certificates of his own birth, and of the death of his first wife (which he had written his daughter in July 1804 to procure for him) could be obtained from the United States. He now took up his abode in the village of Auteuil (near Paris), which had belonged to his wife's former husband, and been the seat of many of his important discoveries in physical and chemical science. And here Rumford himself continued to pursue his philosophical inquiries and studies, till death removed him from the world. His decease, occasioned by a fever, occurred August 21, 1814, at his villa in Auteuil, in the sixty-second year of his age, 'depriving mankind of one of its most eminent benefactors, and science of one of its brightest ornaments.'⁶⁰

Count Rumford left behind him many precious memorials of his filial affection, and of his general benevolence and largeness of heart.

In letters, written between 1795 and 1808, to his mother, who lived to an advanced age, he gave reiterated assurances of his warmest gratitude and love; and in proof of this, he transmitted to her ten thousand dollars in stocks of the United States, as a deed of gift, to be absolutely at her disposal. For his daughter Sarah, (known here as the Countess, who died lately at Concord, N. H.,) he made ample provision for her comfort and support. Nor did he forget, in the distribution of his bounty, an unfortunate sister-in-law, Ruth, a daughter of his mother by her second marriage. Learning that his mother had bequeathed by will, out of the moneys he had given her, a thousand dollars to his daughter Sarah, he

Go, Wanderer,
And strive to equal him
In Genius and Activity,
And us
In Gratitude.' "^a

^a Renwick's Life, Chap. vii., pp 123, 124.

⁶⁰ Renwick's Life, Chap. ix., pp. 166-168; Chap. xi., p. 201.

wrote to his mother, requesting her to make a new will, and to devise to Ruth the legacy she had intended for Sarah.⁶¹

Nor did he confine his beneficence to the narrow circle of his family connections and early friends. In the year 1796, being at that time in London, "he presented to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston, five thousand dollars, in the three per cent Stocks of the United States" "to the end that the interest of the same may be received from time to time forever, and the amount of the same applied and given, once every second year, as a premium to the author of the most important discovery, or useful improvement, which shall be made and published by printing, or in any way made known to the public, in any part of the continent of America, or in any of the American islands, during the preceding two years, on heat, or on light; the preference always being given to such discoveries, as shall, in the opinion of the academy, tend most to promote the good of mankind."⁶²

"By his Will, Count Rumford bequeathed to Harvard College one thousand dollars annually, and the reversion of other sums, for the purpose of founding a professorship 'to teach, by regular courses of academical and public lectures, accompanied with proper experiments, the utility of the physical and mathematical sciences, for the improvement of the useful arts, and for the extension of the industry, prosperity, happiness, and well-being of society.' The amount of property which came into the hands of the corporation of the College. in 1815, after the death of Count Rumford, was about eleven hundred dollars annually, subject to a deduction of about two hundred dollars a year, payable to the Countess, his daughter, in case she should fail to receive her annuity of two thousand florins from the Court of Bavaria. The University was also to receive the reversion of about four hundred and forty dollars annually, after the death of certain annuitants.

"The Rumford professorship was accordingly established in the university, and went into operation in the year 1816. Dr. Jacob Bigelow was the first professor, who occupied the chair eleven years, and was succeeded by Mr. Daniel Treadwell. Hitherto this foundation has produced all the benefits which the liberal donor could have anticipated. A course of lectures is annually delivered to the undergraduates and other students of the university. The aggregate amount of the fund at this time, according to the Treas-

⁶¹ Renwick's Life, Appendix, pp. 207-209.

⁶² Renwick's Life, Appendix, p. 202.

urer's last Annual Report is about twenty-nine thousand dollars. A valuable apparatus, consisting of machines, models and instruments, suitable for illustrating the topics embraced in the lectures, has been added to the department."⁶³

In view of the literary studies, of the diversified labors and sacrifices of Count Rumford to benefit his fellow-men, as well as of the final disposal of his property, all must acknowledge him entitled to the highest praise, as a practical philosopher and philanthropist, an ardent lover of learning, and friend to the cause of humanity.

In respect to his religious sentiments, Rumford cherished apparently unshaken faith in the being and infinite perfections, the universal providence and government of God. In speaking upon this subject, his biographer observes,

"— Above all, in his inquiries he never lost sight of the most important object of science, its bearing upon the evidences of natural theology; and, at every new step in his discoveries, pauses to show in what manner they illustrate the power and wisdom of the Deity. After dwelling upon this subject, he goes on to say, —

"'But I must take care not to tire my reader by pursuing these speculations too far. If I have persisted in them, if I have dwelt upon them with peculiar satisfaction and complacency, it is because I think them uncommonly interesting, and also because I conceived they might be of use in this age of refinement and skepticism. .

"'If, among barbarous nations, the fear of a God, and the practice of religious duties, tend to soften savage dispositions, and to prepare the mind for those sweet enjoyments which result from peace, order, and friendly intercourse; a belief in the existence of a Supreme Intelligence, who rules and governs the universe with wisdom and goodness, is not less essential to the happiness of those, who, by cultivating their mental powers, have learnt to know how little can be known.'"⁶⁴

It is truly refreshing to read the above passage, dictated, as it was, by one so eminent for learning and practical philosophy, as Count Rumford, and bearing his testimony, as it does, to truths lying at the foundation of all true religion. And it would have been exceedingly gratifying to have closed the foregoing brief sketch of him in this History of Woburn, his native place, with an additional statement upon good authority, that he was a pro-

⁶³ Renwick's Life, Appendix, p. 206.

⁶⁴ Renwick's Life, Chap. xi., pp. 196, 197.

fessed Christian, an exemplary, consistent follower of the meek and holy Jesus. But such a statement, his biography, so often quoted above, does not, in any passage that has been observed, warrant to be made concerning him. It is true that Rumford is once or twice there presented, as calling himself a Protestant, in distinction from the Catholic population around him. Such an avowal is a sufficient proof that he preferred the Protestant to the Catholic understanding of the Christian religion. But it seems far from being equivalent to an express declaration of faith in the gospel of Christ, and a serious, habitual purpose to be governed by its principles and rules.

CHAPTER XIII.

Difficulties in which the Town was Involved at the Conclusion of the Revolutionary War.—Its Opposition to the Return of the Refugees. Its Stand in Shay's Rebellion.—Its Embarrassments by Debt.—Measures for Payment of Debt.—Middlesex Canal.—Schools from 1775 to 1866.—New Orders for School Districts.—New School-houses.—Warren Academy.—Incorporation of Burlington.—Public Solemnities at the Death of Washington.

THOUGH the peace agreed upon, 1783, between Great Britain and the United States had put a stop to the War of the Revolution, yet, the bitterness and animosity which that war had given rise to, were not at once allayed. In particular, the hard thoughts and inimical feelings, which the refugees (as they were termed) had excited in their former brethren and fellow-citizens, against themselves, by fleeing from their native country, and declining to take part with its defenders in their contest for liberty and independence, still rankled in the breasts of multitudes. Such feelings were manifested in Woburn, especially on the following occasion.

At a general town meeting, May 12, 1783, "Voted, that the Selectmen draw up a letter, as an answer to a letter received from the town of Boston, relative to the return of Absentees and Conspirators, dated April the 10th. 1783, and send it to said town."

"Unanimously Voted it as their opinion, that the Absentees and Conspirators or Refugees ought never to be suffered to return, but be excluded from having lot or portion among us."¹

At the same time, a committee, consisting of Mr. William Scott, Col. Loammi Baldwin and Capt. John Wood, was appointed to draft instructions to their representative in General Court, upon this and other interesting subjects, and to submit them to

¹ Town Records, Vol. X., p. 293.

the town for its acceptance, on the day that meeting should be adjourned to.

Accordingly, such instructions were laid before the town by the committee at their adjourned meeting, May 26th; and were as follows :

“ To Capt. Samuel Belknap.

“ Sir,

“ The inhabitants of this town, convinced of your integrity, uprightness, and warm attachment to the cause of liberty and interest of your country ; and having experienced your fidelity, when you last filled that important office, have now elected you their representative in the Great and General Court.

“ We hope you will still persist with that rectitude of conduct which you have hitherto pursued ; and that you, neither being persuaded by flattery, intimidated by menace, or stimulated by sinister views or personal emoluments, will not deviate from that path of duty, or betray that confidence reposed in you by your constituents.

“ The town you represent, have voted your being furnished with Instruction ; and has unanimously voted against the resettlement in this State of all such men, as have, in our glorious contest for liberty, proved inimical to their country, let them be of whatever denomination ; whether stigmatized by the name of Tory, Refugee, Conspirator, or Absentee.

“ Although the crimes of some have been atrocious, and that [those] of others attended with less criminality ; yet all, by their good offices, their cash, and counsel to our implacable enemies ; [by] the bent of their inclination to betray their country, or the denial of that assistance which was their duty to perform in the time of danger, have forfeited their claim to our protection, and must frustrate their overtures to become citizens of the State. They chose their Party, they chose their King, and to their own Master let them stand or fall.

“ Tho' we are (by the blessing of God) in the peaceable possession of a land flowing with milk and honey, yet the Land of Canaan will enjoy no rest, while the Philistines are suffered to dwell amongst us.

“ When the British King (like Rehoboam of old) answered our Petitions with threats of whipping with scorpions, and the alarm was sounded, ‘ To your tents, O Israel : what portion have we in

David? Neither have we Inheritance in the Son of Jeſſe (or George):' the Whigs obey'd, but the Tories shrank from danger.

"Our burned towns, and the wanton destruction of property, the loss of our blood and treasure, must ever prove an insuperable barrier against such men being reinstated, as became devotees to the shrine of royalty.

"After delivering this compendium of our sentiments, we Instruct you to use every effort to prevent the return of men thus characterized, to their former possessions, whose aims will be, to sow the seeds of discord among us. A little leaven may ferment the whole mass. *Principiis obsta*, as to vice, is a maxim inculcated by theologists, and amongst physicians, for the early suppression of morbid qualities: the same maxim is applicable in politics injurious to the Commonwealth."

"You'll bear in mind, that Congress are obliged only to recommend, but they neither can nor will offer coercion.

"We recommend the framing of such Acts, as tend to encourage Learning, Commerce and Agriculture. Lest enormous grants, salaries, pensions, etc., should exceed our finances, comparative views are to be taken, and strict economy observed.

"An Application to Congress is highly expedient to recommend their Consolidating their old Emission, and rousing it from its present lethargic state, which causes so much discontent.

"The shutting the Continental Loan Office gives fresh alarm, and National Credit suffers reproach. Reputation, or National Faith once lost, is hard to be regain'd; its preservation should be guarded with caution.

"You will sacredly observe the foregoing Instructions, provided they do not militate with our Definitive Treaty of Peace.

Signed by Order of the Town,

JAMES FOWLE Junr. Town Clerk.

"The Town voted to accept of the above Instructions; and ordered their Town Clerk to give a Copy of the same to Capt. Samuel Belknap, Representative for said Town, and attest the same in behalf of said Town."²

At the close of the war, the inhabitants of Woburn were in a depressed and straitened condition. The boon they had

² Town Records, Vol. X., pp. 294, 295.

fought for was won; but not without great sacrifices of property and life. During the war, heavy losses had been incurred; business had been much deranged; many hopes of worldly prosperity had been disappointed; numerous efforts for acquiring, and plans for securing worldly wealth, had failed, or been defeated. The town, likewise, was much in debt. To provide money for paying the bounties demanded, in making up its quotas of men that were at various times called for, to enlist in the public service, the town had been obliged to borrow considerable sums of money upon note;³ of which, when payment was demanded, its narrow finances rendered it unable to refund: so that, in 1786, several executions were issued in court against it.

In view of the unhappy situation the people of Woburn were then in, may be plausibly conjectured the reasons of the part which they took in Shay's rebellion, in 1786-7. Oppressed with their own pecuniary burdens, and suffering the like public grievances, real or imaginary, which their brethren in the western parts of the State were complaining of, they felt more sympathy with them than was meet, when they rose up in resistance to the government that was set over them, and to the laws of the land. Hence, when called upon to assist by a military force to suppress the rebellion, the town voted, January 29, 1787,

"Not to act upon the second Article in the Warrant, which Article was, To see if the town will do any thing concerning the Training Band now sent for.

"Voted, not to give any encouragement to the men called for, to go into the present Expedition.

"Voted, not to aid nor assist in the present Expedition."⁴ And though a protest was immediately made, and entered in the town book, against the last two votes, by thirty-seven prominent and highly respectable citizens; and though at an adjournment

³ The principal due upon the notes against the town March 1, 1786, amounted to £1304 0s. 7½d. For interest on the same, £133 14s. 7d.

⁴ Town Records, Vol. X., p. 484.

⁵ Town Records, Vol. XI., p. 67.

of the meeting two days after, these same votes were reconsidered by the town itself; yet, at a town meeting, October 22d, following, "It was Voted not to act upon the Article relative to making any consideration to those persons that were draughted to go into the Government's service thirty days under Capt. William Blanchard in Jan^y last past."⁵ And yet again, at a meeting of the town, May 5, 1788, it was "Voted Not to make any allowance to those persons that hired or went in the Expedition from this Town after Daniel Shays in January One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Seven, agreeable to a Petition signed by William Carter and others."⁶

Notwithstanding the appearance of hostility to the government, and of favoring the rebel cause, which these votes manifest, it is not known that any inhabitant of this town ever openly joined the rebels in their outrageous attempts. The people of Woburn had always hitherto approved themselves as loyal to the government set over them, as those of any town in the State. The votes above referred to were passed in a moment of excitement, and under the pressure of difficulties, which the majority of them had been led, like the rebels, erroneously to ascribe to the government. But when the prudent measures which their rulers adopted had relieved them of those difficulties, and time had opened their eyes to their mistake, in supposing their government to have been the cause of them, their former sentiments of loyalty revived; and they probably would have been ashamed, within no long time after, to repeat the action referred to, on the occurrence of any similar occasion.

To extricate itself from its pecuniary embarrassments, the town had recourse, at different times, between 1783 and 1789, to various expedients.

The treasurer was authorized to put off all the paper money of the new emission in his hands, belonging to the town, to the best advantage; and to deliver all the paper money of the old emission belonging to the town, that was lying in his hands, to Mr. Isaac Johnson, who was to dispose of it in the best manner

⁵ Town Records, Vol. XI., p. 103.

⁶ Town Records, Vol. XI., p. 154.

he could; taking care *not to allow more than one hundred and fifty paper dollars for one hard one*: and both persons to be accountable to the town.⁷

He was authorized to call in all debts due to the town upon note, from persons he judged able to pay: and to sell, at public auction, certain parcels of real estate, supposed to belong to the town, as the Meeting-house Hill, and the School-house Pond, (so called) with land adjoining, and to give a title or deed of the same.⁸

The delinquent collectors were required to gather and to pay immediately the sums in which they were deficient; and were authorized to allow a liberal premium to all who would pay in advance, or within a short time, their taxes about to be assessed, in order "to satisfy the Executions" against the town.⁹

Finally, at a meeting, March 19, 1787, the town voted to raise a tax of £300 lawful money, to be paid in hard money only, to defray the town debts due out of town, and them only.¹⁰

By these and similar prudent means, the town was ere long cleared of debt, and began to flourish and prosper. The people were roused from their state of depression; and they began to pursue their wonted avocations with cheerfulness and success.

Among the effects of that spirit of enterprise and improvement, public and private, which the restoration of peace to the country, the clearing of the town from its embarrassments by debt, and the revival of business and mutual confidence had awakened or cherished, may be reckoned the Middlesex Canal. Its construction was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed June 22, 1793, by which "James Sullivan Esq. of Boston, Oliver Prescott of Groton, James Winthrop of Cambridge, Loammi Baldwin of Woburn, Benjamin Hall, Jonathan Porter and others of Medford were incorporated, they and their successors, as a Corporation forever, by the name of the Proprietors of the Middlesex Canal."¹¹ It was at first contemplated to carry the canal only from the waters of the Merrimack River in

⁷ Town Records, Vol. X., p. 329. ⁸ Town Records, Vol. X., p. 455; Vol. XI., p. 152.

⁹ Town Records, Vol. XI., p. 152; Vol. XI., pp. 6, 7. ¹⁰ Town Records, Vol. XI., p. 77.

¹¹ Special Laws of Massachusetts, Vol. I., p. 465; Vol. II., pp. 26, 241, 342; Vol. III., p. 131.

Chelmsford to those of the Medford River, through Billerica, Wilmington, Woburn, and Medford. But subsequent acts allowed the proprietors to continue it to Charles River, and there to open a communication with Boston by boats; extended the time for completing it to three years, from June 22, 1803; and authorized them to demand forever a toll of one-sixteenth of a dollar per mile for every ton of goods conveyed in boats, and for every ton of timber floated on rafts.¹¹ As a considerable part of the canal lay within the bounds of Woburn, much, if not the chief portion of the care and responsibility in constructing it, rested upon that noted citizen of Woburn, and one of the principal proprietors of the canal, Col. Loammi Baldwin. With him, it was a favorite enterprise. He entered with a warm zeal upon the undertaking, and much of his time and care were spent upon the work. By vote of the directors, he attended Mr. Weston, a skilful English surveyor, whom he had procured from Philadelphia, in surveying the route of the canal from Chelmsford, in 1794. He was constantly with the numerous workmen employed upon it, overseeing and directing them. And highly was he gratified, doubtless, in seeing it become navigable from the Merrimack to Charles River, in 1803.¹² The facilities it afforded for the transportation of timber and country produce to Boston, and of merchandise from the city to its head in Chelmsford, rendered it a work of great and growing public utility, and for several years a source of increasing revenue to the proprietors. But railroads and steam-cars at length superseded it. The year the Lowell railroad went into full operation, the receipts of the canal fell off one-third. When the Lowell and Nashua road went into operation, the receipts of the canal were reduced another third. Shortly after, the dividends hardly sufficed to pay for current expenses and repairs:¹³ and now (1867) a large proportion of the track of the canal through Woburn has been filled up with earth again; and over spots where rafts were once wafted, and boats were seen passing,

¹² Historical Sketch, etc., etc., by Caleb Eddy, Esq., agent of the corporation, pp. 4-6.

loaded with goods and persons, houses have been erected, and are inhabited, as on the solid ground by the way-side.

The history of the schools in Woburn, which was brought down in Chapter VII. to the year 1775, will now be resumed.

During the first seven years of the Revolutionary war, begun in 1775, £40 lawful money, or its equivalent in the depreciated paper of that day, was annually raised in Woburn for schooling. In 1775 and 1776, such a portion of that amount was laid out each of those years, as was sufficient to keep a grammar school in the two parishes nine months in the whole; and the remainder was appropriated to the instruction of children in the extreme parts of the town. But, under this arrangement, it is obvious that the advantages for schooling in the remote quarters of the two parishes must have been very small. To remedy this defect, the town speedily adopted a new method of appropriating its school money. For the fifteen years immediately succeeding 1776, a school committee to manage the affairs of the schools was but seldom chosen, and no provision was made expressly for a grammar school, except in 1778 and 1787. During that whole period, there was a gradual increase in the sum annually raised for schooling, from £40, to £60, £80 and £90, lawful money, a year. But the decision of the important questions, How shall the money be laid out? Who shall be employed to teach? When, and where, and how long, shall the schools be kept? seems to have been left to a committee for apportioning the money, or to the majority of the inhabitants of each parish, or of the several districts. This committee would first apportion the school money to each parish, "according to their pay," towards the town taxes, and then leave to each parish, or to the several districts in the First Parish, to determine what was to be done with the portion severally allotted them. The practice of the town on this subject seems, during all this time, to have been agreeable to its vote, March 1, 1779: "That the Second Parish should have their proportionable part of the money that is granted by the town for schooling the ensuing year, to be appropriated to that

use, and no other; and that each parish may hire whom they please, and at any season of the year when they please.”¹³

But in the year 1792, a new era commenced in Woburn, in regard to schools. At March meeting, of that year, a committee, consisting of the two clergymen of the town, Rev. Messrs. Sargeant and Marrett, and of five other prominent citizens, was chosen, “to examine into the government of the Schools, and to recommend some uniform system of instruction.”¹⁴ The report of this committee, which was submitted to the town May 7th, was as follows:

“The influence of Education on society, the advantages arising from it in advancing Religion and Morality, in distinguishing between the unlettered Savage and the refinement of civilization, will ever excite towns and other bodies corporate, to be particularly attentive to the System of Education pursued in the Instruction of the rising Generation.

“We have therefore, as a Committee of the Town of Woburn, chosen for the express purpose of forming a uniform System of Instruction in the respective Schools, unanimously agreed to recommend the following: Viz.

“1st. We recommend an exact attention to the Law of the Commonwealth, as to the choice, recommendation, and literary acquirements of each instructor, as first impressions are usually lasting. We think each Master ought to be a man of morality and education: and we would wish that the Town would be careful in the choice of their School Committee, so that none may be appointed to procure Masters, except such as are capable of judging of the abilities of the Masters, or will take measures to be informed of their characters and qualifications.

“2d. The School to be opened and closed with Prayers, which we think decent, and becoming creatures dependent on a Creator.

“3d. We also recommend that the Holy Bible should be read once each day by such Class as is capable of reading the same, and such parts selected, at the discretion of the Master, as may best suit the age and capacity of the children.

“We also recommend to the use of the Schools the following Books, Viz.—Perry’s Spelling Book and Grammar; Webster’s In-

¹³ Town Records, Vol. IX., p. 498.

¹⁴ Town Records, Vol. XII., pp. 66, 68.

stitutes, Third Part; The Children's Friend, Ladies' Accidence, Art of Speaking, Morse's Geography abridged, last edition: one or all of them, as can be made convenient to the Parents, Masters and Children: the mode of teaching them to be left with each Master.

"To such as study Latin we recommend the following Books: viz. Cheever's Accidence, or the Philadelphia Latin Grammar; Corderius' Colloquies; Æsop's Fables; Eutropius, Castalio's Latin Testament, Ward's Latin Grammar; Clark's Introduction to making Latin; Virgil, and Tully; Greek Grammar and Greek Testament. We also recommend Pike's, Fenning's, Fisher's, or Bonny-castle's Arithmetic; and to the upper Class, an attention to English Composition, once each week or fortnight, as may best suit the convenience of the Master.

"4. We also recommend Jenk's [Jenkin's?] Art of Writing, to be pursued as far as possible by each Master in his School, as being the most easy, concise and plain method ever published. We wish also due attention may be paid to the Paper, Pens and Ink of each Scholar; as 'tis of more consequence that they should be good at the commencement of their writing than when further advanced.

"5ly. We recommend the School to be Classed at the discretion of the Master. We also wish to shew our disapprobation of Corporal punishments; and recommend as a substitute, Public Admonition, degradation to the bottom of the Class; and if they continue refractory & stubborn, after all measures are used, we recommend a dismission of such Scholars from the School for such time as the Master may direct, and not [to be] again admitted, unless by a written confession in open School, and a promise of amendment.

"6ly. We recommend that the Catechism be taught in School once a week, especially the Commandments, with their several explanations.

"7ly. We also would recommend, that the Selectmen provide [for] the poor Scholars in each School, Paper, Pens, Ink and Books, at the charge of the Town, if they are poor Orphans, or Children of such Parents, who are unable to provide for them; so that each Child may have the advantage of a free School, and be made useful to himself and others.

"8ly. We recommend a visitation of the respective Schools by

the Ministers of the Town, the School Committee, and the Selectmen, on the day previous to each Master's finishing his respective School; notice being given them by the respective Masters: at which time [there shall be] an Examination of the Scholars, and specimens exhibited of their several acquirements in knowledge, and a Journal of the behaviour of each Scholar shall be shewn by the Master, who shall keep a Book for that purpose: and the Visiting Committee shall give such marks of approbation and disapprobation as they shall think proper. . . We think a measure of this kind would have a good effect on Master and pupils.

"We earnestly wish the interest, welfare and happiness of the rising Generation: and submit the preceding recommendations to the consideration of the town.

"LOAMMI BALDWIN	}	Committee."
JOSEPH BARTLETT		
ZEB. WYMAN		
REUBEN KIMBALL		
JOHN WALKER		
SAMUEL SARGEANT		

"The Town Voted to accept the above Report: and that the Town Clerk shall Record said Report in the Town Book of Records of Town Meetings; and that the Town Clerk furnish each School master with a copy of said Report at the opening of the Schools, and that each Master shall return said copy to the Town Clerk at the close of his School."¹⁵

On the same day that the above report was read and accepted. viz: May 7, 1792, there was likewise appointed a committee to divide the town into school districts. This committee reported May 28th, as follows:

REPORT, ETC.

"The Committee appointed to divide the Town of Woburn into School Districts, have attended that business, and Report as follows: viz.

"That the whole of the Grammar School be kept in the School house nigh the Meeting house in each Parish in said Town, and to be proportioned according to the sum that each Parish may pay towards the town taxes. Also that there be a School District,

¹⁵ Town Records, Vol. XII., pp. 73, 75, 76.

agreeable to a Petition of Mr Josiah Walker and others, to consist of the following persons within the Lines of said District, here mentioned, Viz. James Walker, William Abbot, Isaac Marion, Dea. Timothy Winn, Ensign Timothy Winn, John Kendall, Lt. Joseph Winn, Timothy Winn 3d. William Young, John Bruce jun^r., Bill Center, Josiah Walker, Josiah Walker jun^r., Nathan Pierce, Jonathan Tyler, John Bruce, Reuben Johnson, Nathan Simonds, Ebenezer Cummings, Ezra Wyman, Thomas Gleason and Jeremiah Winn.”¹⁶ Also that the Districts called Richardson’s Row, Button End, and New Bridge, extend and include the same as they formerly have done. Also the West District extend and include the same as formerly, excepting those who are included in Josiah Walker’s District. Also that the Second Parish draw out of the Town Treasury their proportion of the money assessed for supporting the Schools, in the same proportion as they pay towards the Town Tax, and to be divided into two equal parts (all excepting that part which is or may be appropriated to keep the Grammar School, as aforesaid, and those who belong to Walker’s District); said money to be laid out in the two School Houses proposed to be erected, one for the North District, near the South end of the lane leading to Wilmington by William Carter’s; the other at or near Joshua Kendall’s, at a place called the Wood Market. Also that the other Districts draw their money out of said Town Treasury, according as they pay towards the town taxes, and lay said money out for Schooling, as the Law directs, and agreeably to the direction of the Town.”

“ ZEBEDIAH WYMAN	} Committee. ¹⁷
JOSEPH BROWN	
JOHN WALKER	
JOSIAH PARKER	
JAMES REED	
JESSE DEAN	
SAMUEL THOMPSON	

Woburn 28th. May, 1792.”

Finally, to perfect its arrangements in regard to Schools, the town built in 1794 and the year following, nine new school-

¹⁶ Town Records, Vol. XII., p 74. To this district it was voted, May 6, 1794, to add Mr. Samuel Walker, Benjamin Wyman, John Flagg, Jesse Russell, Robert Douglas, and David Cummings. Town Records, Vol. XII., p. 143.

¹⁷ Town Records, Vol. XII., p. 74.

houses, one in each of the recently formed districts, at a cost of £580, or \$1,933½ in all. At its meeting in March 1794, a committee of nine, or one for each district, was chosen for this purpose among others, to view the school-houses which then were, and to estimate the expense of repairing them, or of building new ones, in the several districts.¹⁸ This committee, consisting of Capt. Joseph Bartlett, Mr. Josiah Parker, Lieut. Jeduthan Richardson, Mr. Elijah Leathe, Jr., Mr. Abijah Thompson, Mr. Timothy Winn, Jr., Capt. James Reed, Ensign Jesse Dean, and Col. John Walker, reported at May meeting that year as follows: "We recommend to the Town to raise the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, in addition to the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds which was voted [for Schooling] at March meeting, to be appropriated to build School houses in the several Districts." They also recommended to the town, that each district should pay for its schooling that year by subscription; and that this sum of three hundred pounds, when raised, should be appropriated in the following manner, viz:

"The first Parish middle District to have	£55.	0.	0.
The second Parish middle District to have	45.	0.	0
The West Side	" "	40.	5. 0
Richardson's Row	" "	28:	17: 6
New Bridge	" "	27:	17: 6
Button End	" "	25:	0: 0
Lt. Joseph Winn's [District]	" "	25:	0: 0
Capt. James Reed	" "	26:	10: 0
Lt. Jesse Dean	" "	26:	10: 0

£300:00:0 "¹⁹

In compliance with this recommendation, the town voted to raise the £300 for the purpose designated in the report. It also appointed the same gentlemen to be a committee to superintend the erection of the school-houses, each in his own district; to see that the work was completed; and that a deed to

¹⁸ Town Records, Vol. XII., p. 137.

¹⁹ Town Records, Vol. XII., pp. 143, 144. Supposing that the £300 raised in May 1795, to complete the school-houses, was appropriated in the several districts in the same proportion as the above, each school-house would cost just double what was first estimated it would.

the town of the land on which each school-house stood should be obtained.¹⁹

But the people, in their zeal and hurry for building the new school-houses, overlooked or neglected making provision by subscription, as the committee had recommended, for the support of schooling that year. In consequence of this neglect, the town was presented the next year (1795) by the Grand Jury for not complying with the requirements of the law on this head. To avert the penalty in such cases imposed, or to procure the remission or abatement of it, Capt. Joseph Bartlett was employed as agent for the town, to attend the Court at Concord, and there to plead the expense the town had incurred in building school-houses, etc., etc., during the time it was presented, in palliation of its neglect to fulfil the requirements of the law; but how he succeeded in his agency is not known.²⁰

In the mean while, the building of the new school-houses went on. At May meeting, 1795, the building committee reported, that, in their estimation, it would cost £280 more than had been granted for the purpose in May 1794, to complete them. Whereupon, the town voted £300 "for the purpose of finishing said School houses." It was also voted, if any surplus remained of the £300, above the cost of finishing the school-houses, it should be appropriated to support schooling in them the present year (in addition to the £100 raised in April for the same use); and that the building committee should also be "the committee to provide schooling in the several districts the present year."²⁰

And now the public schools in Woburn, being provided with every needful accommodation, and under the favorable influence of the new regulations, began to flourish as they never had before. And, although for a little while they were checked in their progress by the incorporation of the Second Parish as a distinct town, in 1799, yet they speedily surmounted that obstacle in their onward course. Parents have since showed a livelier interest for the education of their children than they

¹⁹ Town Records, Vol. XII., p. 143.

²⁰ Town Records, Vol. XII., p. 195.

formerly exhibited, and have made more liberal grants of money for the promotion of this excellent end. Hence their schools have been multiplied in number; the terms of time which they were wont to be kept have been prolonged; and their children have enjoyed far superior advantages, and more enlarged means and opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge than they heretofore have been accustomed to. And as the town itself has of late years surprisingly increased both in population and in wealth, so there has been a marked and a very rapid progress in its schools, both in the number of their pupils, and in the privileges of instruction which they have afforded.

In this connection, while treating of the public schools of Woburn, it seems an appropriate time and place to give some account of *Warren Academy*, situate in the midst of it.

This important institution of learning derives its name as well as being from its munificent founder, Isaac Warren, Esq., of Charlestown. That benevolent gentleman, after much deliberation how he might bestow a portion of the wealth, which a kind Providence had put into his hands, so as best to promote the glory of the Giver, and the good of his fellow-men, came at length to the conclusion, that he could in no way do more for the advancement of these ends, than by making a donation for the establishment of an institution "for the Literary, Moral and Religious Instruction of Youth:" and Woburn was selected by him for the site of this institution, because it was then distinguished by a remarkable outpouring of the Holy Spirit of God, and an extensive, powerful revival of evangelical religion.

Under the influence of this conclusion, Mr. Warren was led to procure a meeting, February 21, 1827, at the house of his pastor, Rev. Warren Fay of Charlestown, where, in his own presence, and that of Rev. Messrs. Fay and Joseph Bennett of Woburn, the preliminaries of the designed institution were drawn up and agreed upon. After prayer to God, it was there determined to found an academy at Woburn, on the principles of the gospel, denominated "Orthodox or Calvinistic;" intending that it should always be under the instruction of pious Cal-

vinistic teachers; and that no others should ever be employed.²¹

"A compact was then drawn up, including the form of a subscription paper, and stipulating that the three persons above named, Isaac Warren Esq^r., Rev. Warren Fay, and Rev. Joseph Bennett, and also the Hon Samuel Hubbard [of Boston] should have the right and power of appointing such persons to be associated with them as Trustees, and forming such bye laws and regulations for the benefit of the Academy, as in the first instance they should think proper."²²

Then, at the time and place above named, Isaac Warren, Esq., subscribed five thousand dollars, on condition that five thousand dollars more should be obtained; and this required sum was secured by the special exertions of Rev. Mr. Bennett, chiefly from among the inhabitants of Woburn.

The Trustees first organized, May 31, 1827, when they chose Isaac Warren, Esq., chairman, Rev. Warren Fay, secretary, and Rev. Joseph Bennett, treasurer. The same day, the Board of Trustees was enlarged by the choice of Benjamin Wyman, Esq., and Capt. Joseph Gardner, both of Woburn; and September 19, 1829, by the choice of Rev. Aaron Warner of Medford.

In pursuance of votes passed by the Trustees at several successive meetings, subsequently to the above, a building suitable for an Academy was erected on the eminence, since known as Academy Hill, and finished in 1827 or 1828; a preceptor was appointed for one year; the terms of tuition were fixed at four dollars per quarter, except in the case of beneficiaries of the American Education Society, who, it was voted, should receive instruction at the academy gratis; a system of by-laws, pro-

²¹ To secure the future compliance with this vote more effectually, it was voted at the annual meeting, August 21, 1835, "That the Trustees intend to sustain the principles on which this Seminary was founded, and to employ none but 'pious Calvinistic Instructors;' and that it be understood as established in this Board for all future time, that its character shall be Evangelical or Calvinistic; and none but those of the above mentioned religious views shall be eligible to membership in this Board." — (Academy Records.)

²² Academy Records.

posed by Rev. Mr. Fay, was adopted, and ordered to be recorded; and the Legislature of Massachusetts was petitioned for an act of incorporation, which was granted, March 10, 1830, and accepted by the Trustees, April 24th, of the same year.²²

By the Act of Incorporation it was ordered, that the number of the trustees should never exceed eleven, nor be less than five, at any one time: and the trustees were empowered to fill their own vacancies; to choose their own officers; to hold funds, to a certain amount, for the benefit of the academy; and to make by-laws and regulations for their own government, and that of the institution under their care.

The by-laws and rules approved and adopted previously to the Act of Incorporation, or subsequently to it, provided

1. That there should be "four vacations in the academy annually, commencing on the Monday next preceding the last Wednesday of May, August, November, and February. The vacations commencing in May, August and November shall be two weeks each, and the one in February one week."

2. That there should be a stated meeting of the trustees annually, to be held in the town of Woburn; beside special meetings, that might be called by the Committee of Arrangements. The stated meeting was originally held at the close of the summer term: In 1850, it was ordered to be held at the close of the fall term; but in 1863, the old arrangement was reverted to.

3. That the officers of the institution should be elected annually at the stated meeting.

4. That there should be, at the stated meeting of the trustees, a public examination of the students of the academy, on which occasion, prayer was to be offered, and an address delivered by one of the trustees previously appointed. There were also to be examinations of the students by the examining committee before the vacation in May and November.

5. The students were required to attend the devotional exercises in the academy on week days, and public worship on the Sabbath.

6. They were forbidden to go out of town in term time without the consent of parent or preceptor; to enter into any enclosure without the permission of the owner; to frequent taverns, to use profane language, to practice games of chance, etc., etc.

7. The preceptor was directed to read the Holy Scriptures and to offer prayer in the academy morning and evening ; to appoint, with the advice of the examining committee, the exercises of the school, and the books to be studied ; to maintain over the students a constant supervision, in school and out ; to give them kind and faithful advice for direction, or in forming their habits, manners, and deportment ; and habitually to seek their highest intellectual improvement, their increase in "religious knowledge, and the advancement of their spiritual and immortal interests." ²²

On Wednesday, June 27, 1838, the academy building was consumed by fire. This at the time, was reputed to be the work of an incendiary. But though a reward of a hundred dollars was offered for the detection of the person or persons who perpetrated the crime, and though several individuals were examined in regard to it, yet no one was ever proved to have been concerned in the commission of it.

A committee was speedily appointed to examine the ruins, who reported it expedient to rebuild the old walls, as they stood, beginning a few feet from the top. This report was accepted ; a building committee was chosen ; and so rapidly, under its direction, did the work of reconstruction proceed, that the new building was ready for occupation by December following ; and the academy, in the course of that month, was opened anew with appropriate exercises, especially with an address, by previous appointment, from Rev. Dr. Fay.²²

In the mean while, Rev. Mr. Bennett, who had been appointed and requested to solicit donations in aid of the institution, (especially to replace the philosophical apparatus, destroyed by the fire,) was so successful in his efforts to this end, as to raise above \$1,400 by subscription, besides books. Of the money thus generously contributed, it was voted to lay out five hundred dollars upon the purchase of a suitable philosophical apparatus ; and a committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Fay, Rev. Joseph Bennett and George W. Warren, Esq., of Charlestown, was chosen for the purpose. The treasurer also was directed to procure a plain clock for the school-room.²²

By the sale in 1857, of the boarding house, and of land at-

tached to it, "the invested funds of the Institution were materially increased, and the means of its usefulness were proportionably enlarged." And hence the committee on lands, etc., chosen in 1856, and consisting of Gen. A. Thompson, Rev. E. W. Clark, Rev. J. Edwards, George W. Warren, Esq., and Deacon Thos. Richardson, took occasion to report at the annual meeting of the board, November 20, 1857, that "while the principal of the fund should be kept good, it is desirable that the income of the fund should be principally employed in putting the Academy building and Grounds around in complete order; in providing in the Building a Room for the Meetings of the Trustees; and also in making an annual addition to the Library and Philosophical Apparatus."

And bearing in mind, "that this new accession to the Fund of the Trustees has been almost wholly derived from the sale of the Boarding House and appurtenances, which was the donation of Isaac Warren Esq. the founder of the Institution, and in addition to his original subscription, both of which were made in his lifetime: It seems highly proper, that the Trustees should provide for a permanent memorial of him, to be placed in the proposed Trustees' room, as a mark of respect to his memory, and in token of his beneficence to this Institution.

"The Committee therefore unanimously propose the adoption of the votes herewith subjoined.

"For the Committee,

G. WASHⁿ. WARREN."

"Voted, That this Committee be authorized, at such time as they may deem proper, to put the Academy Building in complete repair; to provide a cellar and furnace for the same; to provide and furnish a room for the use of the Trustees; and to grade and ornament the grounds about the building in a suitable manner.

"Voted, That in grateful recognition of the liberal endowment made by Isaac Warren, Esq., the founder of this Institution, the President be requested and authorized to procure on behalf of the Board, a Marble Bust of him, to be placed in the Trustees, room.

"On motion made, it was voted to accept and adopt the above Report and the accompanying Votes."²²

List of Preceptors of the Academy.

- 1828. Mr. Alfred W. Pike.
- 1831. Mr. Jarvis Gregg.
- 1831, Sept. 23. Mr. Cyrus Holmes.
- 1836, Aug. 26. Mr. A. K. Hathaway.
- 1842. Rev. A. P. Chute.
- 1846. Mr. Abner Rice.
- Mr. Osgood Johnson. Had resigned, Nov. 16, 1853.
- 1853. Mr. J. J. Ladd.
- 1859. Mr. E. W. Stone.
- 1861. Mr. D. W. Sanborn.
- 1865. Mr. William A. Stone, M. A.

At the Annual Meeting, August 4, 1865, the Board of Trustees was composed as follows :

Gen. Abijah Thompson, Esq.,	admitted	1834.	Treasurer.
George W. Warren, Esq.,	"	1835.	President.
Rev. Joseph L. Bennett,	"	1852.	
Dea. Thomas Richardson,	"	1854.	
Hon. Horace Conn,	"	1856.	
Rev. J. B. Miles,	"	1856.	
Rev. R. T. Robinson,	"	1856.	
Rev. Joseph C. Bodwell, D. D.,	"	1862.	
Ephraim Cutter, M. D.,	"	1863.	Secretary.
Dea. John R. Kimball,	"	1865.	
Rev. Elihu P. Marvin,	"	1865.	
Rev. Melancthon G. Wheeler,	"	1865.	

Several of the former Members of the Board (as Rev. Aaron Warner) have resigned in consequence of a change of residence; and to others who have deceased, merited tributes of respect have been paid, as follows: To Rev. Joseph Bennett, August 16, 1848. To Capt. Joseph Gardiner, November 19, 1858; and to Dr. Benjamin Cutter (for thirty years Secretary) June 18, 1864.

In 1799, an important division of Woburn was effected, viz: the separation of the Second Parish from the First, and its incorporation by the General Court as a distinct town, by the name of Burlington. Attempts for this end had been repeatedly made before, viz: in January, 1733-4, only three years after the incorporation of the parish; and, again, in 1774 and in 1782;²³ but they had all been defeated by the timely and decided oppo-

²³ Parish Records, Vol. I., p. 51; Vol. II., pp. 110, 170, 171.

sition of the First Parish. But the measure aimed at in these successive efforts was carried at last. The motion for this purpose commenced in this, as in all the preceding instances, in the precinct. At a parish meeting, May 29, 1797, it was

"1st. Voted unanimously, to take measures to obtain a division of the town of Woburn, so that the Second Parish in said town might be incorporated into a separate town.

"2ly. Voted, to choose a Committee of seven persons, who are directed to take such measures as shall appear to them reasonable and proper to obtain said separation. The Committee chosen were

"JOHN WALKER, ESQ.,	ENSIGN TIMOTHY WINN,
CAPT. REUBEN KIMBALL,	MR. EDWARD WALKER,
CAPT. JOHN WOOD,	MR. JOHN CALDWELL,
MAJ. JOHN RADFORD.	

"3ly. Voted that the above persons be a Committee, and are directed to collect the minds of all the qualified voters in said Parish, respecting a separation of said town of Woburn."

At an adjournment of the meeting to June 1st, P. M., two more persons were added to the Committee above named, viz: Capt. James Reed and Mr. James Walker.

"4ly. Voted that the above Committee of nine persons be directed to petition the General Court of this Commonwealth jointly, or by any one or more of them, in behalf of said Parish, and to take and use all reasonable and lawful measures to obtain the object above mentioned. Also voted that the above mentioned nine persons be a Committee to make and receive in behalf of said Parish such proposals as they may judge proper and expedient respecting said separation.

"5ly. Voted to raise the sum of fifty dollars, to defray the expense that may arise in prosecuting the above object."²⁴

The committee chosen by the parish to obtain, if possible, a division of the town, seem now to have drawn up a memorial on this subject, and to have presented it to the General Court at its next session. And at a precinct meeting, February 7, 1798:

²⁴ Parish Records, continuation of, pp. 4, 5.

"After having the proceedings of the Committee made known,
 "Voted unanimously, that they approve thereof.

"Voted, that the Memorial presented to the General Court by them [the Committee] is perfectly agreeable to their minds, and that they are anxious to have the prayer thereof granted.

"Voted unanimously, that the Committee chosen in May last to petition the General Court for a division of the Town of Woburn, are empowered generally to act and agree in behalf of said Parish in every matter or thing that may come before the General Court respecting the division aforesaid."²⁵

And at a still subsequent meeting, March 12, 1798, the parish "Voted, that the Committee already chosen, be requested to proceed agreeably to their Instructions, and to use all possible means in their power to obtain a separation of the town of Woburn, agreeably to their Memorial, or in any other way they shall think proper: and that all the powers that have heretofore at any legal meeting been granted them, are still continued in force."²⁶

But the majority of the town was decidedly opposed to the contemplated division; and did not look with unconcern upon the zealous efforts of the people of the Second Parish to procure it. At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the town, at the meeting-house of the First Parish, December 18, 1797, in acting upon an article of the warrant, relative to setting off the Second Parish as a town, it was found that eighty-six were against such a separation, and thirty-nine in favor. Five agents were then chosen to attend the General Court at their next session, to oppose a division of the town, viz:

COL. LOAMMI BALDWIN,	} Agents. ²⁷
SAMUEL THOMPSON, Esq.,	
MAJ. JEREMIAH CLAPP,	
DANIEL WYMAN,	
ABIJAH THOMPSON,	

And at a town meeting, April 2, 1798, in relation to a memorial of the Second Parish in Woburn, respecting a division

²⁵ Parish Records, continuation of, p. 7.

²⁶ Continuation of Parish Records, p. 14.

²⁷ Town Records, Vol. XII., p. 280.

of the town, "Voted a Committee of nine Persons to inquire into the grounds of uneasiness of the Second Parish, which has occasioned their application to the Legislature for a Division of this town, and report at the next meeting.

<p>"COL. LOAMMI BALDWIN, SAMUEL THOMPSON, ESQ., MAJ. JEREMIAH CLAPP, CAPT. BENJAMIN WYMAN, MR. BILL RUSSELL, CAPT. JOSEPH BROWN, MR. JAMES WALKER, GEN. JOHN WALKER, CAPT. JOHN WOOD,</p>	}	Committee." ²⁸
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Mem. Fifty-eight votes for choosing a committee, thirty-five against.

At a town meeting, May 7, 1798, the committee reported as follows:

"The Committee appointed by the town of Woburn to inquire into the grounds of uneasiness of the Second Parish in Woburn, which has occasioned their application to the Legislature for a Division of this Town, have attended that service; and report, that your Committee held a meeting at the house of Capt. John Wood, Jun., in said Second Parish on 23d ultimo, and have previously notified the Committee who had been appointed by the 2d Parish to apply to the General Court for the division of the town, and to attend with such others as might be best capable of giving information respecting the grounds of uneasiness, as required by the town. And after diligent inquiry was made of the Committee of the Second Parish, and many others who attended, your Committee could not find as there were any real grounds of uneasiness existing, neither was there one word of complaint made, but what the Second Parish have had its full proportion of advantages equal and in common with the rest of the town: and it is the opinion of your Com-

²⁸ Town Records, Vol. XII., p. 307.

mittee, that there does not actually exist any real grounds for uneasiness at all; but we have great reason to fear that the present movements and attempts for a division of the town originated altogether in private views.

"LOAMMI BALDWIN, SAMUEL THOMPSON, JEREMIAH CLAPP, BENJAMIN WYMAN, JOSEPH BROWN, BILL RUSSELL,	}	Committee. ²⁹
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"ZEBADIAH WYMAN, Town Clerk."

The committee's report, as above, was accepted. Three agents were then chosen, viz: Maj. Jeremiah Clapp, Mr. Abijah Thompson and Capt. Joseph Brown, who should attend the General Court, at its next session, to oppose a division, and were directed to remonstrate in writing against it.

Voted, also, that the Representative of the town, Samuel Thompson, Esq., be instructed to use his influence in the Court in opposition to a division of the town.²⁹

But at this stage of the proceedings in reference to a division of the town, the inhabitants of the Second Parish seem to have stolen a march upon those of the First. A general town meeting was called, to be held October 1, 1798, at the meeting-house of the Second Parish. One article of the warrant for this meeting was, "To see if the Town will choose a Committee to meet the Committee which is appointed by the General Court, on a Petition of General Walker and others to view the Town, in order to ascertain the expediency of a division of said Town into two Towns, or into a Town and District. Also to see if the Town will give their Committee, when chosen, any particular instructions respecting the matter, or do any thing in regard to the same, that they may think best when met together." From some cause or other, a large portion of the inhabitants of the First Parish appear to have been absent from this meeting:

²⁹ Town Records, Vol. XII., p. 309.

and the consequence was, that votes were then passed, which directly contravened the measures taken by the town in the two meetings next preceding. In acting upon the article above cited, a committee was chosen to meet the Court's committee, consisting of Lieut. Joseph Winn, Gen. John Walker and Mr. John Kendall; and a second committee was appointed to draft instructions for the first, which were accepted by the town, and were as follows, viz :

"That the Committee this day appointed to attend the Committee from the General Court be instructed to attend said Committee, and use their endeavours, in behalf of the Town of Woburn, to have the town divided, agreeable to the Prayers of the inhabitants of the Second Parish in said town, and that all just and equitable measures be taken by them to have the same accomplished as soon as may be; and that they appear in behalf of said town, at the next session of the General Court, and urge the necessity and utility of the measure in the most pressing manner they are able, or in any other way they may think most proper to accomplish a division of said town."³⁰

But at a general town meeting, at the meeting-house of the First Parish, November 5, 1798, the action of the meeting, October 1st, in regard to a division of the town, was entirely reversed.

In answer to the petition of a number of the inhabitants "to see if the Town will dismiss the Committee which was chosen at their last town meeting to attend the Hon. Committee from the General Court upon a Division of the Town": the house was polled, and eighty-three were for acting on this article, and forty-three against.

"Voted, that the Committee, which was chosen on the 1st Oct. 1798, viz, Messrs. Gen. John Walker, Lieut. Joseph Winn and Mr. John Kendall, for the purpose of meeting the Hon. Committee from the General Court, by a vote of the town this day passed is dismissed from any further service for the town as a Committee.

"Voted, to choose Agents to attend the General Court, or any Committee that is or may be appointed by the General Court, upon a Division of the Town."

Chose three agents by hand vote: to whom two more were presently added:

COL. LOAMMI BALDWIN,	} Agents.
MAJ. JEREMIAH CLAPP,	
MR. ABIJAH THOMPSON,	
MR. NATHAN SIMONDS,	
CAPT. JOSEPH BROWN,	

Voted, that the instructions which Col. Loammi Baldwin has this day drawn up be the instructions for the above agents: which instructions were as follows:

Instructions :

"1. Voted, to choose a standing Committee of five persons to be Agents for the Town to oppose a Division of the Town, any three of which Committee shall constitute a quorum to do business, and no more than three are to attend at any one time, at the expense of the town. And the said Committee are requested and authorized to attend when it shall be necessary, at the General Court, or before any Committee that has been or that may hereafter be appointed, upon the Division of the Town, and in the name and in behalf of this town, to oppose any division thereof, and to remonstrate against the continuance of those expensive measures which are pursuing against it; and if necessary, to petition the Legislature, to be heard on the subject upon the floor of the House; and generally to do and transact every thing which they may think necessary for the interest of the town, to prevent a measure which appears pregnant with so many evils as that of the division of the town.

"2d. And it is also further Voted, that the numbers of Voters present at the appointment of said Committee be taken, and a Record thereof made; and the said Committee with the foregoing Commission shall continue and exist for the term of one year next ensuing this date, if the cause which has given rise for their

appointment shall continue so long, unless in the mean time they shall be dismissed, or their commission altered, in legal Town Meeting, when there shall be as many Voters at least present as there are now at the appointment of said Committee.

"3d. Voted, that Samuel Thompson, Esq., who is appointed to represent this town in the General Court, the present year, be instructed, and is hereby instructed, to use his influence and utmost endeavors in the General Court to prevent a division of the town, and if possible, to put a speedy stop to the expensive measures which have been unreasonably pursued against the rights, the interest and happiness of the citizens thereof.

"Voted, that all the instructions and directions given to Messrs. Gen. John Walker, Lt. Joseph Winn and John Kendall, the Committee chosen at the last meeting to attend the General Court's Committee upon the Division of the Town be repealed, and made null and void."³¹

But all the strenuous efforts of the majority of the town to prevent the contemplated division of it did not avail. Such were the representations made to the Court, on the part of the Second Parish, or such the adroitness of its management for securing the end aimed at, that the Court came at last to the conclusion, that a division of the town was expedient; and on February 28, 1799, incorporated the Second Parish of Woburn as a distinct town, by the name of Burlington.³²

By this act of the Legislature, Woburn lost 7,418 acres of territory, beside the Locke Farm, which was originally included in it, but which, after the incorporation of Burlington, was set off to Lexington.³³

Of three hundred and fifty-three persons resident in Woburn, who were taxed there upon the town tax in 1798, there were ninety-six who belonged to the precinct.³⁴

Of a town tax raised in Woburn, 1798, and amounting to \$2,703.10, the Second Parish paid \$795.20.³⁴

The population of Woburn, Winchester and Burlington was

³¹ Town Records, Vol. XII., pp. 314, 315.

³² Special Laws of Mass., Vol. II., p. 283.

³³ Plan of Burlington, by Bart. Richardson, 1831.

³⁴ Town Records, Vol. XII., pp. 317-343.

as follows, according to the United States census, in the years named:

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Woburn,	1,727	1,228	1,219	1,519	1,977	2,993	3,956	6,287 ³⁵
Winchester,							1,353	1,937
Burlington,		534	471	508	446	510	545	606

N. B. Winchester was incorporated April 30, 1850, from parts of Woburn, Medford and West Cambridge.³⁶

Burlington incorporated February 28, 1799, originally Woburn, Second Parish: part of it annexed to Lexington, January 10, 1810.³⁷

The death of General Washington (deservedly called the Father of his Country) in December 1799, excited a universal and profound sensation of grief throughout the United States. At a town meeting in Woburn, January 8, 1800, called as soon as could be after the event was announced, it was voted:

"1. That a week day be assigned, on which the Town may pay their respects to the memory of the late General George Washington, who died on the 14th of December, A. D. 1799.

"2. That the Selectmen with three other Gentlemen, viz. Col. Loammi Baldwin, Major Jeremiah Clapp, and Dea. Josiah Convers, be a Committee to appoint said day, and concert a mode in which the town may proceed to pay their respects to the memory of their friend, Gen. George Washington deceased."

The Report of the Committee, rendered within an hour after, was:

"The citizens of the town of Woburn, being deeply affected at the death of his Excellency, George Washington Esq. late General of the Armies of the United States, who died the 14th Dec. last, do resolve that Thursday, the 16th instant, be set apart to testify their respect to the memory of their late beloved friend and patron, General George Washington.

"And that it be recommended to the Inhabitants of this Town to suspend the ordinary business of labour, and that an Eulogium adapted to the occasion be delivered at the Meeting House on said day.

³⁵ Public Documents, Annual Statistics, 1864, No. 1, pp. 30, 31.

³⁶ Public Documents, etc., 1864, No. 1, p. 15.

³⁷ Public Documents, 1864, No. 1, pp. 13, 14.

"Voted to recommend to all the male inhabitants to wear a black crape or ribbon on their left arm, and the females, black trimming on their head dresses, for the term of thirty days."

This report was accepted by the town, which then chose a committee of nine persons, to make and carry into effect the necessary arrangements for said day, viz :

COL. LOAMMI BALDWIN.
 SAMUEL THOMPSON, ESQ.
 DEA. JOSIAH CONVERS.
 MR. ABIJAH THOMPSON.
 CAPT. JOSEPH BOND.
 LIEUT. JOSEPH LAWRENCE.
 CAPT. BENJAMIN WYMAN.
 MR. ELIJAH LEATHE, JR.
 MAJ. JEREMIAH CLAPP.³⁸

Finally, "Voted, in case that an Orator cannot be obtained to pronounce an Eulogium on the day appointed, the above Committee are authorized to appoint another time for said Solemnity, and to give seasonable notice to the Town of the time they may appoint."³⁸

The services in commemoration of the death of Washington were held January 16th, (the day recommended by the Committee,) in the old meeting-house on the Common, which was so densely crowded with attendants, that it was found necessary to prop it up. An escort was formed by the military company under the command of Lieut. Stephen Richardson; and by the children and youth of the public schools. Prayer was offered by Rev. Daniel Oliver, then preaching in Woburn. An address, adapted to the occasion, was delivered by Rev. Dr. Morse of Charlestown, founded on the words Deut. xxxiv. 7. "And Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died; his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated." Rev. Elias Smith, of the Baptist society, made the concluding prayer.³⁹

³⁸ Town Records, Vol. XII., p. 358.

³⁹ Communication from Col. Leonard Thompson, by Nathan Wyman, Esq., town clerk.

CHAPTER XIV.

Ecclesiastical History from 1775. — First Church : Rev. Messrs. Sargeant, Chickering, Bennett.

To resume the ecclesiastical history of Woburn, which was brought down in Chapter XI., to 1775 :

At the commencement of the present century, in consequence of the incorporation of the Second Parish as the town of Burlington in 1799, the old first congregational parish of Woburn comprehended all the inhabitants of the town, excepting the few connected with the Baptist Society, which had been then but recently formed. To preserve harmony with that society, however, the town entered into an engagement with it, September 28, 1801, to omit taxing its members for the support of Congregational preaching, or any other religious purpose, on condition of its returning every year, by the first of May, to the town assessors, a list of those who belonged to it.¹ And moreover, it forbore, after 1802, to enter in the town records (agreeably to previous custom) its proceedings relative to raising money for preaching, or to the settlement or maintenance of its ministers, but transferred them to a new volume, termed the "Parish Books" or otherwise "the Ministerial Book of Records."² The last tax for the support of preaching that is recorded in the town book was raised by the town September 21, 1801, and recorded in the Town Records, Vol. XIII., p. 62-66.

After the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Sherman, in 1775, the First Parish was almost ten years without a settled minister. The friends of the dismissed pastor were too much soured and grieved at his removal, to be very ready to agree with his opponents in the choice of a successor. Upon two occasions, they manifested much solicitude to have Mr. Sherman invited back and resettled over them. Particularly, at a parish meet-

¹ Town Records, Vol. XIII., p. 47.

² Town Records, Vol. XIII., pp. 70, 126, 186, 188, 217, 254, 348, 379.

ing, December 8, 1778, in taking steps to determine how many were in favor of giving him such an invitation, the people were found to be very nearly equally divided.³

At a meeting, April 5, 1779, it was voted to set apart April 22d, as a day of fasting and prayer, "in order to the settlement of a Gospel Minister in this Parish;" and to apply to the following ministers in the vicinity, viz:

Rev. Messrs. MORRILL of Wilmington,

" " CLARK of Lexington,

" " THACHER of Malden,

" " PRENTISS of Reading,

" " MARRETT of Woburn, Second Parish,

" " OSGOOD of Medford,

" to assist the Parish, and carry on the work of the day."⁴

During the long period which elapsed that Woburn First Parish was destitute of a settled ministry, numerous candidates were employed, with a view to settlement over them. Among the more prominent of these were Messrs. Caleb Jewett, in 1779, William Greenough, in 1780, Jonathan Homer, in 1781, and Phinehas Wright, in 1784. Each of these gentlemen was successively called by the church to the pastoral office; and, in respect to the two named last, the parish voted concurrence with the church, and a salary. But they all declined continuing in Woburn. Mr. Jewett was afterwards settled, it is believed, in Maine; Messrs. Greenough and Homer in Newton; and Mr. Wright in Bolton.

December 8, 1784, the church made choice of Mr. Samuel Sargeant for their pastor. With this choice the parish concurred, at a meeting December 13th, when they voted to give him annually £150 salary, so long as he should do the whole work of the ministry in the parish, and £150 settlement. And at an adjournment of this meeting, January 3, 1785, it was voted to pay Mr. Sargeant his settlement one half in one year, and the other half in two years from that time; and to give him £50 annually for his maintenance, so long as he shall be the minister of the parish,

³ Parish Records, Vol. II., pp. 219, 220. ⁴ Parish Records, Vol. II. Page not noted by clerk.

should he fail, by reason of age, etc., to do the whole work of the ministry.⁵

And at an adjourned meeting, January 24th, the parish voted, by forty votes to twenty, their continued satisfaction with their previous proceedings on this head; and appointed a committee "to complete a contract with Mr. Samuel Sargeant," who that day accepted the invitation given him to settle.⁵

February 14th, a committee of the parish was appointed to meet a committee of the church, to make provision for the ordination; and also with Mr. Sargeant to determine what churches to apply to, for their assistance on the occasion. The day appointed for the ordination is not named either in the church or in the parish records; but from the Precinct Church Records, it appears to have taken place March 14, 1785, Mr. Sargeant having been received into the fellowship of the Church a fortnight before.

At this time, there were, on the Parish tax lists for 1785, one hundred and twenty-seven resident persons on the west list, and one hundred and four resident persons on the east list, taxed for the minister's salary.⁵

But scarcely was Mr. Sargeant regularly inducted into the pastoral office, before those troubles commenced respecting him, with which the parish was agitated for nearly fourteen years. The choice of him by the parish, as their minister, was far from unanimous, as is evident from their proceedings at their meeting January 24, 1785, at which they confirmed their previous doings at his election; and subsequent acquaintance with him, and use to his ministrations did not allay the opposition to him, or increase the number of his friends. At a meeting of the parish May 1, 1786, Mr. Zachariah Richardson, a stanch friend of Mr. Sherman, and who seemed hardly willing to sit under the preaching of any other minister, brought forward a petition *that every one might be allowed to pay his parish tax wherever he attended preaching*: and though the parish refused, by forty votes to twenty-three, to act on this petition, yet another petition,

⁵ Parish Records, Vol. II.

signed by the same individual and ten others, was presented at a meeting October 29th of the next year, urging that a committee might be chosen, to see if they can agree with the Rev. Samuel Sargeant, that he should quit the desk.⁵

Before the end of the year 1786, several members of Woburn First Parish had withdrawn from the public worship of their own town, and frequently attended the meetings of the Baptist society in West Cambridge: and though the assessors in Woburn were directed by the parish to assess the parish taxes, as they had been wont to, yet at several parish meetings in Woburn, in 1787 and 1788, it was a matter of debate, what should be done with the parish taxes of those persons; whether they should be paid to the Baptists, who demanded them of the parish treasurer, or not.

Alarmed by these contentions, and tokens of alienation from Rev. Mr. Sargeant on the part of many, several prominent citizens procured a parish meeting, to be called January 4, 1790, to see if the parish will act upon the following articles, agreeably to the petition of Bartholomew Richardson and others:

First, "To see if the Parish will take any measures to reconcile and heal the divisions and uneasiness that do now and have for some time past subsisted between a considerable number of the Parish and the Rev^d Mr Samuel Sargeant.

"Second, To choose a large committee to wait on the Rev. Mr Sargeant, to confer with him on the subject of a reconciliation and compromise between him and a great number of the Parish, and if possible, to lay a plan for obtaining peace and unity once more amongst us."⁶

At this meeting, January 4, 1790, a numerous committee, viz: Dr. Samuel Bloggett, Messrs. Jesse Richardson, Robert Douglas, Elijah Leathe, Deacon Zebadiah Wyman, Messrs. Joseph Winn, Josiah Convers, Lieut. Jeduthan Richardson, Maj. John Hastings, Mr. Paul Wyman, Capt. Joseph Bartlett, Samuel Thompson, Esq., and Mr. Daniel Wyman, thirteen in all, was chosen, to take part in the efforts proposed above; and also upon certain

⁶ Parish Records, Vol. II.

papers communicated by Mr. Sargeant, and to report at adjournment, January 18th.

At the adjournment, the committee reported that they did not consider the proposals of Mr. Sargeant, contained in his letters communicated to the parish, as sufficient to calm the disaffection.

“ That they had waited on Mr Sargeant, and had informed him, as far as was in their power, with regard to the existing uneasiness ; that he expressed great grief thereat ; had ever sought their welfare ; was sensible of the burdens of his people ; was willing to sustain an equal share with any of his brethren ; and (with regard to his demands on the Parish) had never exacted interest on his Orders ; on the contrary, had often settled them, after they had been due 15 or 20 months, without any compensation for delay, even when he was paying interest himself for money he had borrowed ; that he had never in any year since his residence among them, received, on an average, more than £10 over and above a sufficiency to pay for his own board and horse keeping, at the rate he gave while a Candidate ; and that he had never received a farthing of his settlement money since the day it was voted : finally, that if he were chargeable with rash or imprudent speeches, had injured any one, or done any thing inconsistent with the character of a Christian minister or gentleman, he was willing to make any proper satisfaction ; and to submit all matters of uneasiness to a Mutual Council of Churches, and abide its decision.”

The report, of which the above is an abstract of the principal particulars, is signed by Joseph Bartlett, the committee's clerk. And in perusing it, one cannot but perceive reason for Christian sympathy with Rev. Mr. Sargeant, in some of its statements, and in others just cause of complaint on his part against the parish for delinquency in not fulfilling their engagements with him.

But the report did not satisfy the parish, which decided not to accept it, by sixteen votes to thirty-three, and then referred the matter anew to the same committee, with some enlargement of their commission, to report further at an adjourned meeting, January 28th.⁶

At the adjournment, the committee added to their former report, that having inquired into and considered certain speeches reported

to have been made by Rev. Mr. Sargeant, they had found one to be without foundation, and as to another, they had not been able to obtain satisfaction.

They further reported, that having endeavored impartially to acquaint themselves with the sentiments of the inhabitants of the Parish, with regard to Mr. Sargeant, "they had found 24 decidedly in his favor.

"48 inclined to have the connection between Mr. Sargeant and his people dissolved.

"50, who had not seen fit to manifest their wishes.

"22 who had signed off to the Baptists.

"And a few remained, whom they had not seen, and whose sentiments, in regard to Mr. Sargeant, they had had no opportunity to ascertain."

This report was read and accepted; and then the meeting was dissolved.⁶

In the year 1790, Mr. Sargeant sued the parish at law, probably for his settlement money. No defence was attempted by the parish in this suit; but they agreed to be defaulted.

About the same time, Rev. Thomas Green, minister of the Baptist society in West Cambridge, sued the parish for recovery of the taxes of those inhabitants of Woburn, who attended worship in his society. Committees were successively appointed to defend the parish against Mr. Green. But eventually, the case was decided in Mr. Green's favor, who obtained an execution against the parish; and orders were given to the parish assessors, October 17, 1791, "to omit taxing those persons reputed to belong to Mr. Thomas Green's Society, whose names are returned to the [Parish] Committee, except Benjamin Fowle, Ephraim Tottingham, and such others, as the assessors may think best to tax or not, according to the assessors' discretion."

At a meeting of the Parish, September 27, 1792, an address to the church, drawn up by a committee chosen for the purpose, was submitted to the parish, in which it was stated, "that the disaffection to Mr. Sargeant had existed several years, was continually increasing, and disturbing not only their religious transactions, but the harmony of their social intercourse; and threatening, unless a remedy was speedily applied, the most injurious consequences:

that 'a new Religion, had been introduced among them, and the usual place of worship had been forsaken by a considerable number of valuable citizens; and that many who continued to attend, did it more from a sense of duty, and a love of good order, than from any expectation of benefit: that they did not now complain, on behalf of the parish, of the religious or moral character of Mr Sargeant; but that so unintelligible were his instructions, and so mysterious and dark his mode of communication, that the general complaint was, that neither profit nor advantage could be expected; and that they believed the general wish of the parish was for an amicable separation, such as would be honorable to Mr. Sargeant, and not injurious to them; and that unless a separation did take place, they had good reason to believe that a number of others, Mr. Sargeant's hearers, would withdraw." ⁷

This address was accepted by the parish, and the committee which drew it up, soon after, at the request of the parish, presented it to the church. From the church records, it appears that the church met October 24th, to hear the address read; and appointed a committee of three, viz, Samuel Thompson, Esq., Deacons Obadiah Kendall and Zebadiah Wyman, to prepare an answer.

But their answer, whatever it was, did not satisfy the parish, or divert them from their purpose, which was to get rid of Mr. Sargeant. At their adjourned meeting, October 29th, they chose a committee of five, viz: Capt. Joseph Bartlett, Mr. Jeremiah Clapp, Capt. Joseph Brown, Ichabod Parker and Josiah Parker, to meet the church, and to request that a committee might be chosen from their body to join with the parish committee "to wait upon Mr. Sargeant, and see what agreement can be made with him, relative to his relinquishing his connexion over this Parish"; and report at the adjournment of this meeting, November 12th.

The above request of the parish was communicated to the church, November 2d, when it was voted to resolve the church into a committee of the whole, to join the committee from the parish. This joint committee met November 5th; but after calling Deacon Zebadiah Wyman to the chair, they came to no conclusion, and dissolved the meeting. (See Church Records.)

⁷ Parish Records, Vol. II.

At a meeting of the parish, January 28, 1793, it was put to vote —

1. "To see if the Parish will submit the present difficulty existing between the Rev^d. Samuel Sargeant and a number of the Parish (agreeably to the original Contract with Mr Sargeant at his settlement) to a Mutual Council of Churches.

2. "Then voted to choose a Committee of five persons, to Request Mr Samuel Sargeant to call a Church Meeting, to see if the Church will join in a Council; and Report to the Parish at their adjournment.

"Then made choice of Mr Abijah Thompson, Capt. Joseph Brown, Mr Paul Wyman, Capt. Joseph Bartlett, and Mr Jeremiah Clapp"; and voted to adjourn to the 18th of February next, at 2 of the clock, P. M.⁸

February 18, 1793, the parish met according to their adjournment, and called upon their committee for their report, who said they had none, although the church had met. But from the Church Records, we learn the proceedings of the church in regard to those of the parish, at their meeting January 28th, and upon other interesting matters, as follows: —

The church met February 18, 1793, and heard read the proceedings of the parish at their meeting, January 28th. When it was voted, after mature deliberation,

1. "Not to act at present on the request of the Parish."

2. Informed Mr. Sargeant that a number of persons appeared disposed to withdraw from the parish, and requested him to say, whether in case they should withdraw, he would relinquish the proportion of his salary, for which such persons would be liable? To which Mr. Sargeant replied as follows: —

"Should a number of persons relinquish their connexion with the Parish, and join any other denomination of Christians, the loss shall be mine, not the parish's. Pay me from year to year the same proportion on Polls, real and personal Estate, as you paid the last year in the sum of one hundred pounds and I will relinquish the deficiency."

These doings were sent to the parish, and the parish dissolved their meeting.⁹

In this unhappy posture of affairs, the First Church and Parish in Woburn continued, in relation to their pastor, Rev. Mr.

⁸ Parish Records, Vol. III., p. 1.

⁹ Parish Records, Vol. III., p. 2.

Sargeant, for five years more. A large number of the parish were earnestly desirous that the connection between them and their minister should be dissolved. But a majority of the church appear to have resolutely adhered to him, and been very unwilling to part with him. But in 1798, the church, alarmed at the then state of things, and apparently fearing that to retain Mr. Sargeant in the ministry among them any longer might be fatal to the peace of the parish, and to the interests of religion in it, came to the conclusion it would be best to carry into effect an agreement entered into by them and Mr. Sargeant just before his ordination. That agreement was as follows :

In the warrant for a parish meeting, March 19, 1798, one article was,

“To see what the Parish will do, respecting the uneasiness of a number of persons belonging to said Parish, relative to sitting under the Rev. Samuel Sargeant’s preaching,” etc. In acting at the meeting upon this article, “Voted to poll the House on the Question of the uneasiness under the Rev. Mr Samuel Sargeant’s preaching: which was accordingly done. The Return was, that thirty-five were uneasy, and nine otherwise minded.”¹⁰

The parish then proceeded to choose a committee of seven persons, viz: Maj. Jeremiah Clapp, Mr. Deacon Wyman, Capt. Joseph Brown, Mr. Jacob Peirce, Capt. Benjamin Wyman, Mr. Bill Russell, and Capt. Abijah Thompson, “to request the Rev. Samuel Sargeant and the Church to call a Church meeting for the purpose of choosing a Committee to meet the Parish Committee, to consult together respecting the uneasiness of a number of persons belonging to said Parish, relative to their sitting under the Rev^d. Mr Samuel Sargeant’s Preaching.”¹⁰

The committee of seven, chosen as above, proceeded to communicate the request of the parish to the church, who voted compliance with it, and at a meeting, April 9th, having heard the doings of the parish, March 19th, chose from their own body Samuel Thompson Esq., Deacon Jeduthan Richardson, Deacon Obadiah Kendall, Abijah Thompson and Joseph Lawrence, as a committee, to join with the committee from the parish. At a parish meeting, July 2d, this joint committee reported as follows, viz :

¹⁰ Parish Records, Vol. III., pp. 40, 41.

"We the Subscribers, a joint Committee chosen from the Church and Parish to consider the present uneasiness subsisting between the Rev. Samuel Sargeant the Church and Parish, have attended that business agreeably to their instructions, and report as follows: viz. that after waiting upon Mr. Sargeant at his house, and consulting with him, find he will not come to any agreement, nor make any proposals respecting the terms of a Separation; but does not object to a Council agreed upon by him and the Church: and we recommend to the Parish to leave it with Mr. Sargeant and the Church to agree upon a Council, and that the uneasiness together with all matters of dispute be submitted to their determination.

"JEDUTHUN RICHARDSON } per Order." ¹¹
 "July 2, 1798. JEREM^h. CLAPP.

The parish voted to accept the above report; and also to join with the church in a council; and that their committee should unite with the committee from the church in making the necessary provision for receiving the council.

Hitherto, the church seems to have entertained a lingering hope, that an accommodation on some terms might be effected between Rev. Mr. Sargeant and the parish, and thus save the necessity of calling a council. But the result of the conference between him and the joint committee, related in the report just given, convinced them it was useless to cherish such an expectation any longer.

Accordingly, at a meeting July 9th, they voted with Mr. Sargeant's concurrence, to call a mutual council of five churches, viz: the church in Chelsea, the church in Billerica, two churches in Reading, and the church in Salem, of which Rev. Messrs. Payson, Cumings, Stone, Prentiss and Barnard, D. D., were pastors.

2. Appointed Tuesday, 25th September next, 10 o'clock, A. M., for the Council to convene; and the pastor and deacons to be the committee to send the letters missive.

The following is the form of a letter missive agreed upon at a church meeting:

"To the Church in Billerica: "Woburn 23d. July 1798.

"Rev^d. Hon^b. and Beloved.

"The first Church of Christ in Woburn, sendeth Greeting.

"Earnestly requesting your Presence with us on Tuesday 25th Sept^r. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. by your Pastor and Delegate,

"To consider 'The uneasiness of those Persons belonging to this Parish relative to their sitting under the Rev. Samuel Sargeant's preaching'; and to judge of the expediency of his continuing his pastoral relation to this Church. And if it be expedient to dissolve the pastoral Relation, to judge on what Terms and Conditions it shall be dissolved; according to the mutual agreement between Mr Sargeant and the Church dated 28th. Febr. 1785.

"Wishing Grace, Mercy and Peace to be multiplied unto you, We subscribe ourselves Yours in the Faith and Fellowship of the Gospel of Jesus Christ:

"The other Churches sent unto are

"The Church in Chelsea, Two Chh^s in Reading

The Church in Salem, of which

Rev. Mr Payson, Stone, Prentiss and Barnard D.D.
are Pastors."

"The Rev. Mr Henry Cummings.

To be communicated."

SAMUEL SARGEANT, Pastor.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,

JEDUTHUN RICHARDSON, } Deacons. }

Committee
of the
Church.

At a legal parish meeting, September 17, 1798:

"Voted to instruct their present Committee to join the Committee from the Church and Parish; and for the Joint Committee to proceed to lay all complaints, difficulties or grievances subsisting between the Rev. Mr Sargeant, the Church and Parish that they may think proper, before the Council, which is mutually chosen by Mr Sargeant and the Church, to be assembled at Woburn on Tuesday the 25th. instant, and that they furnish the Rev^d. Samuel Sargeant with a Copy of the same as soon as may be.

"The Names of the Joint Committee:

	{	Dea. SAMUEL THOMPSON	}	"On the part of the Church."
		Dea. OBADIAH KENDALL		
		Dea. JEDUTHUN RICHARDSON		
		JOSEPH LAWRENCE		
		ABIJAH THOMPSON	}	"On the part of the Parish."
"The Joint Committee	{	JEREMIAH CLAPP		
		ICHABOD PARKER		
		JOSIAH PARKER		
"The Parish then Voted to add two more to the Com- mittee, viz:	{	OBADIAH KENDALL Jun ^r .	}	"Added two more."
		JOSEPH BROWN		
		DANIEL WYMAN		
		BENJAMIN WYMAN		

"Voted to dissolve the Meeting.

"SAMUEL THOMPSON, Parish Clerk." ¹²

Address of the joint Committee of the Church and Parish to the Mutual Council.

Prepared agreeably to instructions of the Parish, at a meeting, September 17, 1798.

“To the Venerable Council, to be assembled at Woburn 25th of September 1798.

“A statement of the following Grievances and Difficulties subsisting between the Rev. Samuel Sargeant and the First Church and Parish in Woburn, [is] submitted to them for their consideration and decision by the Joint Committee chosen by the Church and Parish for that purpose.

“It appears that the uneasiness originated at or about the time of Mr. Sargeant's settlement A. D. 1785, and notwithstanding the opposition that was then made against him by a large number of the inhabitants, it was thought best by the Council to ordain him.

“We further state that ever since Mr. Sargeant was ordained, the opposition has increased. Several attempts at different times have been made to dissolve the connexion, as may appear by the Parish Records.

“A Baptist Society has been formed, principally consisting of Inhabitants that have left the first Parish, in consequence (as we apprehend) of their being dissatisfied with Mr. Sargeant. And we sensibly feel the loss of so large a number who have already withdrawn from us; and have great reason to fear, that a very considerable number more will soon leave us, unless some measures be speedily taken to prevent it.

“We further say, that the mysterious and unintelligible manner of Mr. Sargeant's communicating his ideas is the general complaint of his hearers: and it is further alleged that he has neglected Catechising the children; nor has kept up Lectures, according to the practice of other churches; and that his Visits have been few and partial. For these and other reasons there is such a general uneasiness in the Parish, that we do believe his usefulness is near at an end in this place; and that a dissolution of his Ministerial Relation will be most for the peace, happiness and interest of both him and the Parish.

“As it will be too tedious (if not impossible) to exhibit on paper all that may be necessary to lay before the Council, we wish to reserve the liberty to offer all such other matters as may be expedient for them to hear relating to the premises; and that Mr Sargeant have liberty to do the same.

“As there is provision in the Contract made between Mr. Sargeant and the Church, that either party being dissatisfied with the Result of a mutual Council, may have a right to appeal to the Association, and should there be an Appeal, we expect the Church and Parish will have the liberty to offer any new matters to the Association that they may think proper, provided they furnish Mr. Sargeant seasonably with a Copy of the same.”¹³

“*Result of Council.*”

“WOBURN, 27th. Sept. 1798.

“An ecclesiastical Council, consisting of the following Churches, viz. The Church in Chelsea, the Church in Billerica, the North Church in Salem, the first and second Church in Reading, being convened agreeable to Letters Missive from the Rev. [Samuel] Sargeant and the church of Christ in the first Parish in Woburn, to consider their circumstances, and the expediency of dissolving his pastoral Relation, as stated in said Letters Missive: Having addressed the Throne of Grace for Light and Direction, and having attended to the discussions and state [statements?] of the parties in said Parish, particularly to the uneasiness of a large number of the Church and people under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr Sargeant, who wish to have his ministerial connexion with them dissolved.

“And having viewed and compared the probable consequences, both of his continuing in the ministry among them, and of a dissolution of his pastoral relation, are clearly of opinion, that circumstances are such, as make it expedient that his said relation should be dissolved, provided they shall be willing to make him any reasonable compensation. And, accordingly, the Council *do unanimously advise* him the said Mr Sargeant to ask a dismissal from the church and people of his charge, on condition that they shall pay him nine hundred dollars, that sum being judged no more than a reasonable compensation for his relinquishing his contract.

“We do not advise to this measure on account of any culpability which we have found in Mr Sargeant. For justice and charity to him oblige us to say that his moral character as a Man, as a Christian, and as a Minister, stands fair and unimpeached; no charges having been offered of any immoral Conduct, false Doctrine or criminal delinquency in office.

¹³ Parish Records, Vol. III., p. 45.

“ We find ourselves therefore constrained to observe, that it cannot but be a painful consideration to all sincere Christians, and particularly discouraging to the ministers of the Gospel to reflect, that any of the sacred order, after having spent the best part of their days in the service of the Sanctuary with a fair character, maintained through the whole of their ministry, should in consequence of divisions and uneasinesses, which do not implicate them in criminality, be reduced to the disagreeable alternative of taking a dismission, or living in a most uncomfortable and perplexing controversy with a great part of their parishioners.

“ Mr Sargeant, so far as we are able to get acquainted with the circumstances of his case, falls under the above predicament.

“ And being ourselves persuaded of his integrity and uprightness, and the goodness of his heart and character, We can, and do with the greatest sincerity, recommend him to any people who may see fit to employ him as a minister.

“ Though unfeignedly grieved at the separation which may now take place between their Pastor and this Church and People, yet we have been highly pleased with the honorable manner in which they have conducted the whole hearing before us.

“ We have earnestly wished this temper might have issued in your Order and happiness, still united together. But our wishes in this respect are not gratified. The Relation between you being dissolved, according to our advice, cherish that humility and penitence, which become you upon an event so serious and affecting.

“ We humbly trust, as a Council, we have heard you with patience and impartiality ; and have decided in the integrity of our hearts.

“ All that remains for us to do is to commend you to the blessing of Almighty God, which is more valuable than any thing else.

“ Wherever the Pastor of this Church goes, may he prosper, and finally receive a Crown of Life which shall never fade away !

“ May the Church and People have peace and be edified, and be continually under His guidance, who is able to preserve them from falling, and to present them faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy.

“ Phillips Payson, Moderator.

“ Caleb Prentiss, Scribe.”

“ The above is the Result of a mutual Council of Churches,

chosen by Mr Sargeant and the Church in the first Parish in Woburn 9th. July 1798, and convened 25th. Sept. 1798.

"True Copy: Attest. SAMUEL SARGEANT, Pastor."

But the difficulties with Rev. Mr. Sargeant were not yet ended. The compensation awarded him by the council for relinquishing his contract seems to have been considered by the parish as excessive. At a parish meeting, October 10, 1798, the Result of Council having been read, a committee of seven was chosen, which was empowered "to make such agreement with the Rev. Mr. Samuel Sargeant on such terms of separation as they may think expedient." At an adjournment of this meeting, November 7th, the committee reported verbally to the parish, "that they had applied to Mr. Sargeant, but could not come to any agreement with him, which they thought would be satisfactory to the Parish." Whereupon it was voted, after some consultation, "That the Parish do not comply with the Result of the Council."¹⁴

At a meeting, April 8, 1799, in compliance with an article in the warrant, "to see if the Parish will take any measure by a committee or otherwise to make a final settlement with the Rev. Samuel Sargeant," the parish chose a committee of five for this purpose, viz: Mr. Abijah Thompson, Mr. Daniel Reed, Lieut. Joseph Lawrence, Maj. Jeremiah Clapp, and Mr. Bartholomew Richardson, Jr., which reported at an adjournment of that meeting, April 29, 1799, that they "had agreed with the Rev. Samuel Sargeant to quit his Ministerial connection, together with all contracts heretofore entered into by him with the Church and Parish, and to receive from the Parish the sum of four hundred dollars together with his salary up to the twenty-eighth day of May next, as specified in the Memorandum of Agreement made between Mr Sargeant and the Committee authorized for the above purpose, Woburn April 9th. 1799.

"ABIJAH THOMPSON
DANIEL REED.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE
JEREMIAH CLAPP
BARTH^w. RICHARDSON."

¹⁴ Parish Records, Vol. III., pp. 48, 49.

The report was accepted: and the committee was directed, with the treasurer, to complete the settlement with Mr. Sargeant, in the way and manner above reported, as soon as possible, and then report to the parish.¹⁵ And when this arrangement was carried into effect, the connection between Rev. Mr. Sargeant and the people of Woburn doubtless ceased.

Rev. Samuel Sargeant was born at Worcester, November 6, 1755; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1783, where he studied divinity under the direction of Rev. Professor Ripley. Dismissed from Woburn, he removed to Chester, Vt., and was never resettled in the ministry. At different times, however, he made several missionary tours in the employment of the Connecticut and Massachusetts Missionary Societies; particularly in the northern parts of Vermont, in Wayne and Luzerne counties, Pennsylvania, and in Oneida county, New York. He also had the charge of the church in Chester, and at times preached in the town by contract for a longer or a shorter period, as occasion offered; but without settlement. He died at Chester, June 2, 1818, aged sixty-three.¹⁶

During his ministry at Woburn, there were sixty-two admissions to the church; one hundred and eighty infants and one adult were baptized; and one hundred and twelve marriages on record were solemnized, inclusively of his own.¹⁷

After the withdrawal of Rev. Mr. Sargeant, May 27, 1799, agreeably to the advice of a Mutual Council convened at Woburn in September of the year before, the Church remained destitute of a settled pastor several years.

July 14, 1801, the church gave a call to the pastoral office to Mr. Joshua Lane, a graduate of Harvard College, in 1799. In this choice, the town concurred in September. It also voted to give him six hundred dollars as a settlement, and an annual salary of four hundred and fifty dollars, so long as he should continue their Gospel minister.¹⁸ And at a subsequent town

¹⁵ Parish Records, Vol. III., pp. 56, 57.

¹⁶ Phineas O. Sargeant, Esq., his son; *Am. Quarterly Register*, Vol. XI., pp. 176, 183.

¹⁷ Church Records.

¹⁸ Town Records, Vol. XIII., pp. 46, 60, 61. *Church Records*, Vol. I., p. 81.

meeting, December 21st, it was stipulated, that if Mr. Lane should be taken off from preaching by infirmity or old age, he should "*relinquish* one half of his salary"; thus virtually promising to pay him, through life, under the circumstances supposed, the other half if he continued in his pastoral relation.

Upon these terms, Mr. Lane accepted the invitation given him to settle in Woburn. December 28th, committees of the church and town met with Mr. Lane to make some necessary arrangements preliminary to his ordination. But not being able to finish them then for want of time, they adjourned the completion of them for a few days. But before the day of adjournment arrived, Mr. Lane altered his mind, and requested the town in writing, without assigning his reasons, to release him from his engagement to settle with them as their minister.¹⁸

At a meeting, May 17, 1802, the church gave a call to Mr. Humphrey Moore, another son of Harvard, of the class of 1799, to become their pastor. With this call, the town concurred, by a very full vote. But Mr. Moore's answer was in the negative. He was subsequently settled in the ministry at Milford, N. H. where (August 19, 1867) he still continues.

At a meeting, December 5, 1803, the church, by an unanimous vote of all the brethren present, made choice of Mr. Joseph Chickering for their pastor. In this choice the town concurred unanimously, December, 22, 1803; and voted, December 29th, to give him an annual salary of six hundred and fifty dollars, and fifteen cords of good hard wood; and eight hundred dollars within a year from his ordination, as a settlement: and furthermore the town voted, January 26, 1804, "That when by reason old age, or other infirmity, Mr Joseph Chickering shall be unable to perform the work of the Gospel Ministry, he shall then receive one half of the aforesaid Annual Salary, to be equally apportioned on the Money and Wood, during the time he shall stand in the connection of a Gospel Minister in the Town of Woburn."¹⁹

This invitation Mr. Chickering accepted, February 12, 1804.

¹⁹ Parish Records, Vol. III., pp. 96, 98.

The ordination was appointed to be on Wednesday, March 28th; and the following churches with their respective pastors were requested to assist in the solemnity: viz.

Lexington, under the pastoral care of Rev. JONAS CLARK.		
Reading, North Church,	" "	Rev. ELIAB STONE.
Medfield,	" "	Rev. THOMAS PRENTISS.
Andover, South Church,	" "	Rev. JONATHAN FRENCH.
Medford,	" "	Rev. DAVID OSGOOD.
Billerica,	" "	Rev. HENRY CUMINGS.
Burlington,	" "	Rev. JOHN MARRETT.
Dedham, First Church,	" "	Rev. JOSHUA BATES.
Dedham, South Church,	" "	Rev. JABEZ CHICKERING.
Dedham, West Church,	" "	Rev. THOMAS THACHER.
Cambridge, West Church,	" "	Rev. THADDEUS FISKE.
Brookline,	" "	Rev. JOHN PIERCE.
Bedford,	" "	Rev. SAMUEL STEARNS.
Medway,	" "	Rev. LUTHER WRIGHT.
Milford, N. H.	" "	Rev. HUMPHREY MOORE.

On the day set for the ordination, delegates from all the aforementioned churches, and all the pastors except Rev. Messrs. Prentiss and French, appeared at the place appointed, and formed in council choosing Rev. Jonas Clark for Moderator, and Rev. Thaddeus Fiske for Scribe. Having gone through with the usual preliminary inquiries and examination, the council expressed unanimously their satisfaction, and voted they were ready to proceed to ordination.

To Rev. Mr. CLARKE the Council assigned The Charge.

To Rev. Mr. STONE " " The Ordaining Prayer.

To Rev. Mr. MARRETT " " The Right Hand of Fellowship.

To Rev. Dr. CUMINGS, " " The Introductory Prayer.

To Rev. Mr. THACHER " " The Concluding Prayer.

At the meeting-house, all the parts were performed agreeably to the above appointments of the Council. Rev. Jabez Chickering, father of the pastor elect, by previous request, preached the sermon. "The exercises were performed and attended to with

becoming solemnity; and perfect order and regularity marked the proceedings of the whole day." ²⁰

In 1808, the third meeting-house in Woburn, erected on the southeast side of the common, finished in 1752, and in which Rev. Mr. Chickering was ordained in 1804, was burnt down. This catastrophe is noticed as follows, in a note to his dedication sermon. "On the night of the 17th of June, 1808, at about half past eleven o'clock, the meeting house was discovered to be on fire, and in less than an hour was reduced to ashes. Several circumstances evinced design, and caution to prevent other damage. There is only one considerable opening from the common where the house stood, which is to the southwest; and a night was chosen, when the wind blew from the northeast. Had it blown from any other quarter, other buildings must inevitably have been consumed. Most of the powder in the tower of the house, amounting to near 200 pounds, must also have been removed, as the explosion was so inconsiderable, that many persons who were awake, and within a mile of the spot, did not notice it. The west door was also observed to be open, when the fire was first discovered. Notwithstanding design was so evident, no circumstance has transpired to justify a suspicion of any individual." ²¹ A reward of five hundred dollars was offered by the town, and advertised in two of the public newspapers, to any who would detect the person or persons who perpetrated the crime ²²; but no discovery was ever made public, and the incendiary or incendiaries escaped with impunity.

At several town meetings previous to the fire, it had been a question for consideration, whether to repair the old meeting-house or build a new one? ²³ At an adjourned meeting, June 5th, especially, it was at one time decided by thirty-four votes to thirty-three, to repair. But this decision was presently reconsidered; and a committee was appointed to examine the meeting house, to see what partial repairs might be made to save the timbers from their present decaying condition, and to report at an adjournment of the meeting for one fortnight, viz: on June

²⁰ Church Records, Vol. I., pp. 82-85.

²¹ Dedication Sermon, note (a), p. 24.

²² Town Records, Vol. XIII., p. 274.

²³ Town Records, Vol. XIII., pp. 269, 271.

19th. Hence, there was obviously cause for suspecting that the author of the conflagration was some one who was opposed to repairing the meeting-house, and who hence took this effectual method to prevent it.

The town met June 19th, at the Centre school-house, and decided by sixty-seven votes to three to build a new meeting-house; and chose a committee to draught a plan for the same, and to estimate the quantity of materials requisite to build it, either of wood or brick.²⁴ This committee made report to the town at its next meeting, June 27th, when their plan for the new house was accepted; and then, and at a subsequent adjournment, it was determined to build it of wood, and to erect it on the spot where the centre school-house then stood; a committee was chosen, consisting of Maj. Benjamin Franklin Baldwin, Lieut. Willard Jones and Lieut. Bartholomew Richardson, Jr., as agents for contracting for the materials and workmanship; the sum of \$6,000 was raised for the purpose of building, to be assessed according to the direction of the Treasurer; and the Treasurer himself was authorized to hire that sum, as it might be demanded for use.²⁵ Such was the abundant preparation made by the town for the erection of its fourth meeting-house, to supply the place of the third, which had been burnt. And such was the zeal and expedition with which the above-named agents, as a building committee, discharged their trust, that within one year from the time the old one was destroyed by fire, the new one was ready for occupation. It stood on the site afterwards occupied by its successor, the fifth congregational meeting-house, now owned, enlarged and adorned by the Unitarian Society; "was a building fifty-five feet wide, and sixty long, exclusive of a projection, six feet by thirty in front, and ornamented with a handsome steeple. The entry on the gallery floor afforded a convenient hall for public meetings on business, and was finished with accommodations for that purpose."²⁶ It was solemnly dedicated, June 28, 1809, when an appropriate and interesting discourse was delivered to the large

²⁴ Town Records, Vol. XIII., p. 272.

²⁵ Town Records, Vol. XIII., p. 275.

²⁶ Dedication Sermon, note (h), p. 28.

audience assembled on the occasion, by Rev. Joseph Chickering, the pastor, from Acts vii. 48. "The Most High dwelleth not in temples made with hands." This discourse, with very valuable historical notes appended to it, was afterwards published by request.

Previously to the dedication, it had been decided in town meeting, May 25, 1809, and subsequently, not to pay the expense of building the new meeting-house by a tax on the town, but by the sale of the pews at public auction.²⁷ In pursuance of this plan, the building committee was directed to number and appraise the pews; and according to the report of this committee (enlarged by the addition of four other persons) made June 8th, and accepted, each pew was to be appraised in proportion to its value and situation in the house; the sum total was to amount to \$8,000; no pew was to be sold for a sum less than the appraisement; the town clerk was to make a record of all the pews sold, together with the purchasers' names and prices paid; and pew No. 51 was to be reserved for the use of the town.²⁸ The auction was held in the meeting-house on Monday, June 19th; and the proceeds of the sale, including the choice money, amounted to \$10,911, which exceeded the cost of the building by \$3,000.²⁴

In regard to this surplus, arising from the sale of pews in the meeting-house, a committee chosen by the town to devise the best method of appropriating it, recommended in their report, to make of it, and of all other moneys that might be given for the same end, "a perpetual fund, towards the support of the Regular Ordained Minister of the Congregational Society" in Woburn; and that when the interest of the whole fund should amount to two hundred dollars per annum, "to apply the interest of the whole Fund, annually, towards the support of the said Congregational Minister."²⁸ This report was accepted: and agreeably to its recommendation, the town voted October 16, 1809, "to choose a Board of Trustees, to be incorporated into a body politic for the

²⁷ Town Records, Vol. XIII., p. 317.

²⁸ Town Records, Vol. XIII., p. 320. For the clerk's record of the pews sold, names of purchasers, etc, see Town Records, Vol. XIII., pp. 435-437.

purpose of superintending and taking care of any Money, Moneys, Lands or Donations, appropriated or established as a Fund for the purpose of supporting the Gospel Ministry in the Congregational Society in the Town of Woburn." The gentlemen chosen as trustees of this fund on this occasion were :

Maj. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BALDWIN,
Lieut. BARTHOLOMEW RICHARDSON, Jr.
Lieut. WILLARD JONES,
Mr. JACOB PEIRCE,
Mr. DANIEL WYMAN.²⁹

The Legislature was petitioned to incorporate these trustees and their successors for the end mentioned, by a committee of the town's appointment: and the desired act of incorporation was granted, February 24, 1810.³⁰ But by an act of Court, passed April 1, 1861, the trustees were authorized to apply the fund in their hands, which had been designed for the support of the Congregational minister in Woburn, to the payment of the debts of the First Congregational Society. See Acts and Resolves, 1861: p. 444.

At the commencement of Rev. Mr. Chickering's ministry in Woburn, circumstances bade fair that it would be long and successful, and very acceptable to the people. Attendance upon his public services on the Sabbath was unusually full and constant. The young manifested, it is understood, an unwonted concern in spiritual and divine things. Through the exertions of the pastor, a warm interest had been excited in the breasts of the people in several of the benevolent and religious societies got up at that day; as the Middlesex County Bible Society, and the Middlesex Evangelical Society. And as his ministry progressed, there were, previously to 1811, large accessions to his church, of members both male and female, young and old.

But at the expiration of about seven years from his settlement, a cloud arose, which darkened the fair prospect which had hitherto presented itself. About that time, an unhappy variance took place between Rev. Mr. Chickering and a prominent pa-

²⁹ Town Records, Vol. XIII., pp. 324, 326. ³⁰ Special Statutes of Mass., Vol. IV., p. 255.

rishioner, a gentleman of high standing and extensive influence. It respected (as it is understood) a piece of land belonging to Mr. Chickering, which the gentleman referred to wished to purchase, that he might avail himself of a brook running through it for manufacturing purposes. Mr. Chickering was willing to sell it; but requested some security to be given, that seemed to him necessary, that the use to be made of it might not damage his other property in the vicinity. The security demanded, that gentleman was unwilling to give. Mr. Chickering still insisted upon it, as an indispensable condition of selling his land. But the other persisted in declining to give it. Hence the negotiation between them was broken off; and an alienation ensued which was never healed. Mutual friends to them both looked on with sad concern, and made repeated attempts to effect a reconciliation; but in vain.³¹ Neither party would yield what the other insisted on, to make up the breach between them. And though the church continued to increase, especially during a season of revival in the year 1817, yet, through the influence of some opponents doubtless, the minds of many of the people were soured, and they no longer appreciated Mr. Chickering's services as they once did. At length, at a meeting of the parish, held January 8, 1821, such votes were passed, as induced Mr. Chickering to make the following communication, first to the society, and then to the church.

"A. D. 1821, Jan. 28. The church was requested to stop after public worship, and the following communication was made by the pastor.

"Dear brethren,

"You all know, that the following communication has been made to the parish, and accepted by them in a regular parish meeting."

³¹ One such effort is referred to in Article 16th, of Warrant for Town Meeting, March 4, 1811, as follows: "To see if the Town will by a Committee or otherwise take any measures to settle the unhappy difficulty existing between the Rev. Joseph Chickering and Major Benj. F. Baldwin; or do any thing whereby the peace, unity and happiness of the Congregational Society in said Town may be restored and preserved." — (Town Records, Vol. XIII., p. 378.)

“To the Congregational Parish in Woburn.

“Brethren & Friends:

“It was long my expectation and the wish of my heart to spend my days in your service. I would still cherish this wish, were there such a degree of union among you, as might encourage a reasonable hope, that my labors might be useful. But the result of your last parish meeting is in my view, and in view of most of those I have consulted, a decisive indication that my removal has become expedient, and that any further effort to prevent it would be injurious to your peace and to the interests of religion. I hope therefore, that those who have been most attached to my ministry, will acquiesce, with Christian condescension, in an event painful alike to themselves and to me. To avoid unnecessary delay and discussion, I propose that my pastoral and ministerial relation to this church and people be dissolved on the following conditions:

“1. That the church shall consent to my removal.

“2. That an ecclesiastical council be called to look into our proceedings, dissolve the relation, and give me such a recommendation as they may think proper.

“3. That the relation be dissolved in six months, from the time when these proposals shall be accepted and recorded by the parish; during which time I shall supply the pulpit, and perform such pastoral duties, as under existing circumstances may be convenient.

“4. That my salary for the present year be paid with the usual punctuality; and the proportion of it which may be due for the next year, ten days before my removal; the wood being commuted to money, as for several years past.

“5. I am willing that these proposals, when accepted by the parish and church, should be laid before a council for their sanction, as soon as the parish may choose.

“6. If any of them be thought objectionable, they shall be submitted to the council for their decision.

“When it is considered, that I have voluntarily relinquished all claim of indemnification for the pecuniary loss which I must inevitably sustain in disposing of my property, I trust that none will think these proposals unreasonable. And, Brethren and Friends, let me intreat that neither unchristian irritation or resentment may be indulged on the one hand, or unbecoming exultation on the other. The event is solemn. It must be reviewed at the judgment day; and so must the feelings with which it is effected.

God grant, that you may now, and at all future times, follow after the things which make for peace, and things wherewith one may edify another; that your self command, mutual forbearance, harmony and Christian feelings, on this trying occasion, may be a presage of the manner, in which you will seek, and settle another minister: And may the great Shepherd give you a pastor, who shall be more prudent, more useful, and more happy in retaining your affection, than

"Your humble, afflicted, but affectionate Servant in the Lord,

"Woburn Jan. 22, 1821.

"JOSEPH CHICKERING."

"As one condition of my being dismissed is the consent of the church, I now ask your consent, dearly beloved brethren, to this measure. None will doubt, that such a request must be painful to me, as the granting of it will be to most of you. But I am fully satisfied, after the most mature and prayerful deliberation, that such an event has become expedient; and therefore hope, that you will *unitedly* acquiesce in it, and seek the continuance of Christian ordinances, after the period above specified, by such instruments as God in his good Providence may provide."

"Whereupon voted,

"1. That a meeting to consider and act on this communication be holden on Saturday next, one o'clock, P. M.

"2. That the meeting be at the centre school-house.

"3. At the request of the Pastor, that the Rev. Mr Emerson of South Reading, be invited to attend and moderate the meeting." ³²

"Feb. 3, 1821, the church met according to appointment.

"The Rev. Reuben Emerson being present, agreeably to the request of the church, moderated the meeting.

"The record of the last meeting was read; after which the Moderator led in prayer.

"After free conversation,

"Voted, that a committee of three persons be chosen to prepare, and lay before the church, votes on the subject now under consideration.

" Voted, that the committee consist of three persons.

" Chose Deacon Wyman, Brother Calvin Richardson and Jonathan Tidd.

" The committee reported the following resolutions :

" 1. Resolved, as the expression of the feelings of the members of the church, that it is not their wish and desire that the Rev. Joseph Chickering should be dismissed from his pastoral relation to them, could he continue in that relation with a prospect of future usefulness.

" 2. Resolved, as the sense of this church, that under the existing circumstances of the parish, and in consequence of the proposals made by the Rev. Mr Chickering to said parish, and accepted by them at their last meeting, the members of the church view it to be their duty (though with the deepest feelings of regret) to yield their consent, that the pastoral relation between them and their pastor should be dissolved, agreeably to the proposals made by him.

" The first Resolution was passed unanimously.

" The second Resolution was passed, *nemine contradicente*.

" Voted thanks to the Rev. Moderator for his kind services.

" Voted, that after prayers this meeting be dissolved.

" The meeting was concluded with prayer by the Moderator.

" REUBEN EMERSON, Moderator.

" JOSEPH CHICKERING, Scribe." ³³

"Feb. 11, 1821. The church being requested to tarry after the close of public exercises :

" Voted, To choose a committee of four, to join with the Pastor and a committee already chosen by the parish, in agreeing on and assembling a council for the purposes specified in the communication acted on at our last meeting: also to appear before the Council in behalf of the church, to give any information, and make any communications that may be requested.

" Chose Deacon Benj. Wyman, and Bros. Calvin Richardson, Uriah Manning and Josiah Walker.

"Feb. 15, 1821. The above named Committee met, on the 15th of February, with the parish committee and the pastor,

³³ Church Records, Vol. I., pp. 179-181.

and agreed on the churches and time named in the following *letter missive*, which was sent to each pastor to be communicated:

"The Congregational Church and Parish in Woburn
to the Church in ——— under the pastoral care of Rev. ———

"Reverend and beloved :

"It has pleased God to permit such opposition to arise against the Rev. Joseph Chickering our Pastor, that he has judged it expedient to propose to us the dissolution of his ministerial relation. His proposal, with the terms annexed to it, have been accepted by the parish. The Church has also deemed it 'their duty, though with the deepest feelings of regret, to yield their consent.' The parties have mutually agreed to request an ecclesiastical Council, to consist of the following pastors and churches. Rev. Dr. Ripley, Concord; Rev. Dr. Holmes, Cambridge; Rev. Freegrace Raynolds, Wilmington; Rev. Samuel Stearns, Bedford; Rev. Reuben Emerson, S. Reading; Rev. Samuel Sewall, Burlington; and Rev. Justin Edwards, Andover; to meet, according to our Pastor's request, 'look into our proceedings, dissolve the relation, and give him such a recommendation as they may think proper.' This is therefore to request your assistance, by your Rev. Pastor and a delegate, on Wednesday, the 11th day of April next, for the purposes above specified.

"Wishing you grace, mercy and peace, and requesting your prayers to God for his blessing, direction and support under our trials, we subscribe ourselves very respectfully.

"Yours in the Lord.

"Signed by the Pastor, Benj. Wyman for the church, and Bill Russell for the Parish." ³⁴

"Result of Council.

"A Council, convoked by the Congregational Church and Parish in Woburn, in concurrence with their Pastor, to look into their proceedings, with a view to the dissolution of the pastoral relation, met at Woburn on the 11th day of April, 1821.

"Present :

"The Church in Concord, Rev. EZRA RIPLEY, D. D., Pastor.

"The first Church in Cambridge: Rev. ABIEL HOLMES, D. D., Pastor; Bro. ABEL WHITNEY, Delegate.

"The Church in Wilmington: Rev. FREEGRACE RAYNOLDS, Pastor; Dea. BENJ. FOSTER, Delegate.

"The Church in Bedford: Rev. SAMUEL STEARNS, Pastor; Bro. AMARIAH PRESTON, Delegate.

"The Church in So. Reading: Rev. REUBEN EMERSON, Pastor.

"The Church in Burlington: Rev. SAMUEL SEWALL, Pastor; Bro. EBENEZER CUMMINGS, Delegate.

"The South Church in Andover: Rev. JUSTIN EDWARDS, Pastor; Bro. SOLOMON HOLT, Delegate.

³⁴ Church Records, Vol. I., pp. 181, 182.

“Rev. Dr. Ripley was chosen *Moderator*, and Rev. Mr. Edwards, *Scribe*.

“The Council, having attended to the subject before them with that serious deliberation which its importance required, and with prayer to the Father of lights for direction, came unanimously to the following Result :

“That the pastoral relation between the Reverend Joseph Chickering and the Congregational Church and Society in Woburn be, and hereby is dissolved, on the conditions to which they have mutually agreed.

“In arriving at this result, the Council have been highly gratified to find nothing alleged, or insinuated against the moral, or Christian, or ministerial character of the Pastor : yet this fact could not but render the measures for his dismissal the more mysterious, and this act of the Council the more difficult and reluctant. Taking into view however past occurrences and the prospect of the future, the Council are united in approving the measure proposed by the Pastor and People ; a measure, which, although “deeply regretted” by the Church and many others, appears to be best adapted to the interests and happiness of the whole.

“The spirit which has marked the proceedings of the Church and Society during the sitting of the Council has been honorable to both ; and is considered as a favorable indication of future union and peace. For that peace and union the Council devoutly pray ; and unitedly commend the Church and Society to the care and benediction of the Divine Head of the Church.

“With the knowledge of the respectable talents, the moral and Christian character, and the ministerial qualifications of the Rev. Mr. Chickering, and in the belief that his past success in the ministry is a good pledge of his future usefulness, the Council very cordially recommend him to the Christian community, as a pious, able and faithful minister of Jesus Christ, wherever the Providence of God may call him.

“Attest. JUSTIN EDWARDS, Scribe, EZRA RIPLEY, Moderator.

“ABIEL HOLMES.

ABEL WHITNEY.

FEEGRACE RAYNOLDS.

BENJAMIN FOSTER.

SAMUEL STEARNS.

AMARIAH PRESTON.

REUBEN EMERSON.

EBENEZER CUMMINGS, JUN.

SAMUEL SEWALL.

SOLOMON HOLT.”³⁵

1821, July 17, the church met, agreeably to appointment on the previous Sabbath, and voted to choose a Moderator, and a clerk, to serve during the pleasure of the church, after the pastoral relation of Rev. Mr. Chickering shall cease.

Chose for Moderator, Deacon Benjamin Wyman.

“ Clerk, Deacon Benjamin Wyman.

“Voted, That a Committee of five persons be chosen to form a vote expressive of the affection of this church towards their Pastor, the Rev. Joseph Chickering; containing such a recommendation as may be proper in such a case; and to lay the same before the church. Chose Deacons Josiah Wright, Ebenezer Lawrence and Benjamin Wyman; and Brothers Jonas Hale and Uriah Manning.”

September 9th, (Sabbath) the church being stopped after the exercises of the day, the above committee submitted to them the following vote for their acceptance, viz :

“That the Rev. Joseph Chickering has been the pastor of this church more than seventeen years last past; during which time he has conducted himself as a diligent, faithful and affectionate pastor, and one whose labors (we believe) have been blest to the good of many souls in this place; and they do hereby express their united and most cordial affection for him, as their late pastor; and do most deeply lament the occasion of his pastoral relation to them being dissolved.

“With the knowledge they have of his respectable talents, his moral and Christian character, and his ministerial qualifications, and in the full belief that his past success is a good pledge of his future usefulness, [they] do most cordially recommend him to the Christian community as a pious, able and faithful minister of Jesus Christ, wheresoever the providence of God may call him.

“ Woburn, Sept. 4th, 1821.

<p>“ JOSIAH WRIGHT, EBENEZER LAWRENCE, BENJAMIN WYMAN, JONAS HALE, URIAH MANNING.</p>	}	Committee.
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“ Voted unanimously by the Church.” ³⁶

During the ministry of Rev. Mr. Chickering, one hundred and sixty-four were admitted to the church, viz: Fifty-five males, and one hundred and nine females; and two hundred and seventy were baptized, viz: Two hundred and thirty children, and forty adults.

Of the one hundred and sixty-four admissions, sixty-six were during a season of revival, in 1817; and of these, twenty-four were in one day, viz: June 1st.

One hundred and eighty-seven couples were united by him in marriage.

Rev. Mr. Chickering was son of Rev. Jabez Chickering, pastor of the church in the South Parish of Dedham. He was born in that parish, April 30, 1780; graduated at Harvard University, 1799; studied theology at Cambridge under the direction of Rev. Professor Tappan; ordained at Woburn, March 28, 1804; dismissed at his own request, with the sanction of a Council, April 11, 1821; and after retiring from Woburn, was installed over the church in Phillipston, Worcester County, Mass., July 10, 1822; dismissed at his own request, in consequence of bodily infirmity, July 16, 1835; but continued to reside at Phillipston till his decease, January 27, 1844, where also his widow died shortly after him.

Mr. Chickering married twice: first, Miss Betsey, daughter of the venerable Deacon John White of Concord; and she dying, November 3, 1815, he married, secondly, Miss Sarah Abbot Holt, of Albany, Me. By his first wife, he had five children, of whom the three youngest (one an infant) died within about a fortnight of their mother's decease, before or after. By his second wife, he had a daughter and two sons, Betsey, Henry and Abbot, born at Woburn; and one or more children, it is believed, born at Phillipston. Of his two surviving children by his first wife, the elder is Rev. John White Chickering, D. D., recently pastor of a church in Portland, Me.; now an agent in the temperance cause, a resident in Boston: the younger is Mr. Joseph Chickering, a very successful and highly respected mechanic at the west.

After the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Chickering, in 1821, the

church took some steps, in September following, towards settling in the ministry Mr. Hutchins Taylor, with whose preaching, they expressed themselves satisfied.³⁷ But not succeeding in this attempt, they gave an unanimous call, November 19, 1821, to Mr. Joseph Bennett, to become their pastor. In this choice, the parish unanimously concurred; and offered him a salary of seven hundred dollars per annum.³⁸ Mr. Bennett communicated to the people his acceptance of the invitation given him, on Thanksgiving day, December 6th; and, subsequently, committees of the church and parish agreed with him on the day for the ordination, and the churches to be invited to assist in Council on the solemn occasion. The result of the Council was as follows:

“At an Ecclesiastical Council holden at Woburn, January 1st, 1822.

“Present:

“Andover, Theological Seminary: Rev. Dr. JAMES MURDOCK, Pastor; LEWIS DWIGHT, Delegate.

“Andover South Parish: Rev. JUSTIN EDWARDS, Pastor; NATHANIEL SWIFT, Delegate.

“Tewksbury: Rev. JACOB COGGIN, Pastor; OLIVER CLARK, Delegate.

“Wilmington: Rev. FREEGRACE RAYNOLDS, Pastor; Dea. BENJ. FOSTER, Delegate.

“Reading, West Parish: Rev. SAMUEL GREEN, Pastor; TIMOTHY WAKEFIELD, BENJ. PRATT, Delegates.

“South Reading: Rev. REUBEN EMERSON, Pastor; JAMES GOULD, Delegate.

“Burlington: Rev. SAMUEL SEWALL, Pastor; Dea. JONATHAN SIMONDS, Dea. NATHL. CUTTER, Delegates.

“Stoneham: Rev. JOHN H. STEVENS, Pastor; Dea. JABEZ LYNDE, BRO. THADDEUS RICHARDSON, Delegates.

“Bedford: Rev. SAMUEL STEARNS, Pastor; BENJ. SIMONDS, JUN., MATTHEW HAYWARD, Delegates.

“Charlestown: Rev. WARREN FAY, Pastor; Dea. ISAAC WARREN, MATTHEW SKELTON, Delegates.

³⁷ Church Records, Vol. I., p. 188.

³⁸ Parish Records, Vol. III., pp. 366, 367.

"Dorchester: Rev. JOHN CODMAN, Pastor; BRO. NATHANIEL SWIFT, Delegate.

"Framingham: Rev. DAVID KELLOGG, Pastor; Dea. LUTHER HAVEN, Delegate.

"West Cambridge: Rev. THADDEUS FISKE, D.D., Pastor; Dea. EPHRAIM FROST, EPHRAIM CUTTER, Delegates.

"Tyngsborough: Rev. NATHL. LAWRENCE, Pastor; Dea. JOHN FARWELL, JEREMIAH HOWARD, Delegates.

"Chose Rev. Mr. David Kellogg, Moderator: Chose Rev. Samuel Sewall, Scribe.

"The Council opened with prayer by the Rev. Moderator.

"The proceedings of the Church and Parish in regard to the choice of Mr. Joseph Bennett as their Gospel Minister were then read by the Scribe, and were voted by the Council to be regular and satisfactory.

"Certificates of Mr. Bennett's church membership, and of his Approbation and License to preach by the Marlborough Association, were then produced and read, as likewise his answer to the call of the Church and Society; acceptance of all which documents was voted by the Council.

"The Candidate then read his Confession of Faith. The members having put such questions as they pleased to the Candidate, voted themselves satisfied, and that they were ready to proceed to the Ordination.

"Voted that the Rev. Mr. CODMAN make the Introductory Prayer.

" " Rev. Mr. FAY preach the Sermon.

" " Rev. Dr. MURDOCK make the Ordaining Prayer.

" " Rev. Mr. KELLOGG give the Charge.

" " Rev. Mr. GREEN give the Right Hand of Fellowship.

" " Rev. Mr. COGGIN address the Church and People.

" " Rev. Mr. LAWRENCE make the Concluding Prayer.

"The Council then adjourned to the Meeting House.

"DAVID KELLOGG, Moderator.

"Attest. SAMUEL SEWALL, Scribe."³⁹

"Previous to the Ordination, the Church were requested to assemble for a few moments; when, they having received Mr Bennett's Dismission and Recommendation from the Church in Framingham, voted unanimously to receive him as a member in full communion with this church.

"Moved by Dea. Wright, that the thanks of this Church be presented to Benjamin Wyman for his faithful service as Moderator & Clerk of the Church. Voted unanimously.

"Attest, BENJAMIN WYMAN, Clerk.⁴⁰

The ministry of Rev. Mr. Bennett was distinguished by large accessions to the church, especially in the year 1827, (a year of revival,) when two hundred and twenty-six were added to its numbers, two hundred and twelve by profession, and fourteen by letter. During the same period, too, the discipline of the church was enforced with more than usual strenuousness;⁴¹ the Sabbath school was diligently promoted and numerous attended; and various societies, both of the town and State, for the advancement of Christian knowledge and charity, were liberally encouraged. For all these tokens of spiritual and moral growth and prosperity, the town and the public were largely indebted to the zealous labors and kind efforts of Rev. Mr. Bennett.

But in 1840, the increase and prosperity of the church sustained a temporary check by the dismissal of the members of the South Village. It was in this quarter, probably, that the first dwelling-house in the town was erected, viz: at the Convers' mill. And yet, for a long succession of years, the settlements there had been so slow, and the inhabitants so few and scattering, that no school-house appears to have been built in the place till 1790; and though a public school was some years appointed to be kept there, it could be accommodated only in some private house, and that only for a few weeks in the course of the season. Other years, the children who attended school must be provided with a private one at the cost of their parents,

⁴⁰ Church Records, Vol. I., p. 201.

⁴¹ Between 1823 and 1841, thirty-two cases of discipline are recorded in Church Records, Vol. I., of which twenty resulted in excommunication.

or travel to the centre of the town, which is from one to two miles distant.

But, from the operation of various causes, especially the location of the Lowell Railroad through the centre of the village, it began, about 1830, rapidly to increase both in business and in population; and at length, feeling themselves competent to sustain public worship among themselves, the inhabitants commenced a series of measures to obtain for themselves the privilege. The first step taken to this end was the following resolution, submitted to the church by Deacon Benjamin F. Thompson, at a meeting, March 21, 1839: "Resolved as the sense of this church, that there ought to be another orthodox church and society established in this town, when, in the opinion of this church, the necessary funds shall be obtained to carry the same properly into effect."⁴² But the discussion to which this resolution, and another offered in its stead, gave rise, occasioning delay, they were both withdrawn by the mover; and the following letter was read to the church after Communion, November 2, 1840.

"To the Congregational Church, Woburn, Mass.

"Dear Brethren and Friends:

"We, the subscribers, deeming it our duty, as well as our convenience, to colonize and congregate in the South Village of this town for the purpose of worshipping the God of our fathers in the way we have been taught, request that you would give us a dismissal from the body with which we are still happily united, to the end that we may be constituted the South Congregational Church in Woburn. And we ask it, not from any dissatisfaction as it respects Pastor, Church, or Congregation; for no dissatisfaction exists, as we hope there never may, but love, concord, and reciprocal kindness. But we make the request, because we are persuaded that the advancement of truth and righteousness will be promoted by the means, as more will be induced to attend the public worship of God, and can attend it more conveniently: Because the church is so large and efficient, that we can well be spared, and a large and flourishing church still remain: Because

⁴² Church Records, Vol. I., p. 246.

the growing population of the town demands another place of worship, and the place we have chosen is suited to accommodate such increasing population: Because we think we can sustain the regular administration of the word and ordinances, and have ample means to sustain the same here: and Because we think that both you and we can to better advantage enjoy the stated means of grace.

“ On these principles, we present the preceding request: hoping and expecting, that it will not only be kindly and cheerfully granted, but that Christian love, brotherly kindness, fellowship and goodwill, which we trust we now feel, will henceforth be reciprocated.

[Subscribed by]

“ N. B. JOHNSON.

B. F. THOMPSON.

MARSHALL WYMAN.

STEPHEN CUTTER.

OLIVER R. CLARK.

[and by ninety-seven others, male and female.]

The request presented in the foregoing letter was immediately granted. The result was, the dedication in South Woburn, December 30, 1840, of a new house of worship, which had been some time, apparently, in process of erection; the speedy gathering of the brethren and sisters dismissed as above from First Church of Woburn, into a distinct Congregational Church; the ordination of Rev. George P. Smith as its pastor, June 17, 1841; and the incorporation by the Legislature of the village of South Woburn, together with portions of Medford and West Cambridge, as the town of Winchester, April 30, 1850.⁴³

The day next after the dedication in South Woburn, viz: December 31, 1840, the fifth meeting-house of the First Congregational Society in Woburn was dedicated. Its fourth house of public worship had stood only thirty-one years. But upon examination, in order to some repairs, it was ascertained that the timber used in its construction had become so far decayed and rotten, in consequence probably of having been cut at a wrong season of the year, that it was judged safest and best to take it down

⁴³ Massachusetts Special Laws, Vol. IX., pp. 234, 235.

entirely, and to build anew. Accordingly, a handsome and convenient edifice, seventy feet by sixty, was erected on the site of the former meeting-house, with a vestry in the basement, which had for some time been finished and occupied as the place of worship, before the main building was completed. The dedication services, December 31, 1840, were, 1st. Invocation, and reading of portions of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Sewall, of Burlington; 2d. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Baker, of Medford; 3d. Sermon, by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Bennett, from Haggai ii. 9. "The glory of this latter house shall be greater," etc., etc.; 4th. Consecrating prayer, by Rev. Mr. Coggin, of Tewksbury; 5th. Address to the people, by Rev. Mr. Albro, of Cambridge; and 6th. Concluding prayer, by Rev. Mr. Norwood, of Wilmington.

For many years, Rev. Mr. Bennett continued to be very popular and successful in his ministry. His pulpit services were highly acceptable both to his own people, and to all the churches in the vicinity. But he was naturally of a very nervous temperament, and easily excited; and hence at times he would be very elevated in his spirits, and at others deeply depressed. Over this, his natural predisposition, his excellent lady exerted a powerful influence; and so long as her life was spared to him, she generally managed so as to keep it from running into either extreme. But after her decease, February 11, 1846, there was nothing left to check and regulate it. Causes comparatively trifling would often raise his spirits so far, as that he would unawares become quite eccentric both in speech and in action; and then again his spirits would flag and sink so low, that he would apparently begin to think that his usefulness was gone, and that his life was no longer desirable to himself or others. And hence, in one of these deplorable turns of melancholy depression, he was left to take his own life, November 19, 1847. His funeral was very largely attended at the meeting-house by his brethren in the ministry, and by the inhabitants of Woburn and the neighboring towns. A sermon was preached on the solemn occasion by Rev. Dr. John W. Chickering, of Portland, who happened to be on a visit to Rev. Mr. Bennett at the time of his decease. This

sermon was published at the expense of the church; and at a parish meeting, December 6th following, it was voted to pay a full year's salary to the heirs of Rev. Mr. Bennett.⁴⁴

Rev. Joseph Bennett was born at Framingham, May 13, 1798; was graduated at Harvard University, 1818: studied theology at the institution in Andover; was ordained at Woburn, January 1, 1822, and was married in February following to Miss Mary Lamson, "his ever-discreet counsellor, as well as affectionate and beloved friend." By her he had two children, viz: 1. Rev. Joseph Lamson Bennett, minister first at East Cambridge, now at Lockport, N. Y.; and 2. Mary Lamson Bennett, married to Rev. Thomas Morong, of Gloucester, Mass.

During his ministry in Woburn, seven hundred and sixty persons, (including himself,) were admitted into the church, viz: five hundred and ninety-six by profession, and one hundred and sixty-four by letter; and six hundred and nine were baptized, viz: three hundred and seventy-one infants and children and two hundred and thirty-eight adults. Also, two hundred and forty-two marriages are recorded, as solemnized by him to January 1, 1843, inclusively. Marriages solemnized by him subsequently to that date, were not recorded by him on the church book.

⁴⁴ Parish Records, Vol. III., p. 523.

CHAPTER XV.

First Church : Rev. Messrs. Edwards, March, and Bodwell. — Congregational Church, North Woburn. — Baptist Church. — Independent Baptist Church. — Universalist Church. — Unitarian Church. — Methodist Episcopal Church. — Roman Catholic Church. — Protestant Episcopal Church.

AFTER the decease of Rev. Mr. Bennett, the church took speedy action for the settlement of another pastor. It gave, March 17, 1848, an unanimous invitation to Mr. Jonathan Edwards, of Andover, to become their pastor. In this measure of the church, the parish concurred, March 20th, and voted a salary to Mr. Edwards of a thousand dollars per annum, payable semi-annually, with this proviso, "That either party might dissolve the connection by a mutual Council, after giving six months' notice of its intention."¹ And at a meeting, May 22d, in compliance with a wish expressed by Mr. Edwards, the parish voted to allow him the privilege of an annual vacation of four Sabbaths; and added, to his salary before stipulated, fifty dollars, to enable him to supply the pulpit during his vacation.² The invitation given him thus qualified, Mr. Edwards accepted May 26th. In the interval which elapsed before his ordination, the church voted as follows: "Resolved that we do not consider the relation of Pastor and Church to be complete, without the pastor becoming a member of the particular church of which he is the overseer."³ Agreeably to this vote, Mr. Edwards was admitted into the First Church of Woburn, September 3d, and ordained its pastor, September 7, 1848.

The ordaining council consisted of pastors and delegates from eleven churches, and of Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D., father of the candidate. The public services on the interesting occasion were as follows, viz :

¹ Parish Records, Vol. III., pp. 523, 529.

² Parish Records, Vol. III., pp. 530-532.

³ Church Records, Vol. III., p. 213.

Reading of the minutes, by the scribe, Rev. William Ives Burdington of Charlestown.

Introductory Prayer, by Rev. J. L. TAYLOR, Andover.

Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. ALEXANDER J. SESSIONS, Salem.

Sermon, by Rev. E. N. KIRK, Boston.

Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. REUBEN EMERSON, South Reading.

Charge, by Rev. JUSTIN EDWARDS, Andover.

Right Hand, by Rev. GEORGE RICHARDS, Central Church, Boston.

Address to the People, by Rev. JOHN W. CHICKERING, Portland.

Concluding Prayer, by Rev. JACOB COGGIN, Tewksbury.

Rev. BROWN EMERSON, D. D., Salem, Moderator.⁴

During the eight years of Rev. Mr. Edwards' continuance in Woburn, entire harmony and mutual confidence prevailed between him and his people. In discharging the duties of his sacred office, his heart was often gladdened and encouraged in perceiving that his labors were not in vain in the Lord; and the people on their part repeatedly manifested their satisfaction with him, and respect for him, by various tokens of kindness and affection; and especially by complying, virtually, with the following vote of the church, passed February 20, 1854. "Voted unanimously, that we recommend to the Parish, to raise the salary of Rev. Jona. Edwards to a sum not less than fifteen hundred dollars."⁵

But suddenly this fair prospect of a long, as well as successful ministry by Rev. Mr. Edwards, was broken up. January 2, 1856, he requested the church to unite with him in calling a mutual council for his dismissal, he having received, as he stated to them, a pressing call to go elsewhere "to engage in a new and highly important church enterprise in an unoccupied field;" expressing at the same time the pleasure he had derived from his present connection; his regret at leaving, his best wishes and prayers for the church, etc., etc. The church, with

⁴ Church Records, Vol. III., pp. 216, 217.

⁵ Church Records, Vol. III., p. 227.

expressions of regret, acceded to his request for calling a council; and voted to unite with the parish committee, if they saw fit, to carry this measure into effect.⁶ Accordingly, a council was called; and agreeably to its decision, Rev. Mr. Edwards was dismissed from Woburn, January 21, 1856.⁶

Rev. Jonathan Edwards was son of Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D., of Andover, and Mrs. Lydia (Bigelow) Edwards; was born at Andover, July 17, 1820; graduated at Yale College, 1840; studied theology at New Haven and at Andover; was graduated at Andover Theological Seminary, 1847, but continued there a year longer as "Abbott Resident." Upon his leaving Woburn, he took charge of Plymouth congregational church in Rochester, N. Y., as its first pastor, February 14, 1856; removed from Rochester on account of health, November 1862, came to Dedham, Mass., and was there installed, as successor to Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., January 1, 1863, over the First Congregational Church in that ancient town, which was gathered in 1638. Upon February 26, 1865, he sailed on a voyage for health; and after visiting England, Scotland, France, and other countries on the continent of Europe, he returned to his charge in Dedham, August 1865.⁷

During his ministry in Woburn, fifty-nine were received into his church by profession, and ninety-nine by letter: total, one hundred and fifty-eight.

There were seventy-eight baptisms of infants, and thirty-one of adults: total, one hundred and nine.⁸

Marriages solemnized by him, during his ministry, were fifty-two.⁸

1856, August 18, the church voted unanimously to extend a call to Rev. Daniel March, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to become their pastor.⁹ The parish concurred with the church in this choice, and offered Rev. Mr. March a salary of \$1,600 annually, in case he should accept the call given him to become their gospel minister. Mr. March accepted the call given him, and October 1st was appointed as the day for his installation. On that day, a

⁶ Church Records, Vol. III., pp. 229-231.

⁸ Church Records.

⁷ Letter of Rev. Mr. Edwards, June 8, 1866.

⁹ Church Records, Vol. III., p. 235.

council of fourteen churches assembled in the vestry of the church, and after the usual examination and inquiries were gone through with to their satisfaction, the council voted they were ready to proceed to installation. The public services on this occasion were :

1. Introductory Prayer by Rev. DANIEL R. CADY, West Cambridge.
2. Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. J. I. M. MANNING, of Mystic Church, Medford.
3. Sermon, by Rev. A. L. STONE, Park Street Church, Boston.
4. Installing Prayer, by Rev. L. Thompson, West Amesbury.
5. Charge, by Rev. J. W. CHICKERING, D. D., Portland.
6. Right Hand, by Rev. R. T. ROBINSON, Winchester.
7. Address to the people, by Rev. E. B. FOSTER, John Street Church, Lowell.
8. Concluding Prayer, by Rev. J. L. BENNETT, East Cambridge.
Rev. David T. KIMBALL, (Ipswich,) Moderator.
Rev. E. P. MARVIN, Medford 2d Church, Scribe.¹⁰

The connection of the First Church and Society in Woburn with Rev. Mr. March, as their pastor and minister, was prosperous and happy ; but not destined to be of long duration. 1862, February 7, the church met to consider the request of the pastor, communicated the preceding Sabbath, to accept his resignation of the pastoral office. Voted, to accept his resignation.

Voted, to choose a committee of the church to unite with a committee of the parish, and with the pastor, in calling an ecclesiastical council to effect his dismissal.¹¹

1857, February 17, a council at the joint invitation of the First Church, society and pastor, met in Woburn, in which six churches by pastors and delegates were represented ; Rev. William Barrows, Moderator, and Rev. R. T. Robinson, Scribe.

Papers were presented to the council, containing Rev. Mr. March's letter of resignation, a certified copy of the action of the church, and the record of the doings of the parish.

¹⁰ Church Records, Vol. III., pp. 236, 237.

¹¹ Church Records, Vol. III., p. 247.

Verbal statements also were made by Rev. Mr. March, and by the respective committees; after which, the council voted to be by themselves, and came to the following result, which was unanimously adopted.

Result.

“The Rev. Mr. March having resigned his office of Pastor of the First Congregational Church and Society in Woburn, and the Church and Society having voted unanimously to accept his resignation, the Council convened see no other course for them to pursue, than to complete the dissolution of the Pastoral Relation; and the same is declared to be, and it hereby is dissolved.

“In coming to this Result, the Council cannot but regret, while they feel and would bear testimony to the fact, that Rev. Mr. March has acted conscientiously in this thing, and with a sincere desire to know and do the will of God, that a pastoral connection so recently and happily formed, one too which has proved so harmonious and productive of good, should be broken up. They deeply sympathize with the Church and Society in their severe disappointment in the loss of their chosen and much loved Pastor: and express the hope, that blessed of God as they have been in their history hitherto, and united as they still are,—having always shown a high appreciation of the Pastoral relation and office,—the Great Head of the Church will speedily guide them to the selection and settlement of another Pastor, under whose ministry they shall continue to prosper in the future, as in the past.

“The Council also would give expression to their high estimation of, and undiminished confidence in, the Rev. Mr. March, both as a sincere and devoted Christian man, and an able and faithful minister of the Gospel. It is their united and fervent prayer, that in whatever station he may be placed, he may still show himself approved unto God, a workman that need not be ashamed, and may ever receive largely of that grace, which is alone sufficient for the great and responsible work committed unto his hand.

“W. BARROWS, Moderator.

“Woburn, Feb. 17, 1862.

R. T. ROBINSON, Scribe.”¹²

Rev. Mr. March was born at Millbury, Mass., July 21, 1806; graduated at Yale College, 1840; studied theology at the sem-

¹² Church Records, Vol. III., pp. 247-249.

inary in Yale College two years (having previously studied privately) and received license to preach; was ordained over the church in Cheshire, Conn., April 29, 1845; installed over First Church in Nashua, N. H., January 3, 1849; installed over the South Congregational Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 16, 1855; at Woburn, October 1, 1856; and over the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, February 23, 1862.¹³

During Rev. Mr. March's ministry in Woburn, two hundred and fourteen were admitted to the church, viz: one hundred and thirty-seven by profession, and seventy-seven by letter; one hundred and twenty-four were baptized, viz: sixty-three infants, and sixty-one adults, and forty-three marriages were solemnized by him.

At a meeting of the church, October 6, 1862, it was voted unanimously, (seventy-five votes in the affirmative, and none in the negative,) "That the First Congregational Church in Woburn extend an invitation to Rev. J. C. Bodwell of Framingham, Mass., to become its Pastor." In this measure the parish concurred; and also voted to give Mr. Bodwell an annual salary of \$1,600, (which was afterwards increased to \$2,000,) if he should settle over them. The invitation thus given him was accepted by Rev. Mr. Bodwell; and a council of ten churches (including Saxonville, Rev. B. G. Northrop) convened for his installation at the vestry of First Church, Woburn, November 11, 1862; of which Rev. E. P. Marvin was chosen Moderator, and Rev. Charles R. Bliss, Scribe.

The council listened to communications stating proceedings of the church and parish in extending a call to Rev. J. C. Bodwell to settle over them; to the letter containing their call; to the reply of Mr. Bodwell, in evidence of his church membership; and to a report of the council, dismissing him from his former charge: all which being satisfactory, they proceeded to examination.

After attending to a very full and clear written statement of the theological views of the candidate, — a statement of his reli-

¹³ Letter from Rev. Mr. March.

gious experience, and motives in entering the ministry, — council being by themselves, voted they were satisfied, and ready to proceed to installation. Services on this occasion, were as follows :

Invocation, Rev. CHARLES R. BLISS.

Reading of the Scriptures, Rev. B. G. NORTHROP.

Introductory Prayer, Rev. J. S. KENNARD, Baptist.

Sermon, Rev. J. G. TUCKER, Holliston.

Prayer of Installation, Rev. DANIEL R. CADY.

Charge, Rev. W. BARROWS.

Right Hand, Rev. R. T. ROBINSON.

Address to the People, Rev. E. P. MARVIN.

Benediction, the PASTOR.

E. P. MARVIN, Moderator.

C. R. BLISS, Scribe.

Rev. Mr. Bodwell commenced his ministry in Woburn under very favorable auspices. His people were attentive at his public services ; a very large majority became warmly attached to him ; and in evidence of this attachment, they not only paid him punctually his stipulated salary from year to year, but at the beginning of the year 1866, they presented him with \$1,400 as a free gift.

But in view of an invitation given him to become the principal of the Theological Institute at Hartford, Conn., he thought proper to request a dismissal from his pastoral charge in Woburn. This request was granted by his church and people ; and his dismissal was sanctioned by an Ecclesiastical Council assembled in Woburn, August 3, 1866, as appears by the annexed authentic record of its proceedings :

Result of Council.

“ Pursuant to letters missive, an Ecclesiastical Council convened on Friday, August 3d, 1866, in the lecture room of the First Congregational Church in Woburn, to consider and act upon the request of their pastor, Rev. Jos. C. Bodwell, D. D., for a dismissal from his pastoral relation to them. The following churches were represented :

“ North Congregational church, Woburn : Rev. M. G. WHEELER, pastor, Dea C. R. THOMPSON, delegate.

"1st Trinitarian Congregational church, Medford : Rev. JAMES T. MCCOLLUM, pastor, Dea. HENRY L. BARNES, delegate.

"1st Congregational church, Winchester ; Dea. O. R. CLARK, delegate.

"Congregational church, Stoneham ; Dea. SILAS DEAN, delegate.

"1st Congregational church, Middletown, Ct., Rev. J. TAYLOR, D. D., pastor.

"Old South church, Reading ; Rev. WILLIAM BARROWS, pastor, D. T. H. SWEETSER, Dea. H. WHEELER, delegates.

"Congregational church, Billerica, Rev. J. G. D. STEARNS, pastor.

"Congregational church, West Killingly, Ct., Rev. W. W. DAVENPORT, pastor.

"Rev. E. P. MARVIN, D. D., of Medford.

"The Council was organized by the choice of Rev. William Barrows, Moderator, and Rev. W. W. Davenport, Scribe.

"The Moderator opened the Council with prayer. The letter of Rev. Dr. Bodwell, asking a dismissal in order that he may accept a professorship in the Theological Seminary at Hartford, Ct. was read to the Council, together with the action of the church and society thereon, uniting with him in calling the Council. Remarks were made by Dr. Taylor, Dr. Marvin, Mr. Davenport, Mr. W. A. Stone of the committee of the Church, and by Dr. Bodwell.

"The Council being by itself, Dr. Marvin offered the following resolution : 'Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, it is expedient that the request of Dr. Bodwell for a dismissal, should be granted, in order that he may accept the professorship to which he has been elected in the Theological Seminary at Hartford : and his pastoral relation to the First Church in Woburn is hereby dissolved, the dissolution to take effect on the first day of September next.' "

The Resolution was unanimously adopted.

The scribe, the moderator, and Dr. Marvin were appointed a committee to prepare a result of council. The committee reported the following, which was unanimously adopted.

"The Council have come to this result with much sorrow, both on account of the great personal loss which we feel in the removal of so able a preacher, so cultivated and genial a man, and so true a Christian friend ; and also on account of the heavy sacrifice which this church and people are called to make. The deep affection cherished by the society for their minister ; his superior abilities as a preacher and pastor ; the marked success which has crowned his

labors in this broad and difficult field ; the steady accessions by profession to the church ; the removal of a burdensome debt of \$40,000 from the society ; the constant growth of the congregation ; the unusual influence of the pastor upon the schools of the town, and upon the community in general, all convince us that it is no ordinary loss which this church and society must now sustain.

“ Nevertheless, the call which comes from another field of the highest importance to the cause of Christ, as presented so forcibly to this Council, constrains us, as it has the church and parish, to feel that it is the clear and imperative voice of the Head of the church, which calls Dr. Bodwell away from his successful labors here. The peculiar interest which he has excited in the young men of the Theological Seminary at Hartford, and the unanimity and earnestness of the call from the Board of Trustees and the generous benefactors of the institution, are unmistakable indications that God has, in his providence, even a more important field for him to occupy.

“ The Council also desire to express their unqualified confidence in Rev. Dr. Bodwell, as an able and faithful minister of the Gospel, sound in the faith, apt to teach, and wise to win souls. They tender to him their sympathy in this rupturing of the ties of affection that bind him to his people.

“ They also tender to the church and society their sincere and affectionate sympathy in the trial to which they are subjected in the providence of God, which takes from them a pastor to whom they cling with the warmest attachment and unwavering confidence ; and our trust is, that the Great Head of the church will care for them in their bereavement, and will soon send them a faithful and acceptable pastor, to feed them with knowledge and understanding. We trust that they may be comforted by the consideration, that he whom they surrender at the Master’s call, is to be useful to them and to many other churches, in the new form of service in which he is now to be engaged.

“ The minutes were read and approved ; and, after prayer by the Moderator, the Council was dissolved.

“ Attest. W. Barrows, Moderator.

“ William W. Davenport, Scribe.”¹⁴

“ Rev. Joseph Connor Bodwell, D. D., was born at Sanbornton, N. H., June 11, 1812, a son of Rev. Abraham Bodwell, a gradu-

¹⁴ Church Records ; Minutes of Council.

ate of Harvard College, 1805, and pastor of the Congregational church in Sanbornton, from 1806 to 1852.

“Joseph C. Bodwell, his son, was fitted for college, at the academy in his native place; was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1833; was a teacher of youth three years in Haverhill, N. H., and in Sanbornton. In 1836, he went to London, and pursued his theological studies at Highbury College, under the venerable Dr. Henderson. On the 3d of April, 1839, Mr. Bodwell was ordained as pastor of the Independent Church, worshipping in St. Nicholas Street, Weymouth, a beautiful watering place in the South of England, and a favorite resort of King George III. and the lamented princess Charlotte. On the 15th of May, 1839, he was married to Catharine, only daughter of John Sykes, Esq., of Highbury Park, London. On the 22d of June, 1847, he was installed pastor of the Independent Church in Northgate Street, Bury St. Edmund's, famous in former ages for its magnificent Norman tower, and for its large and wealthy abbey. In the autumn of 1850, Mr. Bodwell returned to the United States with his wife, two sons and two daughters, having buried a son and a daughter in England. On the 30th of June, 1852, he was installed at Framingham; whence he was dismissed November 5, 1862, that he might accept a call to the pastoral office in Woburn. In 1864, the degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on him by Dartmouth College.”¹⁵

During the ministry of Rev. Dr. Bodwell in Woburn, there were one hundred and three admissions to the church, viz: fifty-five by profession, and forty-eight by letter; sixty-three baptisms, viz: thirty-six of infants, and twenty-seven of adults,¹⁶ and forty-two couples were united by him in marriage.

During the same period, too, there was erected, and in October 1863 dedicated by his society, a new church, an elegant and stately edifice, said to be one of the largest, if not the largest Congregational church in the State, being, in its extreme length, one hundred and fifty feet, its extreme width, eighty feet, its steeple one hundred and ninety-six feet in height, and capable

¹⁵ Letter from Rev. Dr. Bodwell.

¹⁶ Certificate of Dr. Ephraim Cutter, clerk.

of seating fifteen hundred persons. The cost of the organ was \$4,000, the cost of the building, in round numbers, was \$62,000; all which has now been paid for.¹⁷

This ancient church, left destitute of a pastor by the dismissal of Dr. Bodwell, contains now (October 1, 1866) five hundred and thirty-four members, viz: one hundred and eighty-one males, and three hundred and fifty-three females.¹⁷

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN NORTH WOBURN.

Previously to 1846, the inhabitants of North Woburn had been attached to one or other of the religious societies in the centre of the town, and there resorted on the Sabbath for public worship. But that year, a number of gentlemen, inhabitants of that village, formed the plan of setting up a meeting on the Sabbath among themselves; by which they would not only procure to themselves and families the privileges of public worship nearer home, but might also encourage such of their neighbors to attend, as had become negligent of the duty, on account of their distance from the centre. In pursuance of this plan, they, in September of that year, fitted up the chamber of the village school-house, as a place of assembly on the Sabbath for public worship; and then invited Rev. Samuel Sewall of Burlington, at that time without pastoral charge, to preach on Sabbath days in the room they had provided, for a year. Mr. Sewall accepted the invitation; and preached for the first time in North Woburn school-house, October 11, 1846. The experiment proved a successful one, and very gratifying to those who initiated it. Meetings on Lord's days were well attended; one or two miles' travel was saved each day to those who had hitherto been accustomed to worship in the centre; and many were induced to attend with them divine service, who from one cause or another had become careless or indifferent about attending elsewhere. Hence, Mr. Sewall's first engagement with them was prolonged from year to year. In March 1849, a regular religious society, upon evangelical principles, was formed in the village. In

¹⁷ Communication of Dr. Ephraim Cutter, clerk.

June 1849, the foundations were laid for a new meeting-house, which was completed and dedicated, October 11th, of that year. On November 22d, of the same year, an orthodox church was gathered in the place, consisting of twelve males and twenty-eight females, of whom thirty-three had been dismissed and recommended by First Church, Woburn, and seven by several other churches. This solemn transaction was performed in the presence and with the advice and sanction of the following churches by their pastors and delegates, viz: First Church, Woburn, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, pastor, and Deacon Stephen Richardson, delegate; Wilmington, Rev. Barnabas M. Fay, pastor, and Deacon Benjamin Foster, delegate; Burlington, Rev. Harrison G. Park, pastor, and Deacon John Marion, delegate; and South Woburn (Winchester) Church, Mr. Sumner Richardson, delegate. The public services of the occasion were held in the meeting-house, P. M., when Rev. Mr. Fay offered the introductory prayer; Rev. Mr. Park propounded the articles of faith and church covenant agreed upon, to the persons to be embodied, for their public assent; and then offered the consecrating prayer; and finally, Rev. Mr. Edwards, in the name of his own church, and of the other churches here represented, gave the right hand of fellowship to Deacon Thompson on behalf of the church gathered and now solemnly recognized. A handsome set of communion and other church furniture, consisting of five plated cups, two tankards and a baptismal basin, was now presented this new church by Rev. Mr. Edwards, on behalf of individual members of his own church and society, in an address to Rev. Mr. Sewall; to which, at the request of the church, he made a brief response, expressing thanks in their name. Here, also, the church voted unanimously, that as the society in this place had given Rev. Mr. Sewall an invitation to preach to them another year, they approved that choice, and requested him to officiate at the communion, and to perform all other pastoral acts that might be called for during that time. The exercises of the solemnity were closed with the administration of the communion to the newly organized church, and to all other professing Christians assembled on the interesting occa-

sion, by Rev. Mr. Sewall, assisted by Rev. Mr. Fay; Deacons Charles Thompson and Richardson, Foster and Marion, distributing the elements.

Rev. Mr. Sewall continued to minister to the society in North Woburn, as their stated supply, and as the acting pastor of the church, till January 1852; when, in view of his advanced age, and of the distance between the village and his home, he announced his intentions of declining any further engagement to preach there, when his present engagement expired.

In June 1852, Rev. George T. Dole, who had previously been settled as a minister in Beverly, but was then residing in Lowell, commenced preaching as a candidate for settlement in North Woburn. In August following, a call was given him to the pastoral office and to the gospel ministry in this place. This call was accepted, and he was installed October 12th. The churches convened in council on the occasion were, church in North Danvers, Rev. Milton P. Braman; First Church, Charlestown, Rev. William I. Budington; South Reading, Rev. Messrs. Reuben and Alfred Emerson; Lowell, Rev. Amos Blanchard, D. D.; Reading, South Parish, Rev. Lyman Whiting; Wilmington, Rev. Joseph E. Swallow; Woburn, First Church, Rev. Jonathan Edwards; Burlington, Rev. Samuel Sewall, delegate. Also Rev. Leander Thompson, returned missionary from the East; and Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Dracut, were present. The public services of the solemnity were, (1) Invocation and reading of the scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Edwards; (2) Prayer, by Rev. L. Thompson; (3) Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Braman, from 1. Cor. xii. 4. "Now there are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit:" a very ingenious discourse; full of instruction, and well adapted to the occasion, and to the times. (4) Installing prayer, by Rev. Mr. Sewall; (5) Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. A. Emerson; (6) Charge, by Rev. Mr. Budington; (7) Address to the people, by Rev. Dr. Blanchard; (8) Concluding prayer, by Rev. Mr. Whiting.

After laboring in the ministry with this church and people three years, Rev. Mr. Dole was dismissed at his own request, with the sanction of a council, October 3, 1855. During the

two years which immediately followed his dismissal, the pulpit was supplied part of the time with preaching by students from the Theological Seminary at Andover, and part of the time the house was closed.

In October 1857, Mr. Alpheus S. Nickerson, a student of Andover Theological Seminary, was engaged to supply the pulpit a year; and in December following, the church offered by vote to invite a council to ordain him, though *without a legal settlement*. This offer was accepted by Mr. Nickerson: and a council was accordingly convened, December 16th, for this purpose, consisting of the following churches, viz: First Church in Woburn, Rev. Daniel March; Winchester, Rev. R. T. Robinson; Mystic church in Medford, Rev. E. Marvin; Melrose, Rev. A. H. Sessions; West Cambridge, Rev. D. Cady; Wilmington, Rev. S. H. Tolman; South Reading, Rev. J. B. Johnson; Burlington, Rev. S. Sewall, delegate.

This council, however, after a long and patient examination, decided not to ordain Mr. Nickerson immediately; but to give him opportunity, after an interval of eight weeks, to come before them once more, and be examined anew. But this decision did not satisfy the church, which called another council, to meet February 2, 1858, composed of the following churches, viz: Tewksbury, Rev. R. Tolman; Pine Street, Boston, Rev. H. M. Dexter; Plymouth church, Chelsea, Rev. E. H. Nevins; South Reading, Rev. J. B. Johnson; Chestnut Street, Chelsea, ———; Park Street, Boston, Rev. A. L. Stone; Dighton, Rev. C. Sanford; First, Woburn, Rev. Daniel March; Winchester, Rev. R. T. Robinson; Wilmington, Rev. S. H. Tolman; Bedford, Rev. H. Patrick; South Dennis, Rev. W. H. Sturtevant; East Bridgewater, ———. This second council, "after a careful and protracted consideration of the whole subject, decided to ordain Mr. Nickerson;" which accordingly they did the same day.

In the month of April following, "Mr. Nickerson being without a legal settlement, left the society of his own choice." For several months afterwards, the meeting-house was not opened for regular worship, though the Sabbath school organization was kept up, and regular sessions maintained. From October 1858,

till May 1860, with the exception of short intervals, the pulpit was supplied by students from the seminary in Andover. In May 1860, Rev. Henry Kimball, of New York city, was engaged to preach for one year. He was succeeded by Rev. Swift Byington, whose services were so acceptable, that at the expiration of his engagement for a year, the arrangement was continued almost another year; that is, "as long as the society furnished the means to pay his salary."

"After Mr Byington left, the house was closed for several months, but was re-opened in the fall of 1863, and the pulpit was supplied for more than a year by Rev. Mr. Harding, agent of the Plymouth Monument Association."

In July 1865, an invitation was extended to Rev. Melancthon G. Wheeler to become the stated pastor of the church and society. This invitation was accepted, and he was accordingly installed July 26, 1865, by a council then convened, consisting of pastors and delegates from the following churches:

First Church Woburn, Rev. J. C. Bodwell, pastor; Deacon Stephen Richardson, delegate.

Church in Stoneham, Deacon J. Dunlap, delegate.

Bethesda Church, Reading, Rev. W. H. Wilcox, pastor; Deacon S. E. Park, delegate.

Church in West Amesbury, Rev. Leander Thompson, pastor; Bro. Andrew Frye, delegate.

Church in Winchester, Rev. R. T. Robinson, pastor; Deacon S. Abbott, delegate.

South Church, Reading, Rev. William Barrows, pastor; Bro. Nathan Bancroft, delegate.

Church in Wilmington, Deacon C. Morrill, delegate.

Church in Burlington, Deacon John Marion, delegate.

Church in South Reading, Rev. Charles R. Bliss, pastor; Bro. J. G. Aborn, delegate.

Rev. Mr. Wheeler still (November 20, 1866) continues pastor of the church in North Woburn, where his services are highly acceptable to the church and society. He was born in Charlotte, Vermont; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and at Andover Theological Seminary; settled at Abington Centre,

Conway, Williamsburgh, and South Dartmouth, previously to his installation at North Woburn.

The number of members in the North Woburn church, July 12, 1866, was fifty-nine.¹⁸

BAPTIST CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

Notice was taken, it will be remembered, in Chapter V., of this history, of certain citizens of Woburn, some of them men of distinction in the town, who withdrew from the worship of the congregational society, embraced and practised the peculiarities of the Baptist denomination, and were prosecuted therefor, in 1671, before the civil courts. But their meetings for distinctive worship soon ceased. Most of them rejoined their congregational brethren; some of them became officers in the old Congregational Church and Society in Woburn; and in the next generation, all visible tokens of their former separation ceased to exist.

The present highly respectable Baptist Church in Woburn originated in the disaffection towards Rev. Mr. Sargeant, which sprang up in his society soon after his ordination in 1785. Before the close of the year, 1786, several members of the Congregational Parish, dissatisfied with Mr. Sargeant's preaching, had begun to frequent the meetings of the Baptists in West Cambridge, (then the northwest parish in Cambridge,) where a small Baptist Church had been organized in 1781, and was then under the pastoral care of Rev. Thomas Green. In 1790, the number of those who had thus withdrawn from Mr. Sargeant's society amounted to twenty-two;¹⁹ and as the assessors of Woburn still persisted in taxing them for the support of the congregational worship, Rev. Mr. Green commenced a lawsuit, in 1790, for the recovery of their parish taxes. In this suit, he was successful: and thenceforth, the assessors of Woburn were directed, October 17, 1791, "to omit taxing those persons

¹⁸ The above account of North Woburn Church has been derived partly from minutes of my own, taken at the time, and partly from statements of Dea. Josiah Linscott, kindly furnished me from his own recollection, and from the Records of the Church.

¹⁹ Report of Committee of First Parish, at adjourned meeting, January 23, 1790.

reputed to belong to Mr. Thomas Green's society, whose names were returned to the parish committee, except Benj. Fowle, Ephraim Tottingham, and such others, as the assessors think best to tax or not, according to their own discretion." ²⁰

In the mean while, several who had withdrawn from the public worship in Woburn to attend meeting in West Cambridge, had joined the Baptist Church in that place; and at their request, an arrangement was made in 1790, with Rev. Mr. Green, its pastor, to preach once a month in Woburn. Not long after, it was agreed that he should preach half the time in Woburn; the name of the church was altered from "the Baptist Church in Cambridge" to the "Cambridge and Woburn Baptist Church." ²¹ And so much more rapidly did the branch of this church in Woburn gain in numbers and strength, than the mother church in Cambridge, that "Cambridge" was, in a few years, dropped from its title, and it was thenceforth styled and known, as the "Woburn Baptist Church." ²¹

The first meetings of this church in Woburn were held in a house belonging to Capt. John Edgell. This was a large unfinished building erected on the spot, where a new house of Mr. Henry Flagg now stands. "The whole of the second floor was in one unfinished room, (with a great chimney stack running up in the middle,) and furnished with plain benches. It was accessible by a narrow stairway in the rear of the house; and would seat perhaps a hundred people. To this spot, the fathers and mothers of this church resorted each Sabbath day," when they held meeting in Woburn; "and climbing those stairs, filled the rude benches with perhaps threescore lowly worshippers." ²¹

In 1793, much to the regret of his people, Rev. Thomas Green removed his residence to another place. He was succeeded by Elder Simon Snow, who remained but about a year. In the early part of 1794, Elder Peak was called to preach half the time in Woburn and in Newtown, N. H., alternately. He is described as "a tall, slim man, dignified in appearance, and of considerable intellectual power. His influence was felt at once

²⁰ Record of First Parish. The reason of the distinction here made is unknown.

²¹ First sermon of Rev. Mr. Kennard.

upon the church; the congregation grew, till the room where they met seemed too small to accommodate them; and the church resolved to arise and build a house unto the Lord. This was in the spring of 1794. This was a brave resolution, for so feeble a band. Yet the favor of God was manifested, as it always is, when his people attempt great things for him. No sooner had the building been begun, than the Spirit of God was poured out upon the church, through the labors of Elder Peak; and while the temple of wood was being erected, the Holy Ghost was building up the spiritual temple of lively stones. The work of revival embraced both the Woburn church, and that in South Reading; the church in Woburn was greatly refreshed; and as a result, thirty-five persons were baptized and added amidst much rejoicing."²¹

The meeting-house, which the Baptist Society commenced building in the spring of 1794, was ready for occupation in July of that year.²² It was erected on the spot very near the dwelling-house of the late Col. William Winn; "The frame of it is still standing, though very much altered in appearance, at the corner of Main and Church streets, and has been for many years used as a manufacturing establishment. When the church first met there, it was a plain frame building without finish or ornament. It was about forty feet square, and consisted of one floor only, (the walls and ceiling, being left for several years much in the style of a barn,) furnished with rude benches." But uninviting as the appearance was which it presented, both within and without, yet here Elder Peak, Drs. Baldwin, Stillman and others, in visiting the weak churches, would stop and preach."

Meetings of the church still continued to be held in West Cambridge and Woburn, alternately, till 1797; but very soon after, the church voted to hold the services altogether in Woburn, it being most convenient for a majority of the members.²³

After worshipping in the house just described some five or six years, the brethren resolved to improve it: "which they did by ceiling and plastering it, and putting in pews, which were square

²¹ "1794. July 20. Baptists met at new meeting house first time." — *Diary of Samuel Thompson, Esq.*

²³ Rev. Mr. Kennard's first sermon.

and panelled, with the seats made to turn up in prayer time; there were two blocks of these, making in all thirty-five pews, and an aisle running up the middle, and another round the walls. They also put up a gallery, which was reached from a porch in the west end, where also was the main entrance. The pulpit was very high, with a sounding-board over it, as was the fashion in those days; and was reached by two short flights of stairs. In front of the pulpit was the Deacon's Seat, where these elders in the church sat facing the congregation, and apparently supporting the minister, and overlooking the flock."²³

The church continued to worship in this meeting-house "from 1795 till 1825 [1794 till 1828 ?] or about thirty years." During this period, they were served in the pastoral office by Elder Peak, who left in the latter part of 1795.²⁴

"He was followed by Rev. Elias Smith; 'a man of singular traits of character.' He remained two years, and then withdrew from the church and the denomination, to enter upon a somewhat erratic course, so far as theological opinions and church relations are concerned."²⁴

Rev. Mr. Smith was followed by Elder E. Nelson, who was pastor from 1802 till 1804; and was succeeded by Elder Isaiah Stone, and he in 1809 by Elder S. Wydown.

"In the year 1804, the Rev. Thomas Paul, a colored preacher, visited the church, and supplied it for a number of months. He was a man of more than ordinary genius and originality of mind, independence of spirit, joined to deep humility before God. His preaching was attended by the demonstration of the Spirit and with power. A precious revival appeared in the church; and as a result, thirty-nine souls were brought to Christ, and baptized into the fellowship of the church."

"In 1811, Rev. Thomas Waterman took the pastoral charge. He was a man small of stature, like Paul, but with a manly intellect. He had been educated in an English College, and was eminent among a race of ministers, who had most of them but very limited literary culture, for the extent of his attain-

²³ Rev. Mr. Kennard's first sermon.

²⁴ Rev. Mr. Kennard's second sermon.

ments. . . . In addition to his pastoral work, he . . . kept a school of a superior character, and was much respected in the community, as a gentleman of refinement, and an able Christian minister. He died suddenly, probably in a fit of apoplexy, after having served the church to great acceptance about three years. His remains lie in our cemetery, where a neat shaft, erected through the exertions of a prominent member of this society, still living, commemorates in modest terms his virtues. His companion, who long outlived him, and who is well remembered for her womanly and Christian character, has lately been laid by his sleeping dust.

"In 1817, Rev. Herbert Marshall was ordained pastor. He was a man of respectable, not of shining abilities as a preacher; but distinguished for his simple-hearted faith, his fervor and industry in his work, and especially by his power in prayer. In answer to his fervent prayers, the Spirit descended with wonderful power upon the church and congregation, and a remarkably deep and permanent work of grace was wrought in the church. It seemed to reach every member, and is still remembered and often referred to, as the great revival of 1817. Seventy persons were baptized in one year; and among them some of the most valuable members the church has ever had."

"Rev. George Phippen became pastor in 1818; and was succeeded by Rev. Adoniram Judson, father of the Missionary, a venerable and highly esteemed servant of God: who was followed, 1823, by Rev. James N. Seaman. During these pastorates, the church seemed under a cloud, and experienced some trials. Very few were added to the church; and the membership on the whole diminished.

"With the settlement of Rev. Samuel Malory, in 1826, the cloud seemed to break, and the sunshine of prosperity cheered the church. An extensive revival of religion was sent from on high, and seventy were received into the church by baptism, of whom the same may be said as of those received during the revival of 1817. In the increase of the church (which now numbered over two hundred) and of the congregation, the meeting-house began to be too small for them: and they must

either enlarge, or build a new house. From an account of the movement contained in the 'Old Book of the Treasurer's Accounts,' we learn, that Mrs. Rebecca Tottingham, who owned the land adjacent to that on which the church stood, and which it was necessary to purchase, if the house was enlarged, was asked by a committee to sell it to the church for that purpose: but that she, after due deliberation, (as the old Record goes) gave a lot of land sufficient to enlarge the house, build sheds, and a parsonage house, for the *love, affection and esteem* she had for the Baptist Church and Society in this place. Let it be spoken of for a memorial of her.

"Upon subsequent consideration however, it was thought best to procure a lot in the centre of the town, and build a new house." . . . Accordingly, "a lot was procured; and upon it was a bakery, which was removed to make way for a place where the Bread of Life might be held forth for the hungry. It was begun in May 1827; was planned and superintended by Brother Samuel Abbot, and finished and dedicated in the spring of 1828. The original dimensions were fifty-eight by sixty feet, with a porch of six feet in front. Its whole cost, including the land, was about \$8,000. It has since been enlarged. The Record at the time appropriately says, 'We have abundant reason to bless God for all our efforts to build an House of Worship; and if we will but view the hand of Providence, we shall see that all and every move has been overruled for the best under the guidance of Heaven. To God be all the glory!'

"From 1829 to 1833, Rev. B. C. Wade was pastor; and from 1833 to 1835, Rev. T. B. Ripley. Rev. N. Hooper followed from 1837 to 1840. During his time, there was quite a division in the church. Forty-five of the members withdrew. While some of these were such as had caused much dissension, others were brother and sisters beloved and honored. Some of them still survive, and still possess the confidence and esteem of those who know them best. It is believed that in the case of most if not all of the survivors of those sad days, the feelings that were then kindled have long ago died away."

"Mr. Hooper was succeeded by Rev. S. B. Randall, from 1844 to 1847, when Rev. J. C. Stockbridge became pastor. During his ministry, a gracious work of conversion was enjoyed, and about forty added in one year to the church. His ministry and that of Brother Ricker and Brother Bronson being within the memory of you all, I need not dwell upon them. You know better than I, my hearers, their faithfulness, their ability and their success. During Brother Ricker's time, this house was enlarged and improved; and during Brother Bronson's, the debt incurred was paid off.

"The church has been blessed in its deacons: Thaddeus Davis, Daniel Brooks, Josiah Converse, Jacob Richardson, Jesse Converse, John Fowle, Samuel Tidd, all of whom have gone to their rest. The deaths of Brothers Richardson and Tidd were a peculiarly heavy blow. They fell suddenly and in their prime; cut down in the midst of most important services they were rendering the church. She was plunged in deepest sorrow; their loss seemed irreparable. But their death was blessed to the spiritual good of the church: and in regard to them, and the other names mentioned, as well as those who have succeeded them, we may say, how much does the church owe of gratitude to God for giving them!

"The total number added to those connected with the church since its organization is about nine hundred. Of these about six hundred and fifty have been received by baptism. Surely God hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad.

"During all these years, the doctrines of the church have remained unaltered. There may have been, indeed, during the early part of her history, a large development of what are called the high Calvinistic doctrines, in regard to Sovereignty, Election, etc., etc. These have not been withdrawn in their *essence*; but there has been a development also of other doctrines, which supplement and limit those, so as to present a symmetrical system."²⁵

To the above account of the Baptist Church in Woburn, taken almost entirely from two historical discourses concerning it

²⁵ Rev. Mr. Kennard's second sermon.

preached by Rev. Mr. Kennard, the immediate predecessor of its present pastor, Rev. Mr. Townley, may be added the following brief notices of several of the more recent ministers of this church and people, kindly furnished by Rev. Dr. Stockbridge and Mr. John D. Tidd.

Rev. J. C. Stockbridge was born, June 8, 1818, at Yarmouth, Maine; received his academic education at the academy in his native town; was graduated from Brown University, 1838; studied theology at the Institution in Newton, where he was graduated in 1844; and was installed as pastor of the Baptist Church in Woburn, January 27, 1848. This relation he sustained, "the happy pastor" of a people beloved by him, till October 1852, when he was dismissed from Woburn, that he might assume the pastoral charge of the First Baptist Church in Providence, R. I. to which he had been invited, during the absence of its minister, Rev. Dr. Granger, who had been appointed as one of a deputation from the Missionary Union, to visit the Baptist missionary stations in Burmah.

At the close of the year, he was called to the pastoral office of the Charles Street Church, Boston, over which he was installed October 23, 1853. In this position, he remained nearly eight years; and during this time, viz: at commencement, in 1859, he received from Harvard University the honorary degree of D. D.

His health beginning to fail him, that he might preserve that invaluable blessing, as well as fulfil a long cherished purpose, he gave up all ministerial labor early in 1865, and embarked for Europe. Landing in Sicily, he went thence to Greece, and made a visit of much interest at Athens. Returning to Sicily, he commenced travelling extensively in Italy and Switzerland, and over some portions of France and Germany; and in passing along in these several countries, he remained some time at Rome and Paris, and visited Naples, Florence, Bologna, Venice, Milan, and Geneva. Sailing down the Rhine, he came to Cologne. He then went to Holland, spent a few days at Amsterdam, visited the Hague and Rotterdam, and crossing the sea from Holland he came to England, where he spent several weeks, making tours in various directions through the country; took a

short trip to Scotland, and then coming back to Liverpool, he embarked in the steamer for New York, where he arrived in safety, after an absence abroad of about eight months.

Soon after his return to this country, he took charge of the Free Street Church, Portland, where he remained till recently; when the situation of Principal of a literary institution in Providence being offered him, he accepted it, and his present residence is in that city..

Rev. Joseph Ricker was installed February 14, 1853; dismissed April 1, 1858, and afterwards appointed chaplain of the State Prison in Charlestown. He then became pastor of the Baptist Church in Milford, Mass.; and is now settled in Augusta, Me.

Rev. B. F. Bronson entered upon his pastoral labors in this church, June 1, 1858, without any public services of installation; was dismissed April 27, 1862, and settled in Roxbury, receiving an appointment, in connection with his pastorate in Roxbury, as Secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist State Convention. He is now settled at Southbridge, Mass.

Rev. J. Spencer Kennard was installed October 31, 1862; dismissed December 15, 1865; took charge of the Calvary Church, Albany, N. Y.; and is now settled in Philadelphia, Pa., succeeding his honored father, who was removed by death from a pastorate over the same church of more than twenty-five years.

The present pastor of this church, and immediate successor of Mr. Kennard, is Rev. H. C. Townley, who was installed July 17, 1866.

In connection with his labors, there has been enjoyed by his people an interesting season of revival. Since his settlement, thirty-three persons have been baptized by him and added to the church. And although for two or three months past there has been no observable special interest, yet, during this interval, a measure of interest has been kept up, which is at present on the increase; and the members of this church "are confidently expecting to be permitted soon to witness displays of divine power in the conversion of the impenitent."

INDEPENDENT BAPTIST CHURCH.

The church in Woburn, thus denominated, originated in a secession from the First Baptist Church. On the 22d day of June, 1838, Leonard Fowle, Jesse Convers, George Flagg, John Edgell, with thirty other members of the Baptist Church, thirty-four in all,²⁶ requested letters of dismissal from that church. Their request was granted to each petitioner severally, in letters after the following form :

"To all whom it may concern ; This may certify, that A. B. is a member in good standing in the Baptist Church in Woburn, Mass. ; and as such is hereby dismissed at his (or her) request, and recommended to any church of the same faith and order. Done at a regular meeting of the church :

"Woburn, June 22d, 1838.

A. A. NEWHALE, Clerk."

The reasons assigned by these brethren and sisters for requesting dismissal from the church to which they had hitherto belonged were :

1. First, "The admitting into the pulpit of others than the professed ministers of the gospel, and the discussion of other subjects than the gospel, from the pulpit, against the expressed wish of the injured brothers and sisters."

2. Secondly and principally, "the seeming letting down of the doctrines of grace, as found in the Word of God, and embodied in the Church Covenant."

Having made repeated efforts for an adjustment of the difficulties above suggested, without success, "they felt it a duty to go out, however trying, not knowing whither they went."

These withdrawing brethren and sisters from the First Baptist Church do not appear to have formed themselves into a separate church by any new organization, but to have considered themselves as already such by mutual consent, and united by the bonds of the covenant into which they had formerly entered.

By the courtesy of the First Baptist Church, they were allowed the use of their old meeting-house, then unoccupied, at a mere

²⁶ Forty-five, according to Rev. Mr. Kennard's second sermon.

nominal rent, till the chapel they now assemble in, was erected for them by a member of their own body, Mrs. Sarah Convers.

Since their establishment as an Independent Church, they have been favored successively with the pastoral services of Elders Hartwell Osburn and Lemuel Cox, Jr., who labored among them more than fourteen years, "much to their edification and comfort." Since the year 1861, they have been without a stated minister, but do not forsake the assembling of themselves together; but meet semi-monthly, "and enjoy a good degree of harmony, although by frequent removals and deaths, their number] is now much reduced; being at this date (May 7, 1866) but about thirty." ²⁷

FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

About 1828, a number of Christians of the Universalist persuasion formed themselves into a society, and erected a meeting-house, which was dedicated December 23, 1829, and was improved by them as their house of worship several years. For their first minister, they had Rev. Otis A. Skinner. His successors in office (the dates of whose respective settlements have not been preserved on record) were Rev. Messrs. Daniel D. Smith, A. L. Balch, John Gregory and J. C. Waldo.²⁸ But this society at length ceased to have preaching, and after retaining possession of their meeting-house for some time, they eventually sold it to the town, and it is now occupied, with various alterations, as the Town Hall.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

A Second Universalist Society was formed, and a constitution adopted by it, early in 1841. At a meeting held in the meeting-house of the First Universalist Society, April 5, 1841, and continued by adjournment to April 19th, this Second Society was organized by the choice of Joshua V. Peirce as Clerk, John Johnson, Jr., Moderator, Messrs. John Johnson, Jr., John Knight, 2d, and William Winn, Jr., as Standing Committee, Joshua V. Peirce, as Treasurer, and Timothy Winn, as Collector.

²⁷ Letter of May 7, 1866, from a member of the Independent Church.

²⁸ John Johnson, Esq., communication from.

At a meeting, June 27, 1844, it was voted that they would hold their meetings in the Town Hall, with the consent of the "Unitarian Society" to release it to them a part of the time.

At a meeting held in the Town Hall, April 4th, 1845, one article of the warrant was, "To see what measures they would take to build a meeting-house the ensuing season," and a committee of three was then chosen to ascertain "how many pews could be sold in a new house, and to report at the adjournment of that meeting." The meeting-house which the society thus appears to have contemplated building in the spring of 1845 was built and finished before winter that year, and from certain minutes seems to have been dedicated November 21st. It is the same house as that afterwards occupied by the Unitarian Society, and more recently by the Methodists.

May 18, 1845, the society accepted the proposal of Rev. W. B. Randolph to come and preach for them for what money they could raise for his support, and voted him their thanks for his offer.²⁹ But at a meeting, March 16, 1846, they voted not to hire Mr. Randolph another year, and instructed their treasurer, April 14th, "to hire money sufficient to pay him what was due to him to that date."

Rev. Mr. Randolph was the first and the last minister whom the Second Universalist Society appears to have stately employed. No other subsequently to him is mentioned on their records. At a meeting, March 29, 1847, called "to see if they would close up their affairs,"³⁰ they seem to have dissolved their connection with one another, as a distinct religious society, and to have yielded up the disposal of their meeting-house, upon some terms, to the Unitarians, who thenceforth had the charge of providing the preacher employed in it, and of paying for his services.

FIRST UNITARIAN SOCIETY.

Reference is made in the records of the Second Universalist Society, 1844, to Unitarians, as being at that time accustomed to assemble for worship in the Town Hall. No regular legally

²⁹ Memoranda, by John Johnson, Esq.

³⁰ Letter of Rev. Eli Fay.

constituted society, however, of this denomination appears to have existed in Woburn, till 1847. By a warrant issued by Albert H. Nelson, Esq., March 31, 1847, the members of a religious association, not named therein or incorporated, were warned to assemble in the vestry of the Universalist meeting-house that day, at a given hour.³¹ In compliance with this notice, several gentlemen of the Unitarian belief came together at the time and place appointed, some of whom had had apparently no previous connection with the Universalist Society, and the first act of their proceedings on that occasion was, to organize the gentlemen present into "The First Unitarian Society in Woburn."³¹

At a parish meeting, held May 20, 1848, Rev. Henry F. Edes, an alumnus of Bowdoin College, 1828, and of the Theological School, Cambridge, 1831, was invited to become the pastor. He accepted the invitation; but resigned March 18, 1850.³¹

January 10, 1853, Mr. George F. Simmons was unanimously called to the pastoral office; but declined.³¹

March 7, 1853, Rev. John M. Masters, a graduate, 1847, and a tutor, 1850, of Harvard University, was chosen and accepted. During his ministry, the church building was remodelled, and the society prospered greatly. But, March 25, 1855, he tendered his resignation, on account of ill health.³¹

April 15, 1857, Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins, D. D., was elected pastor. The office to which he was thus chosen, he accepted; and continued to fill it till November 28, 1863. The society prospered under his labors.³¹

Rev. Dr. Stebbins is a native of Wilbraham, Mass.: was a graduate of Amherst College, 1834; an alumnus of Cambridge Theological School, 1837; settled in Leominster, September 20, 1837-44. President of the Meadville Theological School, Meadville, Pa., 1844-56; and received the honorary degree of D. D. from Harvard University, 1851.

Rev. Eli Fay was chosen his successor, April 16, 1864,³² and still (1867) continues in office.

³¹ Letter of Rev. Eli Fay.

³² Letter of Rev. Eli Fay.

Before the ministry of Rev. Dr. Stebbins in Woburn was completed, his society had taken measures to provide themselves with a larger and more commodious house of worship. Thus far, since their organization as a society, they had met on sabbath days in the church built by the Second Universalist Society, in 1845, and which had been remodelled and enlarged by them, during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Masters. But now, the more fully to answer their wishes in this respect, they had purchased, enlarged and adorned, at the cost of about forty thousand dollars, the comparatively new church erected by the First Congregational Society of Woburn, in 1841; and having finished their labors upon this stately, elegant church edifice, they dedicated it anew, April 16, 1865.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodist preaching was commenced in Woburn, at the town house, 1850, by brethren of that denomination, Stephen M. Vail, D. D., Leonard P. Frost, and J. W. Merrill, D. D. Previously, there had been a few Methodists in the town, a portion if not all of whom belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Medford, and had for some time been organized as a class, nearly all the members of which attended very punctually.

In February 1851, a church was organized by Amos Binney, presiding elder, consisting of ten members in full communion, and several probationers.

In May 1851, Brother H. Kendall, a local preacher, was appointed by the presiding elder to supply the people regularly with preaching. He is characterized, as "earnest, laborious and successful" in his vocation; and at quitting the place, in 1852, he left to the charge of his successor twenty-seven members in church fellowship, and twelve probationers.

In 1852, he was followed by Brother J. B. Holman, a local preacher, who made the earliest permanent church record.

In 1853, Brother Cary succeeded, the first appointed by the Conference; but left before the close of the year; and was followed by Brother H. R. Parmenter from the Biblical Institution at Concord, N. H.

In 1854, Brother George Sutherland was stationed at Woburn by the Conference; preached there two years, and was very successful in his labors. During his ministry, the chapel was moved from the site now occupied by Lyceum Hall, and placed where it now stands; was bought of the parties that built and owned it, paid for, and "filled to overflowing with an attentive congregation, most of whom loved God and each other."

In 1856, Brother Sutherland was followed by Brother Treadwell; and he, in turn, in 1857, by Brother J. A. Ames, "who was very successful. More persons were received on probation, more baptized, and more married by the pastor of the Methodist Church in Woburn during his two years' service, than in any other equal length of time, during the first fourteen years of its history."

Brother Ames was followed, in 1859, by Brother M. P. Webster; and he, in 1860, by Brother Otheman; and he, in 1862, by Brother Atkinson; and he, in 1863, by Brother Barney, a student from Concord, N. H.

During the years 1862, 1863, "many were ready to give up the organization; and but for a very few determined spirits, the church must have broken up. For a long time, the Records show no conversions, no baptisms, and no marriages. In fact, the church seems to have been crippled socially, financially and spiritually."

During 1864, the church was supplied, under the presiding elder, by Rev. N. D. George, who, with the church, succeeded in obtaining pledges for nearly enough to meet the cash payment (\$5,000) on the church building we³³ now occupy. About one-half of such pledges were collected, when Brother George was succeeded, in 1865, by [the] present pastor, (Rev. M. M. Parkhurst.) Between the 1st of April and 17th of May, the building was purchased, the balance of subscription (\$2,500) was collected and paid over, and a deed obtained. The church building was thoroughly repaired, carpeted, cushioned. Gas

³³ The foregoing account is copied chiefly from communication of Rev. Mr. M. M. Parkhurst, May 1866, the present pastor of this church.

pipes were brought into the audience room; a new pulpit, altar rail and chairs purchased, and the house was re-opened May 17, 1865, with all the bills paid, but the small balance (\$1,000) of the purchase money of the church."

During the time from the 1st of April, 1865, to the present [May 1866], the congregation has increased greatly; the sabbath school has doubled in numbers; the church has enlarged in financial ability and social power; and has increased its pastor's salary, and its membership about four-tenths.³³

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In 1847, the Roman Catholics commenced holding meetings at Woburn, in the Town Hall. A house of worship was erected by them, in 1852, under the supervision of Father Carroll, who then officiated among them as priest, and who was succeeded in office by Father Brannigan. In 1862, Father McCarthy became a resident priest in the town, and remained until 1864, when Father John Qually became pastor.³⁴

The church erected in 1852 for the public worship of this denomination of Christians, is now, it is understood, found too strait for them, and strenuous efforts are now being made, under the direction of Father Qually, and with the aid of several citizens of the town, to build them a larger and more convenient house for this purpose.

The present average attendance upon their Sunday services is about eight hundred. A sabbath school of about two hundred and fifty meets in the afternoon at the church.³⁴

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SOCIETY.

Zealous efforts are now being made to establish an Episcopal Society in Woburn. Numbers, it is understood, regularly meet on the sabbath in Lyceum Hall, who make use there of the Liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States in their worship, and who hope ere long to see a church erected, and a society legally formed, for the benefit of their denomination. And here it seems not inappropriate, and may be accept-

³⁴ Communication of Father Qually, April 21, 1866.

able to the good people of Woburn, to remind them that the worship of God, according to the forms and usages of the Church of England, is no new thing in their town.

In 1751, immediately after the ordination of Rev. Thomas Jones as pastor of the Second or Precinct Church in Woburn, twelve dissatisfied persons out of the one hundred and three, who were that year ratable inhabitants of the parish, signed off, as was said, to the Church of England.³⁵ Most of them, it is believed, joined the Episcopal Church in Cambridge; but a few of them appear to have connected themselves with one or other of the three Episcopal Churches then in Boston. In the course of the three next succeeding years, 1752, 1753, 1754, two others joined them, and they were all rated each year by the Second Parish Assessors for their minister taxes; and those taxes were severally paid over (as the Province law of 1742 then required) to the Episcopal clergyman, upon whose services the Assessors were certified, that they "usually and frequently attended." But after 1754, they do not appear from the Parish Records to have been rated at all by the Second Parish Assessors for their parish taxes.

Shortly after the individuals above referred to had withdrawn from the worship of the Second Precinct in Woburn to that of the Church of England, they were joined by Benjamin Simonds,

³⁵ "Profess'd or Pretended members of the Church of England, Inhabiting this Parish: rated for Salary only.

"William Smith	7:8:
Robert Reed	6:0.
Swithin Reed	18:11.
Ebenezer Reed	18:6.
George Reed junr	9:9.
Eliphaz Reed	9:9.
James Perry	9:2
Thomas Skelton jun.	16:0
Caleb Simonds	18:1:2
Caleb Simonds jun.	11:0:0
Seth Johnson	16:0:0
John Cutler	16:5:0."

of the First Parish,³⁶ who proved a very important man among them. His house is still standing, having its back to the road at the north, but a magnificent elm growing in the yard on the south side in front; and is the same house as that now occupied by Mr. Jesse Cutler on the road from Burlington to Cummingsville. At this house, these professed Episcopalians met on ordinary sabbaths for public worship, when the liturgy of the church of England was read to them, and not improbably a printed sermon likewise, by Mr. Thomas Skelton, Jr., one of their number. But on extra occasions, when an Episcopal clergyman from Cambridge or Boston came to minister to them, they would, as often as the weather allowed, meet in the yard under the shade of the wide-spreading elm, no room in the house being large enough to hold them, and there the minister would preach to them, and celebrate the ordinances. The late Mrs. William Kendall, of this town, once showed me an octavo English prayer book, from which she said her grandfather, Mr. Thomas Skelton, Jr., was accustomed to read the church of England prayers on sabbath days in the Episcopal meeting at Mr. Simonds'; and Mr. Gideon Simonds, deceased, a son of Mr.

³⁶ Copy of certificate, yet extant, of membership from Christ Church, Boston, to Benjamin Simonds:—

"This may Cartify the treasurer of the first precinct in Wooburn, that Mr Benjamin Simonds of said precinct is a professed member of the Church of England, and that he atends the publick worshep of God on Sundays at Christ Church in Boston as frequently as he can, and as is useuel at his Distance.

his

"TIMOTHY X CUTLER, minister of Christ Church in Boston
mark

"Boston September ye 10. 1759.

"Witnes the signing of Docter Cutler,	"John Pigen	} Church wardins."
"Caleb Simonds juner,	"Thomas Ivers	
"Sarah Cutler."		

This certificate is accompanied by another on the same page, in the same words, to the treasurer of the *second* precinct in Woburn; and it bears indubitable marks of being a transcript, taken by some ignorant and careless person from a genuine certificate of Rev. Dr. Cutler, signed by him and his church wardens at the given date, except writing "his mark," which must be deemed an expedient of the transcriber, adopted for some purpose of his own.

Caleb Simonds, Jr., a member of that meeting, once told me, that he, and (I think I may confidently add) his brothers Calvin and Jesse, were baptized by an Episcopal clergyman under that venerable elm.

But at the commencement of the revolutionary war, this Episcopal meeting in Woburn, like several others of that denomination in various parts of New England, appears to have been broken up. Its connection, however, with the Episcopal churches in Boston, by which it had been patronized, was not at once dissolved, as the annexed certificate, still extant, seems to indicate.

Decr. 4, A. D. 1781. Then was married Mr Ebenezer Page to Miss Susanna Simons [daughter of the above named Benjamin Simons] by the Rev. Mr. Samuel Parker of Boston."

Nor was the attachment to the royal government of England, which the use of its established forms of public divine worship had nurtured and strengthened in this band of Episcopalians in Woburn, at once renounced or cast off. The late Capt. James Reed, Sen. of this town, once told me, that being collector one year for Woburn, he presented a tax bill to Mr. Thomas Skelton, Jr., the Episcopal reader mentioned above, for payment. "I wont pay it," said Mr. Skelton; "the government that ordered the tax, is no lawful government; and I wont submit to any tax of its imposing." After repeatedly applying to Mr. Skelton to pay the bill, Capt. Reed was peremptorily commanded by the assessors of Woburn, to collect the tax, or to take the body. Upon Capt. Reed's communicating the orders he had received, Mr. Skelton instantly replied, "Well, take the body, if you will; but I suppose you will give me time to go up stairs, and shift my clothes before you take me off." The liberty asked was readily granted; but Mr. Skelton was gone to his chamber so long, that Capt. Reed began to be seriously alarmed, lest his debtor had given him the slip. At length Mr. Skelton returning to him, said, "Capt. Reed, will you sign a paper I shall give you, if I will pay you them taxes?" "Sign!" replied Capt. Reed; "Why, Mr. Skelton, I'll sign anything, if you will only pay that demand." Mr. Skelton then produced a receipt to be

signed, expressed as follows: "Received of Thomas Skelton Jr., he being threatened with imprisonment, his taxes due for such a year." The receipt was quickly signed, and Mr. Skelton was let off in peace.

At another time, the same Mr. Skelton sold a piece of land to Mr. Swithin Reed, the Captain's father; and, drawing up a deed of it himself, gave it to the Captain to deliver. Upon reading it, the old gentleman said to his son, "Jim, I don't know but this deed is all right; yet it seems to me, it don't read exactly as other deeds do. Here, take it to Cambridge, and show it to "Mr. Deany," [Hon. Judge Francis Dana] "and he'll tell you at once whether it be as it should be." Accordingly, the Captain took it to Cambridge as directed, and the moment the judge read it, he threw it aside, saying, "it was not worth a farthing." "Why, what is the matter with it?" inquired the Captain. "Matter!" said the Judge: "Why, don't you see? Instead of dating it in such a year of the United States Independence, he writes, "In such a year of His Majesty's Reign!"

The prime movers of this Episcopal meeting have all of them long since gone the way of all the earth. Their children, too, are all dead. Those of them who continued in town, at the time the war of the Revolution put a stop to their assembling on the sabbath for Episcopal worship, joined to a man, it is believed, the Precinct Congregational Society; and nothing more was heard in Woburn or its precinct, of meeting to worship according to the liturgy of the Church of England, till the present attempt to establish an Episcopal Society was commenced.

P. S. On Tuesday, October 29, 1867, the corner-stone of an Episcopal Church, to be called Trinity Church, was laid in Woburn, in due form. The principal services of the occasion were conducted by Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston. In consequence of the unfavorableness of the weather, the persons who were to take part in, or to witness the exercises of the solemnity, fifty or sixty in number, assembled at the house of Mr. Oliver W. Rogers, adjoining the church, where appropriate lessons from the Scriptures were read, prayers were offered, and

the hymn, *Te Deum Laudamus*, was sung by the choir. Then the whole company moved in procession to the church, where a list was read by the Rev. H. D. Nicholson, the rector, of the articles previously deposited in a metallic box let into the stone, which lay ready to be set in its place. This list comprehended an "historical sketch of the parish, names of the officers, by-laws, names of building committee, architect, builder, copies of *Middlesex Journal*, *Christian Witness*, order of service for the day, etc., etc."

"Rev. Dr. Huntington, then taking a hammer, and striking the stone three blows, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, pronounced,

"I lay the corner-stone of an edifice to be here erected by the name of Trinity Church, to be devoted to the service of Almighty God, according to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

"Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, even Jesus Christ, who is God over all, blessed for evermore, in whom we have redemption through His blood, even the forgiveness of sins. Amen."

"On their returning to the house, Dr. Huntington addressed those assembled, in a most eloquent and masterly manner. The exercises then concluded with a hymn."—*Middlesex Journal*, *Woburn*, Nov. 2, 1867.

CHAPTER XVI.

Progress of Woburn since 1800, in population, business, wealth, buildings, schools, and other means of promoting the public welfare.

GREAT and rapid, during the last sixty years, have been the advances of Woburn in numbers, business and wealth; in all the means of literary and social progress, and of spiritual prosperity and enjoyment. It is the design of this last chapter of its history, to contrast the present condition of the town, in respect to the above-named and other particulars, with what it was at the commencement of this century, and in other previous portions of its history.

POPULATION. — Within the last twenty years, the number of the inhabitants of Woburn has surprisingly increased. The total population of the town in 1765, was 1,575.¹ According to the colonial census in 1776, it had advanced only to 1,691.¹ By the first census under the United States government in 1790, the sum of the white and colored inhabitants was but 1,750. By the second census in 1800, it had diminished to 1,246, in consequence of the detachment of Burlington from Woburn the year before. In 1810, the population was still further reduced in number to 1,219, which is less by twenty-seven than it was in 1800. In 1820, it was only 1,579, which is but four more than it was in 1765, fifty-five years before. But since 1820, the increase has been very rapid. In 1830, the whole number of inhabitants, according to the census taken that year, was 1,977; in 1840, it was 2,994; and although by the incorporation of Winchester as a separate town April 30, 1850, Woburn lost a large number of people who previously belonged to it, yet by the census of 1860, the sum total of its inhabitants had increased to 6,295, which is more than double the number it contained in

¹ Town Report, March 1865, pp. 31, 32.

1840, only twenty years before; and even this large number, according to a State census of 1865, had advanced still further on May 1st of that year to 7,003, an increase of 708 in five years.²

To accommodate its 1,575 inhabitants with dwellings, Woburn was provided in 1765 with 228 houses; but in 1860, with 1,126 houses for its 6,295 inhabitants.¹

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS.—The principal employment of the original inhabitants of Woburn was doubtless the cultivation of the soil, for which they all had larger or smaller grants of land given them by the town. But at the present day (1867), the employment pursued in the town more than any other is work upon leather. For in a town report for the year ending March 1, 1866, it appears that of two hundred and forty-one children whose births are registered in 1865, the fathers of ninety-four were curriers, of twenty-four were tanners, of fourteen were cordwainers, and of six were leather and shoe manufacturers, making a total of one hundred and thirty-eight employed upon leather, and leaving only one hundred and three of all other occupations.³

The leather business was followed in Woburn from the beginning, upon a small scale. John and Francis Wyman, brothers, and among the first settlers of the town, were tanners; and, as tradition affirms, had their tanyard in the Wyman Lane, near where the late Dea. Benjamin Wyman (a descendant from Francis) had his dwelling. Gershom Flagg, too, another early inhabitant, who came a young man, from Watertown, and married in Woburn in 1668, was a tanner by trade, and had his "dwelling hows, bark hows, mill hows, and bearne hows, tann fats, with an acre of land more or less thereunto belonging, being or situate in High Street nere the meeting hows, bounded West by Mr Thomas Carter, and East by the burying place, South by the trayning feild."⁴ And during Philip's war, Woburn taxes at one time were partly paid in shoes, manufactured

² Communication from Nathan Wyman, Esq., town clerk.

³ Town Report, March 1866, pp. 3-7.

⁴ Town Records, Vol. I., p. 21, inverted.

probably from leather prepared by one or all of the citizens above named.⁵

But it is not likely that either of them carried on the business very extensively, or employed about it many hands. For Lieut. John Wyman, having his eldest son killed by the Indians in the swamp fight, December 1675, petitioned the General Court in May following, that his servant, Robert Simpson, a tanner by trade, whom he had "*bought* on purpose for the management of his tan yard," but who had been long in the war, needed clothes, and was then a garrison soldier in Hadley, might be allowed to come home to him, that "so his lether now in the fatts may not be spoyled;"⁶ which looks as though Mr. Wyman was not sufficiently provided with help to conduct his business, or that the servants he had then with him were not well skilled in the trade they worked at.

The Messrs. Wyman appear to have been succeeded in their business, in the same vicinity where they had wrought, by Jonathan Wyman, a grandson of John; and also at a later period (about 1768), by Mr. David Cummings, originally from Topsfield, who is styled in sundry papers he left behind him, a tanner, and who was an ancestor of the present John Cummings, Jr., Esq. But tanners in Woburn were then few and scarce; and it has recently been told me by a middle-aged gentleman of Burlington, that he could remember the time when it used to be said, that "old Mr Jonathan Tidd, of New Bridge, was the only tanner in Woburn."

But since Gen. Abijah Thompson entered into the business of tanning, etc., about the year 1814, it has astonishingly and with great rapidity increased in Woburn. According to the statistics of the "Industry of Massachusetts," for the year ending May 1, 1865, p. 419, and published with the sanction of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, there were that year in active

⁵ "Paid in to the Treasurer [1675] by John Richison, Constable, in silver and debenters all advanced, the full sum of - - - - £68:16:3
 "paid more by shoose and barly - - - - 08:11:6"

Town Records, Vol. I., pp. 64, 65.

⁶ Extract from Colony Records, by Rev. Joseph B. Felt.

operation in Woburn twenty-one tanning and currying establishments, which tanned and curried leather to the value of \$1,723,450, and employed five hundred and fifty-four hands. There were also four establishments for making patent and enamelled leather, estimated at \$285,550, and finding employ for fifty-eight hands. At the same time, there were manufactured in the town 758 pairs of boots of all kinds, and of shoes of all kinds 160,145 pairs, the making of which boots and shoes employed two hundred and three males and one hundred and five females, and the total value of which was estimated to be \$254,190. And although in this latter branch of business,—the manufacturing of boots and shoes,—Woburn was excelled in 1865 by two or three towns in Middlesex County, as Holliston and Hopkinton, yet there was no town in the county which then equalled it in the extent and value of its tanning and currying.⁷

WEALTH. — An almost uninterrupted increase of the population and business of the town, since the present century commenced, has vastly increased its wealth. Some judgment of this increase may be formed by comparing the taxes of 1800 and of 1865. In 1800, the sum assessed for town purposes was only \$2,205, and for State and county taxes, \$613.50, making a total of \$2,818.50.⁸ But in 1865, the sum total assessed for all purposes, State, county and town, was \$87,432.37.⁹

Again, in 1865, the personal property assessed in Woburn	
was	\$2,068,021 00
The real estate	3,144,455 00
Total valuation	\$5,212,476 00
Whereas the total valuation in 1860, was	4,504,341 00
Showing a gain in five years, of	\$708,135 00

WOBURN BRANCH RAILROAD. — Another great improvement made in the condition of Woburn during the present century

⁷ Industry of Massachusetts, May 1, 1865, p. 419.

⁸ Town Records, Vol. XIII., pp. 26, 29, 30.

⁹ Town Report, 1866, p. 51.

has resulted from the establishment of the Woburn Branch Railroad. This road was chartered in 1843, and was opened for travel December 30, 1844. And it has unquestionably been the means of greatly enlarging both the business and the wealth of the town. Such are the facilities it affords for the speedy transportation both of persons and of freight, that gentlemen of Woburn who have business in Boston, or goods to be conveyed to or from there, may, by means of the cars, go to the city in the morning, transact their business, and return to Woburn at noon or night, if they please; and thus may share in the advantages of Boston for trade, combined with the almost uninterrupted enjoyment of domestic intercourse and the comforts of home.

The following estimate, kindly furnished me by Mr. Alvah Wood, ticket-master on this road, of the business and travel done upon it for one year between Woburn and Boston, or between Woburn and some or other of the towns between, shows that the citizens of Woburn have not been slow to perceive and improve the privileges which this road afforded them.

"The amount received at Woburn Centre for tickets, for the					
year 1866, was	-	-	-	-	\$21,185 46
"The amount received for local freight	-	-	-	-	19,486 11
" " " " through freight	-	-	-	-	70,952 14

"Total collections for 1866 - - \$111,623 71

"The above amount is exclusive of commutation tickets, of which there are about 130, which at \$72 per year, would add to the total \$9,360.

"Number of passengers [in 1866 ?] from Woburn Centre, 136,000."

BUILDINGS. — Since the present century came in, the vast increase of wealth in Woburn has effected a marked improvement in its buildings of every description. In 1800, the only considerable public edifice was the church on the training-field; and that, though then capacious enough to accommodate the people in their weekly worship, was erected close to the road from Wilmington to Medford, was without porch, without steeple,

and had nothing of elegance to recommend it. And as to the private dwelling-houses of the town at that period, though, generally speaking, they were substantially built, neat and convenient, yet (if we may except the Baldwin mansion) there was nothing beautiful or attractive about them. But now we see scattered in all parts of the town, and quite thickly in the centre, large and costly dwelling-houses, beautiful to look to, and some even approaching magnificence. We see a convenient town-house, instead of a contracted school-house, or a small chamber over the church porch, to hold town meetings in. We see a Lyceum Hall, intended for large gatherings of the people on secular occasions, unsurpassed in capaciousness and elegance by few if any buildings in the neighborhood, of the like design. We see a lofty High School House, which is an ornament and an honor to the town; and we see four houses for public worship, all of them highly respectable in appearance, and well adapted to their intended use; and two of them in particular, stately, imposing (as well as costly) structures, calculated in a measure to excite in a spectator from abroad those sentiments of pious awe, which the exercises within are professedly designed to cherish and promote. And ere many months have passed away, an additional church to the above four may be expected to be seen in Woburn, viz: a new Catholic church, which is now in process of erection, and which promises to be an elegant house of worship, and sufficiently large to accommodate the numerous worshippers of that denomination in the town.

POOR FARM. — During the latter half of the last century, the question was often agitated in town meeting, What shall be done with the helpless poor, instead of boarding them out in private families? and resolves were repeatedly passed to build or procure a workhouse, in which the poor might be employed and maintained.¹⁰ In particular, it was voted at a general town meeting, April 7, 1794, 1. To have the poor of the town supported in a workhouse; 2. That the selectmen be a committee

¹⁰ Town Records, Vol. VII., pp. 56, 59; Vol. VIII., pp. 104, 147; Vol. XI., p. 153.

to procure a house for that purpose. 3. That the selectmen should not support or assist any of the poor, except those who live in the workhouse.¹¹ Nothing effectual however was then done to this end; and the above and other numerous Resolves on this subject all came to nothing. But since 1800, a Poor Farm of suitable extent, with the requisite buildings thereon, has been purchased by the town; and the poor are there comfortably provided for; and the old matter of discussion and debate on this subject has been put to rest.

CEMETERY.—The original Woburn burying-ground was situate, it is well known, on the hill in the centre of the town. But this revered spot, where the remains of the honored fathers of the town were committed to the dust, having long since been filled, a place for a new burying-ground was purchased not far from the railroad station, about the close of the last century. But this too, in process of time, proving inadequate for the purpose intended, a large tract of ground conveniently situated for a public Cemetery for a town like Woburn, has been purchased for this use since 1800. This tract, now enlarged to about twenty-eight or thirty acres, has been securely fenced, and laid out into lots, which have been taken up by a large proportion of the families in the place; and many of them are now distinguished by suitable ornaments, and exhibit impressive tokens of the respectful remembrance cherished by the living in Woburn for their honored and beloved dead. And for its future enlargement, the sum of five thousand dollars has been recently left by Mr. Sewell Flagg, a citizen of the Town, who died June 17, 1866.^a

¹¹ Town Records, Vol. XII., p. 141.

^a Town Report for 1867, p. 61. The town voted, April 7, 1845, that the selectmen be a committee to purchase, for a burial place, eight or ten acres of Mr. Choate (Hon. Charles Choate?) which had been offered for the purpose, at \$75.00 per acre. At the same time, a committee of three was appointed by the chair, to nominate a committee of five, to lay out the new burial ground. Agreeably to its instructions, the committee of five chosen, viz: Gen. Abijah Thompson, Col. Moses F. Winn, Messrs. Oliver C. Rogers, Samuel T. Richardson and Nathaniel A. Richardson, laid out the ground which was purchased by the selectmen, into lots, appraised

SCHOOLS.—Since the commencement of the present century, great progress has been made in the public schools in Woburn, and in measures for securing a good education therein. In 1795, the town erected within its then bounds, nine school-houses, buildings of contracted dimensions and scanty accommodations, at an expense of about £600, or \$2,000.¹² In 1799, at the incorporation of the Second Parish, as Burlington, five only of those school-houses, estimated as worth £350, or \$1,126, were retained by Woburn;¹² and in each of them was kept a separate school. But in 1865, the town had twelve school-houses, most of them new, large and handsome, and all of them convenient for their intended use; viz, the High School House, the Central Advanced, and ten others beside, in which are kept twenty-two schools, Primary, Intermediate, Advanced or Mixed,¹³ and the whole twelve, with their fixtures and the land they stand upon, are valued at \$55,500.¹³

the lots, and advertised them for sale at auction, October 30, 1845. Previously to the auction, however, this burial ground was solemnly consecrated to its intended use as follows:

"The Order of the Ceremonies at the Consecration of the Woburn Cemetery on Tuesday, October 30, 1845, was as follows, viz:

"1. Invocation by Rev. Webster B. Randolph.

"2. Voluntary by the Marion Band.

"3. Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Silas B. Randall.

"4. An Original Hymn, composed for the occasion, by Mrs. Mary L. Bennett.

"5. Address by Rev. Joseph Bennett.

"6. Consecrating Prayer, by Rev. Luther Wright.

"7. Old Hundred.

"8. Benediction by Rev. Silas B. Randall.

"The day was fine, and the ceremonies were very interesting. They commenced at one o'clock, P. M., and continued for about an hour. It has been estimated there were above one thousand people present on the occasion."—*Notice of Nathan Wyman, Jr., town clerk, in Town Records, Vol. XVI., p. 378.*

¹² Town Records, Vol. XII., pp. 143, 144, 195. By the terms of separation, Woburn was entitled to six of the nine school-houses. But as one which belonged to it stood within the bounds of Burlington, it was either sold to Burlington at auction, according to order of the town, or by some mutual agreement Burlington was allowed to keep it in possession.—*Town Records, Vol. XIII., pp. 21, 44, 45.*

¹³ Town Report, 1866, pp. 18, 50.

In 1799, after the separation of Burlington, \$300 was voted for the support of schooling in Woburn.¹⁴ In 1800, this sum was increased to \$350,¹⁵ and gradually in subsequent years, to \$400, to \$500, to \$600, etc., etc., and April 20, 1839, the town voted to raise \$1,200 for the support of schools. But in 1865, the town was at the cost of \$10,500 and upwards, for school purposes; from which, after deducting \$400 paid for the care of school-rooms, there will remain \$10,000 and upwards, appropriated to the compensation of teachers.¹⁶

Nor is the progress of the schools in Woburn more conspicuous than the increased number and accommodations of its school-houses, and in the liberal sums latterly granted by the town for the payment of able teachers therein, than in the increased variety of studies pursued in them, the improved method of taking those studies in orderly succession, and the standard character of some, (at least) of the books that are used.¹⁷

The books introduced into the Woburn schools in 1792, by the committee appointed "to recommend some uniform system of instruction," formed by no means a contemptible list.¹⁸ At that day, for instance, "Perry's Spelling Book," and "Child's Friend," were used not only in Woburn, but very extensively and successfully elsewhere, for teaching children to read and spell; "Pike's Arithmetic" was a text-book in Harvard College, as late as 1800; "Cheever's Accidence" was in such high repute for beginners in Latin, that it passed through twenty editions from the press, — and was still further recommended by the long and eminently successful experience of its venerable author, Master Ezekiel Cheever, who spent nearly seventy years of his life, in teaching at New Haven, Ipswich, Charlestown and Boston, and who died, head master of Boston Latin School, in 1708, aged ninety-three. And as to "Corderius," "Eutropius," and "Castalis," they were in general if not universal use, in academies and classical schools, as suitable introductions to Virgil and Cæsar's Commentaries.

¹⁴ Town Records, Vol. XII., pp. 353-355. ¹⁵ Town Records, Vol. XIII., pp. 13, 40.

¹⁶ Town Report, 1866, pp. 18, 21.

¹⁷ Town Report, 1866, pp. 43, 44, compared with Town Records, Vol. XII., p. 76.

¹⁸ Town Records, Vol. XII., p. 76.

But what gives the common, public schools of Woburn of the present day the superiority over those which were kept there sixty years ago, is not that all the books used in them now are decidedly preferable to all the school-books of former days; but it is the orderly, thorough system of study now established in them, and by the aid of which, gradual yet sure advances are now made from the lower and easier branches of learning to those which are higher, but more intricate or difficult.

In the public schools of Woburn, according to present arrangements, there is a regular progressive course of study, calculated to employ each scholar who goes through it, fourteen years; viz, three years in the primary school, till he be eight years old; three years in the intermediate; four years in the advanced or grammar school, and four years in the high school, where his education is completed. Beginning with the first rudiments of learning in the primary school, he is there taught Sargent's Charts, Primer and First Reader; Robinson's Progressive Primary Arithmetic, and Cornell's Primary Geography; with exercises on the slate and black-board. After remaining three years in the primary school, he enters the *intermediate school*, where he abides three years more, continuing his attention to reading and spelling, in the use of Sargent's Second Reader and Spelling Book; pursues the study of Robinson's Progressive, Intellectual, and Rudiments of Written Arithmetic, and Cornell's Intermediate Geography; and at the same time exercising himself in writing, singing, and drawing maps, etc., on the slate and black-board. Three years afterwards, he is admitted into the advanced or grammar school, where, in addition to continued attention to reading, spelling and writing, and to Robinson's arithmetics, and to Cornell's Geography, he takes up the study of familiar science, English Grammar, and Lossing's History of the United States. Finally, after being connected four years with the grammar school, he enters the high school, where for four years more he enjoys the privilege of learning Latin or French, and, at the selection of his parents, algebra, geometry, chemistry, or botany; ancient or modern history; natural, moral or mental philosophy; astronomy, Constitution of the United

States; rhetoric, and miscellaneous exercises in arithmetic, surveying, geography, book-keeping, declamation, English language, reading, composition.¹⁹

PUBLIC TOWN LIBRARY.—This important and valuable Institution, unknown to the inhabitants of Woburn in the last century, originated in the suggestion of one of the citizens of the town, Jonathan Bowers Winn, Esq., in 1854. At town meeting, in November, that year, he offered to give towards a Free Public Library the money he had received, as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, provided the town would give a like sum for the same purpose. At March Meeting, 1855, the town voted to accept Mr. Winn's offer; and appropriated the sum of three hundred dollars, to be expended, with Mr. Winn's donation, in the purchase of books for a public library. It likewise authorized the Selectmen to draw from the treasury such additional sums as might be found necessary to providing a room for the proposed library, and fitting it up with suitable conveniences. It also chose a committee of seven persons, and gave them full powers, on the town's behalf, to provide and furnish a room, to purchase books, to appoint a librarian, and to establish all necessary By-Laws, Rules and Regulations for the observance of those who should make use of the library.²⁰

Thus empowered, the Library Committee, consisting of J. B. Winn, Albert H. Nelson, Esq., Joshua P. Convers, Esq., Dr. Truman Rickard, Messrs. Lewis L. Whitney, Josiah Linscott and Albert Thompson, proceeded promptly to fulfil the objects of their appointment. They purchased books, which they had selected with great care, for the library; they prepared a room in the Town Hall for its reception; and they successfully exerted their influence to increase their means for enlarging the library, in procuring donations both of money and books. And thus,

¹⁹ Town Report, 1866, pp. 43, 44. It is not expected that each scholar in the high school should engage in the study of all the branches of learning here enumerated, but only of such as their respective parents should select, and prefer to have them pursue.

²⁰ Catalogue of 1856, pp. 3, 4.

within three years from the time that the subject was first mentioned, they had the satisfaction of publicly announcing that a valuable library of more than 1,700 volumes was open, without cost or charge, to all the resident citizens of the town, whether poor or rich, who were twenty-one years of age, and who would subscribe the By-Laws of the Institution, and conform to their requirements.²⁰

In 1865, the library was removed to a locality more commodious and desirable than the room which it had occupied hitherto in the Town Hall. There a new library room was fitted up for it, and opened in October; the books were arranged anew; an addition was made to them of fifty volumes by purchase; of three hundred and seventy-five volumes which had once belonged to the Young Men's Society, but which now, with the consent of the surviving owners, were incorporated with the town library; and of one hundred and fifty volumes more, belonging to the Agricultural Library, which, with the consent of the proprietors, were now deposited in the town library, under the care of the town.²¹

With these additions, the whole number of books belonging to the town library, according to the catalogue recently prepared, is 3,298 :²¹ and to provide for its future increase, a generous legacy of five hundred dollars, bequeathed for its benefit in the Will of the late Hon. Bowen Buckman, Esq., who died November 16, 1864, has been placed in the hands of the Selectmen. This bequest the present Library Committee recommend, should be allowed to remain as a permanent fund, of which the interest only should be annually expended.²¹

Beside the town library, Woburn has three other institutions of the kind : viz.

1. *The Charitable Religious Library*, connected with the First Congregational Church, which was founded, 1807, under the auspices of Rev. Mr. Chickering, and which now contains about eight hundred volumes.²²

2. *North Woburn Library*, founded November 1840, and containing at this present time seven hundred and five volumes.²³

²¹ Town Report of 1866, pp. 55-61.

²² Dr. Ephraim Cutter.

²³ Communication of N. Wyman, Esq., town clerk.

3. *Woburn Academy Library*, containing three hundred or four hundred volumes.²²

To the above excellent institutions, and a few others of a similar character that might be named, which have all originated since the present century commenced, may be added,

1. *The Woburn Agricultural and Mechanic Association*, incorporated March 5, 1830: J. B. Winn, President; John Johnson, Secretary.²³

2. *The Young Men's Literary Association*, organized November 7, 1855: E. F. Wyer, President; H. A. Carter, Secretary.²³

3. *Irish Literary Association*, organized 1857. Timothy Corcoran, President; Patrick Murphy, Secretary.²³

4. *Natural History Society*, organized 1859. John Cummings, Jr., President; J. F. Frisbie, Secretary.²³

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—With this popular and laudable means of imparting and widely diffusing religious instruction among the young, Woburn is well provided. In former days, heads of families in this as well as in other towns throughout New England appear to have been very diligent and conscientious in teaching their children the great principles of the Christian religion and morality by frequently exercising them in the catechism then in use. And, accordingly, an aged minister in this vicinity (now I trust in heaven) observed some years ago, in conversing with me upon Sabbath Schools, “Why, the fact is, sir, that in my boyhood, every family was a Sabbath School.” Pastors of churches, too, at that day, were accustomed to consider themselves as under indispensable obligations to hear and examine the children and youth of their respective charges, at stated times, in the catechism. And hence, when Rev. John Fox, the third minister of Woburn, became totally blind, as he was for several years the latter part of his life, he used, it is said on good authority,²⁴ to have the young people of his flock come at times to his chamber, and there to catechise them, and address to them

²⁴ Alden's Epitaphs, Vol. I., p. 229, No. 238.

his pious counsels.* And on the other hand, one of the charges alleged (with what justice I cannot say) against Rev. Mr. Sergeant, of Woburn, before the Council that dismissed him in 1798, was, that he had neglected to catechise the children of his people.²⁵ But since the introduction and establishment of Sabbath Schools in this town, at a period subsequent to the commencement of the present century, they seem to have been welcomed here and elsewhere as a means much preferable to the catechism for instructing the young in the knowledge of Christian truth and duty, and to have displaced, in very considerable measure at least, the public catechetical exercises of former years.

Woburn contains at the present day (1867) seven distinct Sabbath Schools, viz :

1. Baptist,	organized May 1818.	No. of Scholars, 339 ²⁶
2. First Congregational,	June 17, 1818.	“ 575 ²⁷
3. North Woburn Congl.,	November 1846.	“ 150 ²⁶
4. Methodist,	August 1, 1850.	“ 141 ²⁶
5. Unitarian,	May 1853.	“ 165 ²⁶
6. Protestant Episcopal,	June 1866.	“ 40 ²⁶
7. Roman Catholic,		“ 200 ²⁸

Making a total of 1,610

children and youth, who enjoy the inestimable privilege of weekly instruction in the all-important truths and duties of religion and

* Such too, apparently, was the custom of Rev. Mr. Jackson, junior colleague to Rev. Mr. Fox. He used the Catechism in teaching the children and youth of his congregation the great truths of religion and morality. Prince, a negro slave, (belonging to Rev. Timothy Walker, first minister of Penacook, now Concord, N. H.),^a who originated in Woburn, and who eventually returned to Woburn again, and died here in the almshouse, September 6, 1825, aged 115 years, once told Col. Leonard Thompson of this town, that he remembered Mr. Jackson's hearing him repeat his catechism.^b

^a Boutou's History of Concord, N. H., pp. 252, 253.

^b Col. Leonard Thompson.

²⁵ Address to the Council by the Joint Committee of the Church and Parish. See Parish Records, Vol. III., p. 45.

²⁶ Communication of N. Wyman, Esq., town clerk.

²⁷ Congregational Quarterly, January 1867, page 73.

²⁸ Communication of Rev. Father Qually, May 1867.

morality, of whom a considerable proportion derive no benefit on these topics from parental teachings and example, and who, destitute of the advantage in these respects which the Sabbath Schools afford them, might be left to grow up in heathenish ignorance, the pests of civil society, and the grief of any Christian community in which they reside.

Bank.—No public institution for furnishing money upon loan existed in Woburn previously to 1800. The Bank of Woburn was incorporated in 1853, with a capital stock of \$100,000. It has since, viz, in January 1865, been changed to "First National Bank" of Woburn, with its capital stock increased to \$300,000.²⁹ It is a prosperous institution; affords a safe and profitable investment for money; and proves a great accommodation to the business men of the town. Abijah Thompson, President; E. J. Jenks, Cashier.²⁹

Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank; Incorporated, April 1854: Amount of deposits, \$90,379.57. Abijah Thompson, President; James N. Dow, Secretary.²⁹

An excellent though recent institution; affording the poor, the fatherless and the widow, a means of saving a portion of their scanty earnings, which might otherwise have been thoughtlessly wasted and scattered to the winds; and of gathering in time, by little and little, a sum, which in some unforeseen exigency, may prove a source to them of unspeakable comfort and advantage.

Woburn Gas Light Company.—Incorporated 1854: Gas works built, 1855. Commenced making gas, January 10, 1856. D. D. Hart, President in 1867; Aaron Thompson, Treasurer.²⁹

A most useful association, though of modern origin; which, by the gas its managers produce, renders the streets of Woburn passable with comfort and safety by night, as well as by day; and furnishes the means of lighting up halls, and places of popular resort in the evening with a brilliant light, which largely contributes to the ease and pleasure with which public speakers

²⁹ Communication of N. Wyman, Esq., town clerk.

may be heard on various interesting occasions, by the crowds who assemble to listen to their addresses.

MASONIC INSTITUTIONS.

Mount Horeb Lodge.—Instituted in 1856: contains at present (1867) about eighty members. T. G. DAVIS, Master; C. K. CONN, Secretary.³⁰

Good Samaritan Lodge.—Instituted October 17, 1865; No. of members, two hundred and fifty. GEORGE H. WOODSIDE, C. T.; FREDERIC W. ELLIS, Secretary.³⁰

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

An Act of the Legislature, 1851, establishing a Fire Department in Woburn, was accepted April 7, 1851.³¹

“The Woburn Fire Department is organized as follows:

“Chief Engineer and four assistant engineers.

“Steam Fire Engine, ‘Woburn No. 1,’ built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H.; in charge of an engineer, fireman and driver.

“‘Independent’ Hose Company, No. 1, consists of twenty members. They have charge of a beautiful four-wheeled hose carriage, built by Button, of New York, and 1,200 feet serviceable hose.

“Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, consists of fifteen members. They have a serviceable truck, well supplied with hooks, ladders, ropes, rakes, axes, etc. These three companies are located on Railroad Street.

“‘Jacob Webster’ Engine Company, No. 2, consists of thirty-nine members. They have a very good Howard & Davis hand engine, and all the apparatus usual with such machines. This company is at North Woburn.

“Washington Engine Company, No. 3, consists of one hundred and seventeen members. They have a machine the exact counterpart of No. 2. This company is at Cummingsville.

³⁰ Communication of N. Wyman, Esq., town clerk.

³¹ Town Records, Vol. XVII., p. 332.

"Niagara Engine, No. 1, is at present without a company; but is kept in good order, and can be used in an emergency. It is kept in the basement of the First Congregational Meeting-house."

"From JOHN L. PARKER."³²

CHARITABLE READING SOCIETY.

Lastly (though it be not the least of the numerous benevolent associations in Woburn), must be noticed the "Charitable Reading Society of Woburn, connected with the First Congregational Church." This society originated with a young lady, who, conceiving a strong desire to see established in Woburn an association for self-improvement and doing good to others, similar to one whose good fruits she had witnessed in Boston during the winter of 1814-15, communicated her desire on her return to another young lady of Woburn, of a kindred spirit. These two combined, and drew up a skeleton constitution for such a society as they wished for, which they submitted to their pastor, Rev. Mr. Chickering, for his revision; and when they received it from his hands amended and approved, they immediately put it in circulation through the town for signatures. It was speedily returned to them, with the addition of thirty names besides their own. And then, agreeably to an article of the constitution, they met at the Town Hall, on Wednesday P. M., June 21, 1815, to organize. At that meeting, they elected their pastor's wife, Mrs. Betsey Chickering, for their President; and chose all the other requisite officers in due form: and though within five months from their organization, they and the whole community were afflicted with poignant grief by the death of their lovely and beloved President, yet they did not give way to discouragement. The society still lived; the vacancy caused by their President's death was in due time filled by the election of Mrs. Mary B. Wyman; and before the first year of the society had expired, thirty-three new members were added to their list.

The rules and customs of this society were, to meet once a

³² Communicated by Nathan Wyman, Esq., September 24, 1867.

month either at the house of some member, or in the room over the porch of the Congregational meeting-house, then used as a Town Hall; to open each meeting with reading a portion from the Scriptures, and to offer prayer from a prayer-book procured for them by Rev. Mr. Chickering: but this form of devotional exercise was at an early period exchanged for extempore prayer. Then followed the appointment of committees to search out and to visit the poor, sick and infirm; the hearing of reports of committees previously appointed for this purpose; and the granting of needed relief from funds raised principally, at first, from a monthly contribution by each member of sixty cents each. Next followed reading, by one or more of the members, portions of some interesting and instructive publications, such as Blair's Sermons, Hunter's Sacred Biography, Mason on Self Knowledge, Mary Lundie Duncan, Lady Huntington, Parsons Cooke on Benevolence, and occasionally extracts from the Boston Recorder or Panoplist, the Missionary Herald, and "various magazines and reports, calculated to raise the standard of benevolence by apprising us of the world's want and wretchedness."

This society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, 21st June, 1865, in the First Congregational Church, with the mutual friendly greetings of its members both resident and from abroad, and with appropriate exercises and addresses. From the proceedings on that occasion, which were afterwards published, it appears, that during the fifty years of the society's existence then completed, a total of \$2,500 had been raised in money, and paid out for various benevolent objects. Of this sum, \$817 had been bestowed on the poor about home, beside clothing and other necessities not counted; a large share had been used in fitting out children for the Sunday School; several promising young men had been assisted in their efforts to obtain a liberal education; ministers, churches and colleges in straitened circumstances had been helped; contributions had been made to several Missionary Societies, both domestic and foreign; and certain missionaries in foreign lands had received benefactions; the Christian Commission, the Sanitary Commission, Sabbath School Missions, the Freedman's Aid Society, and the Congrega-

tional Aid Society, had all tasted the bounty of the Charitable Reading Society of Woburn. Nor must it be forgotten or overlooked that this society was the immediate instrument, under God, of getting up the sabbath school in the First Congregational Society within three years from its own organization. At a meeting, May 6, 1818, several members expressed themselves as anxious to establish a sabbath school, but no vote was taken. June 3d, it was voted to establish one. A special meeting for this purpose was called, to be held June 17th, at the Town Hall. A Constitution, which had been prepared, was then read twice, adopted, and a board of managers (three of whom were living at the late anniversary meeting) and a board of twelve lady teachers were chosen.

Presidents of this Society for the first fifty years.

- 1815. Mrs. BETSEY CHICKERING.
- 1816. Mrs. MARY B. WYMAN.
- 1818, 20. Mrs. SARAH CHICKERING.
- 1819. Miss SUSAN CLAPP?
- 1821. Mrs. E. LEATHE.
- 1822-Feb. 1846. Mrs. MARY BENNETT.
- 1846-47-48. Mrs. CELINDA THOMPSON.
- 1849-50-51. Mrs. ANNA B. THOMPSON.
- 1852-53-54. Mrs. N. B. GRAMMER.
- 1855. Mrs. A. G. CARTER.³³

In reviewing the statements presented in this chapter, showing the advances which Woburn has made this century thus far, in matters pertaining to the present comfort and respectability, and to the future happiness of all her inhabitants, well may her aged citizens exclaim, What hath God wrought for us! How many, and how beneficial have been the changes which He in his kind Providence has accomplished for this place! Be thankful, my friends, if in any measure he has employed you as his instruments for effecting so much for the cause of humanity, and for the promotion of your own benefit, and that of your children, and

³³ Proceedings at celebration of fiftieth anniversary, 1865.

children's children, yet unborn. Ascribe praise and thanksgiving to him for the honorable distinction He has thus bestowed on you. While life is spared, and your opportunities are lengthened out, still labor to be continuing and multiplying and increasing the benefits conferred by you on this place of your nativity or long continued residence. Encourage those, who are rising up to take the places you have so creditably filled, to pursue a course like to that which you have followed, and which, with the smiles of Heaven, has resulted in so much good to yourselves and to them: that when you quit this stage of action, others whom you leave behind may call you blessed; may praise God for you, and for others of a like spirit who have gone before you, and say, Behold the men by whom Woburn has been built up!

Young men of Woburn, allow an old man who wishes you all well, for your fathers' sake as well as your own, to address you with a few words of congratulation and advice. You are about to enter on the cultivation of fields in which others have wrought before you; to reap the fruits of their toil, and to enjoy the privileges and advantages which they have labored to procure or prolong to you. I rejoice in the happy lot which has fallen to you, and which, it may be truly said, far exceeds that of hundreds, nay thousands of others, even in this favored land. But remember that of them to whom much is given, much will be required.

Be thankful then to God for the auspicious circumstances under which you enter upon the duties and cares and labors of life. Resolve, in his strength (which daily implore), that the choice favors you inherit shall not diminish or turn to no account in your hands. Improve well the means of enlarging your knowledge, which your predecessors have so liberally provided. Accustom yourselves to the active, industrious habits which you have observed in them. In transacting the business of your several callings, and in all your dealings with others around you, use those methods only which the wise and good before you have sanctioned by their instructions and example. Imbibe and cherish that public spirit which they have manifested in aiming at the good of others, as well as their own, in the various sacrifices and generous exertions they have made. In a word, assured of

the intimate, inseparable connection there is between religious, virtuous principle and action, with all real, lasting prosperity, both private and public (a truth which you have seen illustrated and proved in so many instances of actual fact, in the foregoing history), make it your habitual concern to shun what is base and dishonorable, to practise whatsoever things are pure, just, lovely and of good report; and to seek to prosper in your several worldly employments in those ways only which are enjoined by the precepts and recommended by the example of the meek and lowly Jesus, and by the gospel of his grace. So may you confidently expect that the God of Heaven, the God of your fathers, your own God, will guide and keep, prosper and bless you in all your affairs and concerns; will make all things work for your good; will give you the satisfaction, as you proceed in your earthly course, of seeing the continued and increasing prosperity of this place of your abode, as being the result, in some good degree, under God, of your benevolent efforts; and before you pass away, will impart to you joy unspeakable in reflecting that you have not lived in vain; that you have employed your time and talents and means for good, in promoting the designs of their Divine Author, and so as to secure through the Saviour his everlasting approbation and reward.

APPENDIX

TO

HISTORY OF WOBURN.

APPENDIX, No. I.

TOWN ORDERS FOR WOBURN, AGREED UPON BY THE COMMISSIONERS AT THEIR FIRST MEETING, DECEMBER 18, 1640.

[Omitting the Preamble.]

“It is required that all persons admitted to be Inhabitation in the said Towne shall by voluntary Agreement subscribe to these Orders following; upon which Condition, they are admitted.

“*First Order for Sixpence an Acre.*” “For the caring one [carrying on] Common Charges, all such persons as shall be thought meete to have land and admittance for Inhabitation, shall paye for every Acre of land formerly layd out by Charlestowne, but now in the limmits of Woburne, six pence; and for all hereafter layd out, twelve pence.

“*Second Order: to returne their lotts, if not improved in 15 months.*” “Every person taking lott or land in the said Towne shall within fiveteen monthes after the laying out of the same, bulde [build] for dwelling theron, and improve the said land by planting ether in part or in whole; or surrender the same upp to the towne againe: also they shall not make sale of it to any person but such as the Towne shall approve of.”

“*Thurd Order: about fencing.*” “That all manner of persons shall fence their Catell of all sorts ether by fence or keeper: only it is Required all garden plots and orchards shall be well inclosed ether by pale or otherways.”

“*ffourth Order about Inmates.*” “That Noe maner of person shall entertayne Inmate, ether married or other, for longer time than three days, without the consent of fower [four] of the Selectmen: Every person offending in this particler [particular] shall paye to the use of the Towne for every day they offend herein six pence.”

“*ffift Order: about timber.*” “That noe person shall sell or cutt any younge Oake lyke to be good timber, under eaight inches square, upon forfeitur [forfeiture] of fve shillings for euery such offence.”

"These Persons subscribed to these Orders."

" Edward Johnson	John Carter
Edward Conuars	Jams Conuars
John Mousall	Danill Bacon
Ezekill Richison	Edward Winne
Samuwell Richison	Henery Bolden
Thomas Richison	ffrances Kendall
William Lernerdt	John Teed
James Thomson	Henery Tottingham
John Wright	Richerd Lowden
Michall Bacon	Will. Greene
John Seers	Benjamin Butterffeild
John Wyman	Henery Jefts
ffrances Wyman	Jams Parker
Mr Thomas Graues	John Russell
Nicholas Daus	Jams Britten
Nicholas Treerice	Thomas ffuller." ¹

APPENDIX, No. II.

LINES IN VERSE BY CAPT. EDWARD JOHNSON,

Referring to the difficulties encountered by him and the other Commissioners for the Settlement of Woburn, and prefixed by him to the Town Records, Vol. I., p. 1.

"RECORDS FOR THE TOWNE OF WOBURNE,

ffrom the year 1640 : the 8 : day of th : 10 month :

Paulisper Fui."

In peniles [pennyless] age I Woburne Towne began :
 Charls Towne first mou'd the Court my lins to span :
 To vewe my land place, Compild body [to] reare,
 Nowell, Sims, Sedgwick, thes my patrons were.
 Sum fearing I'le grow great upon these grounds,
 Poore I wase putt to nurs among the Clownes ;
 Who being taken with such myghty things
 As had bin work of Noble Queeins and Kings,

¹ Woburn Records, Vol. I., p. 2.

Till Babe gan crye and great disturbance make,
 Nurses Repent they did her undertake.
 One ¹ leaues her quite; another ² hee doth hie
 To foren lands free from the Baby's crye :
 To [two] ³ more of seauen, seeing nursing prou'd soe thwarte,
 Thought it more ease in following of the Carte.
 A naighbour by, ⁴ hoping the Babe wold bee
 A pritty Girle, to rocking her went hee.
 Too [two] ⁵ nurses less undanted then [than] the rest
 ffirst howses ffinish : thus the Girle gane drest.
 Its' rare to see how this poore Towne did rise
 By weakest means : two [too] weake in great ones Eys :
 And sure it is, that mettells' deere Exstraction
 Had neuer share in this poore Town's Erextion;
 Without which metall and sum fresh supplys [supplies]
 Patrons conclud she neuer upp wold rise.
 If ever she mongst ladys haue a station,
 Say 'twas ffrom Parents, not her education.
 And now conclud the Lord's owne hand it was,
 That with weak means did bring this work to pass;
 Not only Towne, but Sister Church to [too] ade [add]
 Which out of dust and ashes now is had.
 Then all inhabit Woburne Towne, stay make
 The Lord, not means, of all you undertake.

[Woburn Records, Vol. I., p. 1.]

APPENDIX, No. III.

OLD AND NEW STYLE.

The distinction between Old Style and New owes its origin to the difference in length between the *Julian year* and the *Solar*. The Julian year (so named from Julius Cæsar, who instituted this way of reckoning time) consisted of 365 days and 6 hours; making three consecutive years of 365 days each, and the one next following of 366 days, to be equivalent to four years of the above denomination. The Julian year was in general use throughout Christendom, in the computation of time, from the sitting of the Nicene Council, A. D. 325, till A. D. 1582. It

¹ Ezekiel Richardson.

² Thomas Graves.

³ Samuel and Thomas Richardson?

⁴ Edward Johnson.

⁵ Edward Convers, built at the Mill; and John Mousall, on "Hilly Way."

was then ascertained by accurate observation, that it exceeded the Solar year (or that which was measured by the apparent annual motion of the sun from one point till his return to the same point again) a little more than eleven minutes. This excess, amounting to a day in about 131 years, or to three days in 400 years, had arisen, in 1582, to about ten days since the Nicene Council, A. D. 325, when the vernal equinox was on March 21st, but was now thrown back to March 11th. As this change had caused derangement in the computation of Easter day, that great festival of the Church, which was regulated by the day on which that equinox occurred, Pope Gregory XIII., the then Roman pontiff, ordered that ten days should be omitted in the Calendar reckoning, thus restoring the vernal equinox to its old place in the Calendar, the 21st of March. And to prevent a recurrence of the error, he further directed, that the Bissextile or Leap year should be omitted thrice every four hundred years, viz: in each centennial year, the two first figures of which could not be divided by four without a remainder, as A. D. 1700, 1800, and 1900, and be reckoned only in those centennial years which could bear such division, as A. D. 1600 and 2000. This method of computing time was called, from its author, the Gregorian, or otherwise, the New Style; and was speedily adopted in all or most Catholic countries. But in Great Britain, the Julian or Old Style was still retained; and the year 1700 being considered there as a Leap year, the difference between the Old and the New Style was now increased to eleven days. But in 1752, New Style was adopted in Great Britain and its American dependencies; and the Calendar was corrected by dropping eleven days in September; thus bringing it into conformity with the Gregorian Calendar. But in Russia, Old Style is still continued; and the year 1800 having consequently been accounted there as a Leap year, the difference in that empire between Old Style and New is grown to be twelve days. From the above statements, it is plain, that to reduce dates in England and this country from Old Style to New, ten days must be added for events that occurred between 1600 and 1700; and eleven days for such as took place between 1700 and the adoption of New

Style in Great Britain and its American Colonies in 1752. The landing at Plymouth, for instance, was on December 11, 1620, Old Style, answering to December 21st, New Style. And the birthday of Washington occurring February 11, 1732, Old Style, its date in New Style is February 22d.

Moreover, in countries which adopted the New Style at its introduction in 1582, the year began with January 1st; whereas, in Great Britain and its American colonies, March was anciently regarded as the first month of the new year, and January and February as the eleventh and twelfth months of the year preceding. For instance, the first choice of Selectmen in Woburn is recorded to have taken place on the 13th of the 2d month, (April 13th,) 1644; the second choice on the 19th of 12th month, "1644" (viz: 19th of February, 1644-5); and the third choice, on the 3d of the 1st month, (3d of March,) 1646.¹

But though March was then called in England and its dependencies the first *month* of the year, yet in the eye of the law the first *day* of the year was not till March 25th, or Lady Day. Accordingly, Governor Winthrop, in writing to his wife from aboard the *Arbella*, as he was about to sail for New England, dates his letter March 22, 1629; and yet dates another letter, written to her from aboard the same ship only six days after, March 28, 1630.²

Again, events that took place before 1752, between March 1st and March 25th, were designated in England and this country by a double date, as March 10th, 1741 $\frac{1}{2}$; for though they happened in the first month of the new year, yet the law regarded them as having taken place in the old year; so that they were practically accounted as belonging to a period of time that was common to both years. And for a like reason, the custom of double dating came, at length, to be extended to events in January and February, as occurring in the year preceding, according to Old Style, and in the year following, according to the New.

¹ Woburn Records, Vol. I., pp. 6-8.

² Winthrop's History, by Savage, Vol. I., Appendix, pp. 440, 441.

APPENDIX, No. IV.

CHURCH COVENANT.

The Covenant agreed upon by the founders of the Church of Woburn in 1642, and copied from Johnson's Wonderworking Providence, in the account given of the gathering of this church in Chapter I. of this History, appears to have continued unchanged till 1756, when the following was adopted, probably on the recommendation of Rev. Mr. Sherman, the junior pastor: the Records containing the original covenant being then unaccountably missing or lost.

*The Covenant of the Church of Christ in Woburn, April
the 6th 1756.*

“We whose names are hereunto subscribed, apprehending ourselves called of God into a Church State of the Gospel, do first of all confess ourselves unworthy to be so highly favoured of the Lord, and admire that rich & free grace of his that triumphs over so great unworthiness, and with an humble reliance upon the aids of grace therein promised to those who, through a sense of their own inability to do any good thing, do humbly wait on him for all, we do thankfully lay hold on his Covenant, and chuse the things that please him.

1. “We avouch the Lord to be our God, and give up ourselves and our Seed after us in their generations to be his people, in the truth and sincerity of our hearts.

2ly. “We give up ourselves to the Lord Jesus Christ, to be ruled and guided by him in the matters of his worship, and in our whole conversation; acknowledging him not only our alone Saviour, but our King to reign and rule over us, and our Prophet and teacher by his word and Spirit; forsaking all other teachers and doctrines which he has not commanded; and we do wholly disclaim our own righteousness in point of Justification, and depend alone upon him for righteousness and Life, Grace and Glory.

3ly. “We do profess ourselves to be Congregational in our Judgment, and do purpose to practise upon Congregational principles, as far as they are agreeable to the doctrines of God's word, looking upon the Platform of Discipline in general, as gathered out of the word of God, and agreeing therewith.

4ly. “We do further promise, by the help of Christ, to walk with

our brethren and sisters of this Congregation ¹ in the spirit of brotherly love, watching over them, and caring for them; avoiding all jealousies, suspicions, backbitings, censurings, quarrelings and secret risings of heart against them; forgiving and forbearing, and yet seasonably admonishing and restoring them by a spirit of meekness, and setting them in joynt again that have been overtaken in any fault amongst us.

5ly. "We further promise and bind ourselves in the strength of Christ to labour how we may advance the Gospel and Kingdom of Christ; how we may win and gain them that are without, how we may settle grace and peace amongst ourselves: and seek as much as we can the peace of all the Churches; seeking the help, counsel and direction of other churches, if need be; not putting a stumbling block before any, but will labour to abstain from all appearance [of evil].

6ly. "We do hereby promise to behave and demean ourselves obediently in all lawfull things to those that God hath or shall place over us in the Church or Commonwealth; knowing that it is our duty not to grieve them, but to encourage them in their places, and in the administration of the charge which God hath committed unto them.

7ly. "We Resolve, by the help and strength of God, to approve ourselves in our particular callings as becometh saints: shunning idleness, not sloathfull in business, knowing that idleness is the bane of any Society: Neither will we deal h[ardly] or oppressingly with any wherein we are the Lord's stewards. And further? [finally] we promise to dedicate our Children to God, and to teach them the good knowledge of God the Lord, according to the best of our abilities, and to fear and serve him with us, that it may be well with them and us forever.

"These things we solemnly promise, as in the presence of the omniscient Jehovah."

Entered here by Jabez Richardson." Chh. Rec. Vol. I., p. 3.

On the page of the Records next following the above Covenant is the annexed List of subscribers to it, or otherwise, of the male members of the Church at the time of its adoption.

¹ That is, "of this Church." Anciently, the word Congregation was often used, as synonymous with Church.

"The Rev ^d . Mr John Fox	Edward Walker
The Rev ^d . Mr Josiah Sherman	Nathan Richardson
Deacon Josiah Peirce	Benjamin Richardson
Deacon Samuel Eames	Isaac Snow
Samuel Neauards [Nevers]	Joseph Wright
David Wyman	John Wright
Nathan Wyman	Thomas Richardson
Jacob Richardson	Thomas Wright
John Holdwin [Holden]	Ebenezer Brooks
William Tay	Josiah Parker
Samuel Kendall	Josiah Johnson."

Church Records, Vol. I., p. 4.

COVENANT OF ADMISSION INTO THE CHURCH OF WOBURN.

At a meeting of the Church, 1768, November 13th, "Voted that the following Covenant, or Confession of Faith, should be made use of, and consented to, by all who are received as Members of this Church.

The Church Covenant.

"You do now solemnly and sincerely give up yourself and yours to God in the Lord Jesus Christ, according to the Covenant of Grace, to be for him, and him only; resolving and engaging to make the Word of God the rule of your faith and practice [as it is explained in our well-known Catechism composed by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster]. You do take the ever blessed Jehovah for your chief good and last End. You do take the Lord Jesus Christ for your Prophet, Priest and King; the Holy Ghost for your Sanctifier, Leader and Comforter: promising, by the help of God, to walk before him in holiness and righteousness all your days. You do also put yourself under the care and watch of this Church, and the government of Christ herein; and promise to attend duly on the holy Ordinances of Christ here administered for your edification in faith and holiness. This you solemnly engage and promise before God, Angels, and this Assembly.

"Then I signify to you, in the name and with the concurrence of this Church, that we receive you into our sacred Fellowship and Communion; and do promise, through Christ's assistance, to watch over you, and carry ourselves towards you with such brotherly affection and Christian regard, as the Rules of the Gospel

demand and enjoin in such a relation. This we do, imploring our Lord Jesus Christ, that both we and you may be found faithful in his Covenant, and may have grace to serve him with that holiness which becomes his House forever.

“I now declare you to be a member of this Church in full Communion —” *Church Records, Vol. 1, p. 70.*

The words enclosed in brackets in the above Covenant were erased by vote of the Church, June 27, 1785. See Church Records, p. 34. And in this altered form, it continued to be used at admissions as late as 1809.¹ Previously to admission and entering into Covenant, however, candidates, it is understood, were required in 1838, and before, to give their assent to the following Confession of Faith, which is of more recent adoption in this Church, viz :

CONFESSION OF FAITH.

“You believe there is but one God, the Creator, Preserver, and Governor of the Universe ; a Being self-existent and immutable, infinite in power, wisdom, justice, goodness, mercy, and truth.

“You believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament were given by the inspiration of God, and are a perfect rule of faith and practice.

“You believe that God is revealed in the Scriptures as the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost ; and that these three are one, and in all divine attributes equal.

“You believe that God made all things for himself ; that known unto him are all his works from the beginning ; that he governs all things according to the counsel of his own will ; and that the principles and administration of his government are perfectly holy, just, and good.

“You believe that God created man holy, and that he fell from his happy state by sinning against God ; that, in consequence of the fall, mankind are born without holiness, and continue alienated from God, until renewed and reconciled by the Holy Spirit.

“You believe that God, as an act of pure mercy, gave his Son to die for the sins of the world, and that Jesus Christ, by his sufferings and death, has made an atonement sufficient for the redemption of all mankind ; so that God can be just and the justifier of him that believeth ; and that upon condition of repentance and of faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, pardon and eternal life are sincerely offered to all.

“You believe that mankind do, of their own accord, refuse to

¹ Chickering's Dedication Sermon, Appendix, p. 27.

comply with these conditions, to the aggravation of their guilt and condemnation ; but that God, notwithstanding he perceived how mankind would treat the Gospel of his Son, did always purpose to save from deserved ruin, great multitudes of the human race, through sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth.

“ You believe that without a change of heart by the special agency of the Holy Spirit, no one can be an heir of eternal life.

“ You believe in the necessity of such repentance for sin, as arises from supreme love to God ; and of such faith in Jesus Christ, as includes an affectionate submission to him and reliance upon him for pardon and eternal life.

“ You believe that men are dependent upon God to give repentance and faith, because they are voluntarily and obstinately opposed to their duty ; and that the influence of the Holy Spirit is bestowed, not as a reward of antecedent merit, or well doing on the part of him who receives it, but as a free gift of God ; and yet that this influence of the Spirit is ordinarily so inseparably connected with the careful use of means by the sinner, as creates entire obligation and ample encouragement to attend upon them, and renders all hopes of conversion in the neglect of means eminently presumptuous.

“ You believe that there will be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and of the unjust, when all must stand before the judgment seat of Christ, and receive a sentence of retribution, according to the deeds done in the body ; and that the wicked will go into punishment, and the righteous into life, both of which will never end.

“ Moreover you believe, that in this world the Lord Jesus Christ has a visible Church, the terms of admission to which are a public profession of faith in Christ, sustained by credible evidence ; that Baptism and the Lord’s Supper are ordinances to be observed in the Church to the end of the world ; that none but members of the visible church, in regular standing, have a right to partake of the Lord’s Supper.

All these things you truly confess and cordially believe.

(Those who have not been baptized, heré receive the ordinance of Baptism.)

You will now enter into Covenant with God, and with this Church.

(For Covenant, see above.)

APPENDIX, No. V.

WHENCE WOBURN DERIVED ITS NAME.¹

Curiosity may prompt the inquiry, Why was the town at its incorporation called Woburn? Was it not (it may be asked in reply) from respect for Hon. Richard Russell, who came to Charlestown in 1640, from Herefordshire, England, and quickly took rank among the prominent and most influential citizens not only of Charlestown, (which he represented in the General Court, in 1643,) but throughout the Colony, of which he was many years an assistant, and the treasurer from 1645 till his death in 1676? This distinguished gentleman, it may be plausibly supposed, was a relative of the noble family of the Russells, in Bedfordshire, England, who had long been settled at Woburn, in that County, and were proprietors of Woburn Abbey, or of a palace built on its site, which they made their home. If this conjecture be correct, the giving to this town of the name it bears admits of an easy explanation. When Charlestown Village was to be incorporated, in 1642, and it was asked by the Court, What name it should be known by? the members from Charlestown, viz: Hon. Increase Nowell, of the Assistants, Capt. Robert Sedgwick and Mr. Francis Willoughby, Deputies for the September Session, or either of them, may be readily conceived to have proposed the name of Woburn, out of regard to their newly arrived but highly valued fellow-citizen, Richard Russell, and also with a view to perpetuate in this town the name of the favorite residence of his noble relatives in the mother country.

Woburn, in England, is described as follows in the "Complete System of Geography," London 1747:

"Woburn in the Hundred of Manshead is of chief Note for the Palace of the Duke of Bedford, where stood the ancient Abbey, which was founded Anno 1145; and for a Canal before it, that carries a Yacht of thirty or forty Tons, and several smaller pleasure Boats. The 19th. of June 1724, above a hundred of its Houses were burnt down, which are since neatly rebuilt, and a fine Market place erected, intirely at the Expence of the Duke of Bedford; so that the Town makes a handsome Appearance. Here is a Free-school founded by Francis [Russell] Earl of Bedford; and a Charity School for thirty Boys, who are both cloth'd and taught, founded and maintain'd by Wriothesley late Duke of Bedford and his Duchess."

Vol. I. Bedfordshire, p. 132, folio.

¹ Chap. 1, Note 28.

APPENDIX, NO. VI.

LAND OF NOD.

See History, Chapter I., Note 38.

The 3,000 acres given up by Woburn, in exchange for land received from Charlestown, according to the final agreement between the two towns, concluded upon July 29, 1650, lay at the northern extremity of the four miles square, adjoining Andover, and within the limits of what is now Wilmington. Though the rights of property in it were yielded to Charlestown, yet for all municipal control and regulations, it was considered as still within the bounds of Woburn. It was called "the land of Nod;" a name probably suggested, (as Hon. Richard Frothingham happily conjectures in his History of Charlestown, No. 3, p. 111) "by a comparison of its forlorn condition, so far remote from Church ordinances, with the Nod to which Cain wandered, when he went from the presence of the Lord, Genesis IV." And by this name it was long known, and still is, by many of Wilmington, at the present day.

This tract of land continued for years in a neglected, uncultivated state. Its precise location, by suitable metes and bounds, was not determined till June 1671; and it was not till September 1674, that Woburn formally resigned her propriety in it, according to the following certificate in Woburn Records:

"The 21 of September, Seventy fower, Charlstowne men, Mr William Sims and Edward Wilson, in the behalfe of the propyrtors of the land of Node, did goe with Woburne Committee, and resaiue their three thousand Acres in the land of Nod, according to bounds giuen under their hands upon Record, bearing date the 20: of the 4 mo. [20 June] 71; with which bounds they were fully sattisfied."—*Woburn Records*, Vol. I., p. 54.

But how happened it that these 3,000 acres were surrendered, not to Charlestown, to which it was given in exchange by Woburn in 1650, but to the proprietors of the land of Nod? and who were these proprietors? It seems that in 1643, one year only after the incorporation of Woburn, and seven years

before the mutual agreement between Charlestown and Woburn, in regard to their respective bounds, etc., etc., was entered into, Charlestown, considering the land of Nod as already her own, (in consequence, probably, of some previous understanding between the two towns,) parcelled it out among twelve of her prominent citizens, in the following proportions, viz :—

To Robert Sedgwick was granted 300 acres.

Zechariah Symmes	"	300	"
Thomas Allen	"	300	"
Richard Russell	"	300	"
Francis Willoughby	"	300	"
John Allen	"	300	"
William Stitson	"	250	"
William Phillips	"	200	"
Ralph Woory	"	200	"
Robert Cooke	"	250	"
Thomas Graves	"	250	"
Mr. Barnard	"	200	" ¹

But these gentlemen held the land thus given them but in low estimation. Several of them surrendered back their respective grants to the town again. And of the grants thus relinquished, Charlestown in 1652 bestowed five hundred acres upon Francis Norton. Subsequently, Francis Willoughby bought the shares of Francis Norton and John Allen, which, added to his own, made 1,100 acres. In 1683, May 1st, Lawrence Hammond, who had married Francis Willoughby's widow, sold these 1,100 acres to John Hull, of Boston; who dying in September of the same year, his rights in Nod fell to Samuel Sewall, (afterwards Judge Sewall,) who had married Hull's daughter and only heir; and who, for some years, was accustomed to lease a portion of the meadow in Nod, and to receive rent for it. Hearing of this, Charlestown appointed a committee to examine into its rights in Nod. In their Report, dated December 25, 1704, this committee say: "We are informed that there are several per-

¹ Frothingham's Charlestown, No. 3, p. 112.

sons that claim part of that tract of land (Nod) which we cannot allow of: for we are very well satisfied, that this tract of land was originally the land that Woburn exchanged with Charlestown for lands then belonging to Charlestown; and we cannot find any record that this land was ever legally conveyed to any particular person." The town accepted this Report; and conceiving itself agreeably to it to be the rightful owner of all the territory in dispute, leased to two individuals the whole of the meadow contained in it. This assumption by Charlestown was resisted by Judge Sewall, who wrote as follows to one of the lessees above referred to:

"BOSTON, June 6. 1705.

"Friend: I am informed that some Charlestown Gentlemen have lately Lett to you and Henry Holt of Andover all the Meadow belonging to the Land of Nod. These are to acquaint you that I have a good Right to above a third part of the said Meadow, and am in the actual Improvement of it. I made a Lease of it to Thomas Asten of Andover the 28th. of August last for eleven years. I Lett it before to Oliver Holt by Lease in writing; and for many years before, I Lett it out to others, and received the rent. My Interest in that Land cost a great deal of Money. My Deed is Acknowledged, and has been upon Record above Twenty Year. I have an honest and legal Right: which I acquaint you with, to prevent your giving my Tenant any disturbance: and Rest

"Your loving friend, S. S.

"Let your partner in the Lease see what I say to you."

"Sent by Peirson Richardson."²

In consequence, apparently, of this step taken by Judge Sewall, Charlestown commenced an action at law against him. The case was tried at Cambridge, before a Special Court, September 18, 1705; and again, upon the appeal of Charlestown, before the Superior Court of the Province at Cambridge, July 29, 1706; and on both occasions, the decision was in Sewall's favor.³ Thus the rights of individual proprietors to portions of the land were legally confirmed; and Charlestown was found to be entitled to only a part of Nod, and not the whole, as it had recently claimed. At a meeting of the Proprietors, at Charlestown, April 14, 1718, it was voted to divide

² Sewall's Letter Book, p. 174.

³ Sewall's Diary.

the whole 3,000 acres; and Capt. Joseph Burnap, of Reading, a noted Surveyor, was employed to do it.³ The work was accomplished by him November 10, 1718; and on November 25th, Capt. Burnap presented to the Proprietors at Charlestown a Plan of the whole, divided into Shares.³ Lot No. 1 of 300 acres fell to Judge Sewall, who sold it to Samuel Dummer, Esq., a brother or near relative of Lieut.- Gov. William Dummer, Esq.; and acknowledged the deed of it March 9, 1726-7.³ Other proprietors doubtless parted with their interest in it from time to time in a like way. And "a vote of Charlestown May 10. 1742 indicates that a part of the town's share of it has been sold; and a Committee was then authorized to sell the remainder." ¹

APPENDIX, No. VII.

1. LETTER OF MAJOR CONVERS TO GOVERNOR JOSEPH DUDLEY.

[Superscription.]

"For His Exc^y. Joseph Dudly, Esq^r. Captⁿ. Gen^l. Gour. In
Chiefe, &c.

"These.

"Woobⁿ. August 14th, 1704.

"May it pleas Your Exc^y.

"I Received Your Excel^s. Order of y^e. 10th, Courrant, I Rec^d. it y^e. same day about 4 in y^e. afternoone, for the detaching 45 Soldiers &c: and to post y^m. in 3 squadrons under y^e. Comand of a Sarg^t. to Each, viz. Groaton, Lanchester & Malburow. I forthwith sent out my Warrants to all y^e. touns in y^e. Lower Regam^t; the Soldiers were all Impress^d y^t. night and y^e. 11th day and began to March, the 12 day I went and posted them according to Order, Giueing the sarg^{ts}. written Orders to obserue till further Orders, directing them to take advice of the Capt^s. of the Respective touns:

" At Malburow, John Benjamin sargt. 15 men	} 45.
" Lanchester, Benjamin Wilson sargt. 14 men	
" Groaton, Joseph Child, sargt. 16 men	

here is y^e. whole Number Your Excelency sent for, posted according to order. I think there are too many garrasons in every toune. If these men be Reposted, one at a garrason, and two at another, I shall account my labour lost, and y^e. men next to thrown away, Saving alwayes, what is in Obedience to Your Exc^s. Comand there is nothing lost or thrown away.

" Exc^t. Sr. I pray for a gracious pardon, and am

" Your Very Humble Ready and Obedient Serv^t.

JAMS. CONVERSE."

2. LETTER OF MAJOR JAMES CONVERS TO JOSEPH DUDLEY, ESQ., GOVERNOR, &C.

[Superscription.]

"To His Excel^y. Joseph Dudley, Esq^r. Captⁿ. Gen^l. and Govern^r.
in Chief &c These.—

"For her Maj^{ties}. Service."

"Woobourne: Jan: 27th. 1704. [1704–5.

"May it pleas Your Excel^y.

"I Rec^d. Your Exc^s. Letter to Coll. Ting on tuesday last about ten, and [with] much a-doo I found a Snow-Shoo man, and posted it away, and it got to Coll. Tings (as I understand) about one of y^e. clock y^t. night, my meaning is, about one of y^e. Clock in the morning. I also Rec^d. your Exel^s. order about mustering of Sixty men to be in a Readiness at an hours Warning to march to y^e. assistance of y^e. frontiers &c: this I Rec^d. y^e. 25th. in y^e. night, y^e. 26. I prosecuted it as far as I could: I haue not been so far as y^e. next Neighbours hous this fortnight, we cannot goe on horsback nor a foot, the snow is so exseeding deep, but I writ Warrants and sent by my lad to Capt. Johnson and other officers to Rais about sixty, but knowing y^t. there was not one third of y^t. number of Snow shoos in toune, and most of y^m.

troopers y^t. liue at the farms, I sent therefore to y^e. troop officers that are in our toune to muster y^m. and I hope Your Exc^y. will excuse me, I sent to Maj^r. Swayne to provide 35 or 40 more, to be Comanded by Lt. Tho^s. Nichols of y^t. toune [Reading?] If any thing could be done on horsback, I am Ready, but not else—I am not able. I doubt all these will not make aboue 20 or 30 Snow shoo men. I do not know what there is at Malden and Charlstⁿ. farms and Mistick: I know there are som at Cambridg farms and Watter towne, and they liue Neerer yⁿ. we, If your Exc^y. pleas to Order Coll. Phillips to look after y^m. Your Exc^y. pro [promised?] Coll. Phillips and Coll. ffoxcroft y^t. I should be a perpetual drouge [drudge] to y^m. and so I am, I am Willing to do what I can, but not all. Wattertoune and Cambridge farms expect a Call, pleas to let y^m. haue it. So Craueing pardon, I Humbly subscribe Your Exc^s. poore and old, but very Ready Willing Servant

“to y^e. utmost of my abillity,

“JAM^s. CONVERSE.”

APPENDIX, NO. VIII.

WRIT OF MANDAMUS.¹

“Province of the } George, by the Grace of God of Great Britain,
Mass^a Bay. Suffolk sc. } France & Ireland King, Defender of the ffaith, &c.

“To Eleazer Flegg Esqr. Joseph Wright John Fowle Josiah Converse James Peirce Yeomen all of Woburn in our County of Middlesex, Selectmen of the s^d Town, and to the said John Fowle Clerk of the said Town, Greeting.

“Whereas on the sixth day of July last past Timothy Walker of Woburn afores^d Gentⁿ was hired by you the Select men afores^d, to keep the Grammar School in the Town afores^d, for one quarter of a year, to Commence on Monday the nineteenth of the same July, at Eleven pounds money for the s^d quarter, and accordingly Entered upon y^e s^d service; and afterwards

¹ Copy of the original writ, kindly lent me by its present owner, J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., of Boston.

differences arising in the s^d Town concerning his appointment to y^e s^d Office, Upon the 27th day of August last past, the s^d Town being convened to make their Election, and settle what schoolmaster they thought proper Elected and Voted y^e s^d Timothy Walker to be y^e School Master for the present year, he being before that approved according to Law for the afores^d service, And y^e Moderator accordingly declared his Election, and Ordered you the Town Clerk aforesaid to Record y^e Warrant for the s^d Meeting, and y^e Election of the s^d Timothy Walker as afores^d. Whereupon y^e s^d Timothy Walker offered to keep y^e s^d School, Yet you the s^d John Fowle, to whom of right it belongs to Record y^e Election afores^d, tho' often desired, have refused and still do refuse to do it. And you the Selectmen afores^d, to whom it belongs to admit the s^d School Master, tho' often requested have refused & still do refuse to admit y^e s^d Timothy Walker to keep y^e s^d Grammar School, tho' he has often offered himself to you to that End. But you have admitted and put into y^e s^d office one Ebenezer Flegg, of Woburn afores^d Gentⁿ to y^e great damage & grievance of the said Timothy Walker, as we have perceived by his Complaint. Whereupon he has supplicated us that we would provide him suitable Remedy in this behalf. We, therefore, willing as is just to provide for the afores^d Timothy Walker due & speedy Justice in this behalf, Command you, y^e s^d John Fowle to Record y^e Warrant and Election afores^d without delay; and you the s^d Selectmen to Remove y^e s^d Eb^r Flegg and admit the s^d Timothy Walker to y^e place and office of Grammar School Master of y^e s^d Town of Woburn, without delay, or signify to us the Cause why you do not, least by your Defaults repeated Complaints come to us: And Certify to Us how you have Executed this Precept, Remitting this Writ to Us at Boston before our Justices of our Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Gaol Delivery at Boston within our County of Suffolk on ffriday the 15th day of October next at Eleven of the Clock in y^e forenoon of y^e s^d day. Witness Samuel Sewall, Esq^r. at Boston this ninth day of September In the Twelfth year of our Reign, Annoq. Dom. 1725.

BENJⁿ ROLFE, *Clerk.*"

APPENDIX, No. IX.

DIARY OF LIEUT. SAMUEL THOMPSON OF WOBURN,

A Soldier in the French War, during the year 1758.

1758 May 24. Set out from home, and went to Concord. Received the Bounty, and went to Bolton, and lodged at David Alexander's,¹ Thursday night.

25. Went to Worcester, and received our Blankets and lodged.

26. Marched to Leicester: lodged.

27. Saturday, went to Brookfield.

28. Sunday: went to Cold Spring meeting house, and lodged there.

29. Monday: march to old Hadley: lodged.

30. Tuesday afternoon; went over ye. ferry and lodged.

31. Wednesday: Election: took out our provision and ammunition at Northampton and lodged. A rainy storm stopped us 3 or 4 days.

June 1. Thursday: loitered all day at Northampton.

2. Friday: lazing at Northampton & lodged.

3. Saturday. Marched from Northampton into the woods for Pantoocick Fort, where we come to a tavern about ten miles from Northampton, and camped.

4. Sunday: marched all day in the woods over several Rivers.

5. Monday: bad marching, sloughs and mountains, rivers, stumps: very weary, and so camped.

6. Tuesday: marched to Pantoosick Fort about 11 o'clock, and took out bread for four days, and then went to Fort Conectecaw and camped.

7. Wednesday, marched to a Dutch place, where we got at 12 o'clock. Stopped 3 hours: then marched over several bad rivers; and poplar² was almost cast away. Camped in ye. wood; and Mr. Crosby's arm was put out &c.

8. Thursday: marched to the half way house by 10 o'clock, where we stopped some hours, and then marched till we came over against Albany, one mile East of the River, or thereabouts.

9. Friday: marched on the East side of Hudson River, and lost in ye. wood; but we came to ye. River again: we made but one mile good, and went seven miles as we judged; and had to creep up the banks, and had like to have lost our horse: but at last we came to....by ye. River, and lodged at Flat bush.

10. Took out store for one week 5 miles above Albany, and lodged in a barn.

11. Sunday: two sermons preached to the Soldiers. Abijah³ had a sore throat: and we lodged in the said barn, which was every night full of Soldiers.

¹ A son of Philip and Joanna Alexander, born at Woburn, 7 September, 1716.

² "Mare named Popler."

³ His brother Abijah, afterward Sheriff.

12. Went over to Albany, and spent the rest of ye. day, and lodged in the barn again &c &c.

13. Tuesday: Spent all day again at Flat bush, and lodged in the said barn.

14. Wednesday: drew up in the forenoon in order to march, and marched. In the afternoon; but I went up ye. River in a battow to the Half Moon, and camped very weary.

15. Thursday: marched from the Half Moon to Stillwater, and lodged.

16. Friday, marched from Stillwater to Salletoag,⁴ and camped: a mile or two beyond: we took stores for three days, and Abijah was some better. So went in Fort. . . .

17. Saturday: from thence we went to Fort Miller, where we stayed one hour or two; and then we marched to Fort Edward by 5 o'clock afternoon, and we camped in the woods.

18. Sunday: we stayed where we camped ye. night before; and we had two Sermons; and between Sermons I went over ye. river, and viewed Fort Edward, which was exceeding strong, commanded with a numerous artillery; and I returned and heard a sermon, Sun 2 hours high. At night I went down to Fort Miller with 8 men, with a packet to Major Gage. And with 8 men came up in the battow. In the same evening by 11 o'clock came to my old Camp.

19. Monday: kept at our Camp still, and lodged.

20. Took out stores at Fort Edward, and divided some of them; and camped.

21. Wednesday; divided the rest of ye stores: a smart thunder shower.

22. Thursday, I went out in a Scout of three hundred after Indians, but we found none: so we returned after 4 or 5 hours scout at seven in ye. evening. A man whipt 10 lashes.

23. Friday, at our old encampments. 24. Saturday, Still at our encampments.

25. Sunday: marched from Fort Edward to the Half Way Brook and camped. This morning, as we got to ye. Fort Edward, we heard a very smart firing half a mile in ye. wood. We thought yt. Major Rogers had found a party of ye. enemy; we expected a very smart fight: but ye. General had given leave for four or five hundred Rangers to go out and hold a bush fight for $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour.

26. Monday; rainy morning. Camped at the Half way Brook.

27. Tuesday. Some rain. Camped at the Half way Brook.

28. Wednesday. For these some days past we have much marching; and the men keep passing along for ye. engagement every day great numbers. And this day I received a letter which caused me much joy. I had a letter from Mr. Snow that all was well; and Mr. Alexander came this day to the Half way Brook; and we camp'd within ye. Fort.

29. Thursday, three of my Mess went to ye. Lake with Capt. Jones: we camped in the Fort.

30. Friday, all day on guard in the Fort. Forces still on ye. march up to the Lake: great preparations every day. I sent a letter home.

⁴ Saratoga.

July 1. Saturday we camped in the Fort of Pickets: again I sent a letter home.

2. Sunday, I marched up to ye. Lake with 10 men, and came back to the Halfway Brook, and right back to ye. Lake again: and on our march there was a smart thunder shower, and we were all very wet; and when we came to camp, it rained; but we made a fire, and dried us as well as we could, and camped about half a mile this side of the Lake.

Monday, In ye. morning, we marched down to the Lake, and fetched our men; and Col. Cummings had orders to stay with 500 men to keep at the Lake, and many of our men were uneasy and sorry: we camped where General Johnson had a fight with ye. enemy; and I went to see the ruins of ye. Fort, and all ye. entrenchments that the French dug; and I see where the bombs and bullets had cut down trees and dug holes.

4. Tuesday, camped where Gen^l. Johnson had his fight.....

Wednesday, our Army set sail in battows for the Narrows; and the army consists of 25000 & 400 and odd men.

5. At 5 in the morning they mustered and set off as fast as they could; and we saw them till noon, and when they had got off, we struck our tents, and removed into the Fort William Henry, and set up our tents there and camped.

6. Thursday, in ye. afternoon, the Mohawks came in, and I was on guard all day. Sam^l. Tay took a vomit, and was ill with a bloody Flux, and I was full of business all day.

7. Friday: The Mohawks set sail for the Narrows. Abijah was sick and took a vomit. I had scarcely time to cook, as the Hampshire forces came to us in the afternoon.

8. Saturday, Post came from the Narrows; and they brought Lord How^s to ye. Fort, who was slain at their landing; and in ye. afternoon there came in 100 and odd men, French prisoners, into the Fort.

9. Sunday morning, In a surprise by bad news from the Narrows, and all day in a Concern; for sometimes we heard that our army was defeated, and then that they did prosper and gain ground; but on the whole, our army was forced to give over their trial for the Narrows, and return to our great astonishment & amazement, and with a great loss, among the old Countrymen in a special manner, and till our army came and landed at Fort William Henry, and brought in many wounded men, and so camped that night in confusion; and the Mohawks brought in some scalps: yet our Provincials did not lose so many men as we feared we had lost. The Highlanders lost many men, and the Regulars lost many: the Jersey Blues lost many, and the Yorkers suffered in the loss of many men.

⁵ "Howe, George, lord viscount, was the eldest son of Sir E. Scrope, second lord viscount Howe in Ireland. He commanded five thousand British troops, which arrived at Halifax in July, 1757. In the next year, when Abercrombie proceeded against Ticonderoga, in an attack on the advanced guard of the French in the woods, Lord Howe fell on the first fire, in July 1758, aged 33. In him, says Mante, 'the soul of the army seemed to expire.' By his military talents and many virtues he had acquired esteem and affection. Massachusetts erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, at the expense of 250 pounds." Allen's Blog. Diot.

10. Monday in the morning I went and viewed the wounded men; and some of them were dead, and some were taking on and complaining with pain: a wofull sight indeed, and all lay in confusion: and just at night we struck our tents, and moved out of ye Fort, and pitched where General Johnson had his fight.

11. Tuesday, unloaded all ye. Battows, and piled up the Stores, and camped.

12. Wednesday, took out five days allowance, and divided it to the Company; flour, pork, beef and rice, and butter, and camped.

13. Thursday, struck our tents in ye. morning, and went with all our luggage about one mile (to the South West of the Fort) from where we camped, and could not find our ground where it was laid out; and we took out one day's allowance of fresh beef, and divided it to the Company, and camped ? at random here and there.

14. Friday, struck our tents in the morning, and went back to the Halfway Brook, and carried exceeding heavy packs.... ; was uneasy with moving so often; and when we came there, Capt. Tay's son was dead and was buried this evening; and we camped within the stockades.

15. Saturday, Fixed up our Fort, and uncle Josiah Wright⁶ was exceeding bad, and he died about four o'clock afternoon, and was buried about dusk, and I followed him to his grave as the highest Relation he had there, and saw the last respects paid, and thanked them all for their service, and returned to our camps.

16. Sunday, Mr. Morrill preached two Sermons, (1.) from Psalm 37 & 7 verse, and (2.) Luke 16, v. 31. two fine sermons: and Col. Gates' Regiment march by Half-way Brook to day to Fort Edwd: so we camped.

17. Monday forenoon we went out in a scout with 9 men; but we see nothing and returned: scouted in ye. afternoon, & see nothing. I was not well; I had a bad spell. This night we were alarmed by ye. watch.

18. Tuesday, divided some stores: Mr. Ephraim Kendall⁷ died: and there was a very smart thunder shower; 3 or 4 as hard claps as ever I heard; and a rainy afternoon: and Mr. Kendall was buried: myself not well.

19. Wednesday: some poorly, yet I went about and camped.

20. Thursday, in the morning, 10 men in a scout waylaid by the Indians, and shot at and larmed the Fort, and a number of our men went out to assist them, and the enemy followed our men down to our Fort, and in their retreat, Capt. Jones and Lieut. Godfrey were killed, and Capt. Lawrence and Capt. Dakin, and Lieut. Curtis and Ensⁿ. Davis, and two or three non-commissioned officers and privates, to the number of fourteen men, who were brought into the Fort, all scalped but Ensⁿ. Davis, who was killed within 20 or 30 rods from the Fort: and there was one grave dug, and all of them were buried together, the officers by themselves at one

⁶ Josiah, son of Josiah and Ruth Wright, born 2 December, 1701. Esquire Thompson's mother, Ruth Wright, was a sister of the Josiah here mentioned as sick and dead.

⁷ Ephraim Kendall and Ruth Peirce, both of Wilmington, married 24 February, 1737. Woburn Records of Births, Marriages, etc.

end, and the rest at the other end of the grave; and Mr. Morrill made a prayer at the grave, and it was a solemn funeral: and Nath^l Eaton died in the Fort and was buried; and we kept a very strong guard that night of 100 men. Haggit [and] William Coggin wounded.

A List of Men's names that were killed in this fight.

Capt. Ebenezer Jones of Wilmington
 Capt. Dakin of Sudbury
 Lieut. Samuell Curtice of Ditto.
 Private Grout of do
 Lieut. Simon Godfrey of Billerica
 Capt. Lawrence of Groton
 Corp^l Gould of Groton Gore
 Private Abel Satle [Sawtell] of Groton
 Private Eleazer Eames of Groton
 Do Stephen Foster Do.
 Sergt. Oliver Wright, Westford
 Private Simon Wheeler Do
 Ensn. Davis of Methuen
 Sergt. Russel of Concord
 Private Abraham Harden [Harnden?] of Pembroke.
 Private Payson of Rowley
 Private Patterson ———

We have also an account that there are seven of our men carried into Ticonderoga, which make up the number of those that were missing.

21. Friday, in ye. forenoon, a party of about 150 went out to find more men that were missing, and we found 4 men who were scalped, and we buried them, and so returned: and at prayer this evening we were Laromed by a false outcry. Nicholas Brown died and was buried; and Moses Haggit died.

22. Saturday, This morning Moses Haggit was buried: and we trenched half round ye. Fort this day a small trench. Our men are very poor, and we scarce could get men for work and for guard; but for my own part, I am very well.

23. Sunday: no preaching, for Mr. Morrill was very poor: and about one or two oclock, all our Camp got in an uproar, and some had slung their packs in order to march right off; and for my own part, I thought that they would have risen and marched right off; but our Colonels understood it, and went about in the Regiment, and spoke very sharp, and put them all to silence, and ordered them all to work again, in the afternoon; and so they left the flurry.

24. Monday, we had an eighteen pounder come to our Fort, and I worked. In ye afternoon we set another row of pickets round the Flanker. Nicholas Noyes died this night in the Fort.

25. Tuesday, all the fires are ordered out of fort, ovens excepted; and Nicholas Noyes was buried; and about noon order came to march right off from ye. Halfway Brook to the Lake, and we got up to the Lake at dark, and set up our tent, and lay warm, altho' it was a very rainy night.

26. Wednesday: loitering all ye. forenoon: a little thunder shower; and we moved our tents, and set them up in a regular form, and so camped.

27. Thursday; worked all day making breast work; and all the Regiments move under arms at 9 and 5. that forenoon and afternoon.

28. Friday we went up 13 of us to peal bark about 8 miles toward the Narrows, and we got a considerable quantity for to make camp. And in the evening there came news that the Indians had killed a number of teams and their guard below ye. Halfway Brook; and there was a scout fitting to go after them, and that made a great confusion in the minds of men, for we knew not what was the reason of so great a noise in ye. camp.

29. Saturday: Flying news about ye. Scout that was gone out after those Indians that did the mischief: and in the night there came in a Post from Rogers.

30. Sunday, before day they did muster, and sent out seventy five men out of our Regiment, eleven out of our Company, who went a little after sunrise down the Lake, and what the News was, we could not tell; yet all sorts of camp news was *brief*^s about. But when our men were gone, they set [sent?] eleven more at one minute's warning, with 3 days provision, as those who were gone before, which did amount to 75 more out of our Regiment, and the number of men already gone is guessed to be nigh 1000 men, and ye. same number to be at one minute's warning with 3 days provision; yet there was but about 200 that went off about 2 oclock. 80 in Col. Nichols Regiment.

31. Monday, very rainy, and nothing but camp news all the forenoon; but fair in the afternoon, and in the evening there came in some of the men that went down the Lake.

August 1. [Tuesday]. Early in ye morning those men were ordered right down the Lake again: and about 80 of Col. Nichols' Regiment were ordered right down to ye Half way Brook, and I among the rest, and the whole number was about 800 men, who were stationed at the Half way Brook for a spell. Took 3 days provision: bread, pork.

2. Wednesday at the Half way Brook, a Post came and told us that Cape Breton was taken; and Gershom Flegg came up, and brought me a letter that all was well at home, which caused me much joy.

3. Thursday, orders that no man should ease himself in ye. Fort; and that the Roll must be called over, morning and evening; and a Scout of three or four hundred sent out after the Indians; and the duty is very hard for the men.

4. Friday. Took out 2 days stores, and divided it to the men: pork, bread, flour.

5. Saturday, a Scout sent out, but see nothing; duty very hard: and Colonel Fitch went down to Fort Edward with his Regiment: and some of our men were on duty twice in a day.

^s "Brief;" "a provincialism, in the sense of *rife, common, or prevalent*, in England, and the United States." Worcester's Dictionary.

6. Sunday: took out 3 days stores and divided it: pork, bisket, butter, peas: and the rest of Col. Fitch's men went down to Fort Edward.

7. Monday, 20 odd men came from ye South Bay who were poor [poorly]; and said that Major Rogers will come away in a day or two.

8. Tuesday: all our men and [on ?] duty; and news came from Major Rogers, and we sent 400 men to him, and 200 from above Fort Edward who were at work, 600 in all; and Capt. Brewer came down from ye Lake about 10 o'clock at night with 100 men.

9. Wednesday: about 10 o'clock we had more men come from Rogers, and he beat the enemy, and lost about men, and got 52 scalps, and came to Fort Edward, and brought in his wounded into Fort Edward.

10. Thursday: not much news. 11. Friday, about forty teams for the Lake from Fort Edward.

12. Saturday: fixed our things, and marched to Lake George, and camped there.

13. Sunday: 2 fine Sermons: and at noon Order for a Scout to go to the South Bay, and our men that were in the height [fight?] with Rogers, came in to us at the Lake from Fort Edward.

14. Monday: a large Scout of five or six hundred men sent out after the enemy; some say, 1000 men: and just at night, a picquet guard raised, 50 men, in our Regiment.

15. Tuesday: I was on the picquet guard, and went to Half way Brook, and was wet.

16. Wednesday: a cold storm; and I worked to build me a house; and nothing remarkable.

17. Thursday; nothing remarkable. 18. Friday, we sold Beer; and nothing remarkable. 19. Saturday: nothing remarkable.

20. Sunday: I was on guard, and could not go to meeting: and it rained almost all day. 21. Monday: nothing remarkable.

22. Tuesday: the Scout came in, and a great number of teams just at night.

23. Wednesday: not well; nothing remarkable. 24. Thursday, not well, but kept about. Our Company was filled out.

25. Friday. A party drawed up to send out to the Half way Brook, and I went there, and was stated there; and the same day went half way to Fort Edward, and came back to Half way Brook.

26. Saturday; on guard at the Half way Brook; 14 men went up to ye. Lake alone, and came back well, all of them.

27. Sunday. On guard till 8 oclock in the morning; and a number of teams, about 20, which went from Fort Edward to the Lake.

28. Monday, certified that Cape Breton was taken, and 63 cannon shot at Fort Edward and small arms. In joy we made a great fire, and every soldier had a jill of Rum at the Half way Brook: and it was a very rainy night.

29. Tuesday: 140 of us went and made a breast work; and we had a jill of rum; and we had a remarkable drink of flip this evening: a very cold night. 30. Wednesday: nothing remarkable.

31. Thursday: full of camp news about going home.

September 1. Friday: Quite the reverse: for there came up two brass 24 pounders, and 21 teams loaded with shot, and other teams, to the number of 70 teams; and all the news is, go forward.

2. Saturday: I on guard; and the teams went up from here to the Lake; and a Scout went out for 7 days of 700 men.

3. Sunday: on guard till 8 o'clock in the morning; and about noon Mr James Wyman came here, and we sent letters home by him: and there were 8 teams went up to the Lake this day.

4. Monday: nothing extraordinary only camp news, that the French are coming to take us: rainy night.

5. Tuesday: I on guard; and we earned half a jill of rum by making a great many bonfires.

6. Wednesday: on guard till 8 o'clock: news of a great scout of Indians.

7. Thursday: on escort down towards Fort Edward; and a great number of teams up to the Lake. Joseph Russel⁹ died yesterday.

8. Friday: the Scout came in, and we were relieved from the Half way Brook, and went up to the Lake, and came [camped?] there.

9. Saturday: the picquet guard went to meet the teams; a Sergeant and four men went forward to tell Half way Brook guard that the picquet was coming; and the Indians shot the Sergeant and scalped him before one man got to him; and then the Indians ran away.

10. Sunday: on guard all day, the Quarter guard: and nothing remarkable.

11. Monday: on guard till 8 o'clock; and certified that Cateraguea was taken; and in token there were great fires made upon the high mountains round ye. Lake, a mile or two distant from Fort William Henry, and there was above 100 Cannon fired, and all the army fired 3 times round with small arms, and huzza'd, and threw up their hats; and it was a great day in ye. army.

12. Tuesday, we built up our chimney and . . . 13. Wednesday: not very well, but keep about. . . Abijah is poor.

14. Thursday: both of us not well, but I keep about: and I heard it was Thanksgiving at the Bay. It was a rainy night, and we were all very poor &c.

15. Friday: I was very poor, but just keep about; and I took physick: Abijah was poor, and Jesse Wyman was poor, and Lieut. Fassett died this night.

16. Saturday: Lt. Pearson, and his brother, and Serjt. Nichols got a pass home; and I was poorly. Lt. Fassett was buried: and this night I took pills for physick.

17. Sunday: not well, but keep about a little. Mr Morrill came up from Albany, and preached two sermons this day.

18. Monday: some better: pretty cold weather. Camp news about going home in 3 weeks; but all uncertain.

⁹ Joseph Russell, son of Joseph and Jane Russell, and grandson of John, Jr., and Elizabeth Russell, born at Woburn, 22 September, 1713. Woburn Records.

19. Tuesday: walked about down to the Lake, and see 'em fit up the bat-tows; and great preparations, and what it will amount to I know not: some better.

20. Wednesday: much better; and our Sutler had stores come up for the Regiment. Camp news.

21. Thursday: I was on the picquet guard, but went no where, and no remarkables: pretty warm weather for the season of the year.

22. Friday. Received 3 letters, that all was well at home: and this evening, two of Capt. Parker's [company] died very sudden, Mansfield and Ebenr. Knight: and the Half way Brook was relieved this day.

23. Saturday. I was on guard all day. Camp news brief. 70 or 80 teams come up. Jeremiah Blanchard, and John and Moses (Barns?) came from Fort Edward &c.

24. Sunday: on guard till 8 o'clock; and Mr. Joshua Thompson set out for home. Mr. Morrill preached 2 sermons from 2. Cor. 4 & 18 all day: and just at night a Scout of 150 went down the Lake.

25. Monday: a party went to get hay; but we did not know where. John Richardson, James Wright, Salem Scipio ¹⁰ went; but we heard they went about 4 miles from the Lake; and there were 70 odd teams came up. Sam. Tidd took a vomit.

26. Tuesday: I on the picquet, but went no where.

27. Wednesday, the picquet went to Half way Brook, and our haying party came home. Sam Tidd poor &c and five teams and 7 or 8 wagons came up.

28. Thursday. I sawed some boards for to make me a house; and nothing remarkable. Camp news very brief. Sam. Tidd poor.

29. Friday: yesterday all the fires in the Camps ordered out of the Breast work from 8 oclock till sun down; and obeyed generally yesterday: and at night the Scout came in, who went out last Sunday.

30. Saturday: on the main guard on [L ?] Hill all day, and I kept time in the evening till 1 o'clock, and the Captain & the other Lieutenant the rest of the night; and a number of our men that were sick were viewed, and are to go away.

October 1. Sunday: on the main guard till 8 oclock: and Sam. Tidd poor; and I heard Mr Morrill preach in the afternoon [from] 97 Psalm, 1st verse: and much Camp news; and a Flag of Truce set out for the Narrows; and a number of our sick were sent off to day; and Abijah was something poor.

2. Monday: Saml. Tidd poor; and a rainy afternoon; and Camp news very brief about going home &c and Mr Saml. Abbot died.

3. Tuesday: Mr Abbot buried; and Abijah and Sam. Tidd very poor. I worked on my house.

4. Wednesday: 'bijah and Sam. Tidd poor: I worked on my house: and very cold weather.

5. Thursday: very cold morning; and I worked on my house; and much Camp news; and a party detached for Half way Brook to morrow.

¹⁰ A slave, often mentioned in Woburn Records by this name; *from Salem*, I suppose.

6. Friday: a raw day; and our men went to relieve those at Half way Brook; and General Amherst came up yesterday, and our army was drawed up all round the Breast work for the new General to view this day, every Regiment by themselves. Sam. Tidd very poor.

7. Saturday: a pleasant day: Sam^l. Tidd very bad, and myself some poor & 'bijah; and some wagons came up.

8. Sunday. Sam^l. Tidd no better; 'bijah and I some better. Mr. Morrill preached this day [from] John 8. & 9 verse forenoon, and 2d Peter, 3 chapt. 10, 11, 12 verses afternoon.

9. Monday: Sam. Tidd very bad, and some of our men viewed, and Capt. Osgood and W^m. Coggin got a pass; and Thomas Blanchard died this evening.

10. Tuesday: Capt. Osgood and Bill Coggin set out for home; and Sam. Tidd¹¹ died; and Thomas Blanchard and Sam. Tidd buried: a rainy night: on duty in the forenoon.

11. Wednesday: some poor for some days past, but I kept about: nothing remarkable.

12. Thursday: about 35 viewed, and got a pass to go home: and no remarkables.

13. Friday: on the main guard at the old Picquet Fort, and a regular Captain, both of us fifty men, 25 each: a rainy night, but I lay dry and warm by a good fire at night.

14. Saturday: on guard till eight o'clock in the morning: much camp news about going home next week &c.

15. Sunday: pretty cold weather. Mr. Morrill's text, 1 Kings, 8 chapter, 57, 58, 60 & 61 st. verses [in the forenoon] 26 Isaiah, 8, 9 verses, afternoon: and Mr. James Wyman came up and brought letters, that all was well at home.

16. Monday: about 30 of our Regiment got a pass to go home, and about 100 teams came up this day. . . .

17. Tuesday: the teams carried the artillery down to Fort Edward, and a great number of waggons came up to carry away the Battows.

18. Wednesday, 100 Battows went down in ye morning, and Col. Worcester's regiment went down, and the teams and more waggons came up and loaded.

19. Thursday: the teams and waggons went down again loaded, and seven of our Company and Jesse Wyman went home, and late in ye night, the waggons come and loaded again.

20. Friday: on the main guard, and a number of battows carried down, and teams and waggons come up and loaded.

21. Saturday: the teams and waggons went down: we drawed 4 days provision: and Lieut. Joshua Walker & Serjt [McCord?] set out for home: and they were unrigging the Sloop, and she haled up about 30 or 40 whale boats down ye Lake to sink them; and the waggons came up again.

¹¹ Samuel, son of Samuel and Phebe Tidd, born 17 May, 1741; died, under age, in the army at Lake George, October 10, 1758. [See State Muster Roll.]

22. Sunday: the waggons went down again with battows, and they haled a number of battows down the Lake to sink; and they knocked down the barracks within the new Picket Fort, and they bury the guns belonging to the Sloop, and the boards of the barracks, and the Sloop irons, and many other things: and Mr. Morrill preached; his text, 1 Thessalonians 2, 12 forenoon: no preaching in the afternoon; for Orders came, that our Regiment with 2 more Regiments, and every 20 men to draw battows down to Fort Edward tomorrow.

23. Monday: we drawed out a number of battows down to Fort Edward, and camped 94 [by?] a Store house: very cold night.

24. Tuesday; Set out from Fort Edward in a battow, and we had a very bad spell at the Falls at Fort Miller. We haled our battow out on the land forty rod, and put it in the River again, and we got stuck in the Falls. I got out and lifted in the River one hour in ye. dark, and we got off, and went on shore, and set up three tents, and put our Sick in one; and it was a rainy night, and we made a great fire.

25. Wednesday, I went on land part of the day, and part by water; and we camped three miles below Stillwater in a house: a rainy night, and a very bad snow storm all the fore part of the next day.

26. Thursday: I marched all day, and crossed the River at Half Moon at one or two o'clock, and went to Flatbush, and lodged in a house. I bought a good supper.

27. Friday: went in a battow to Green Bush, and got into a barn with our Sick. And I went to Albany and drawed provision for ye Company, and lay in ye barn at Green Bush; and I had a very bad cold.

28. Saturday: very bad cold; and Abijah and the rest of our Company set out for home in the morning; and I went about to take care of the Sick, and felt pretty poor. Sam^l. Hutchinson and Dan^l. Holt sick. I put Sam^l. Hutchinson into Hospital, and Camped in Barn.

29. Sunday: Set out from Green Bush about 10 o'clock, and came to half way house about noon, and rid in a waggon to Canterhook¹² mills before sundown, and Camped in a barn.

30. Monday: Set out from Kenderhook before sun rise, and went to Goodaneers, and eat chocolate, and went to Stone house 11 o'clock. Set out from thence to Lovejoy's, and eat beef and turnips, and paid for it; and went to Roberts', and lodged in his barn, &c.

31. Tuesday: eat — and milk at Roberts'; paid for it, and set out from thence, and came to Sheffield about 10 o'clock at ye meeting house we marched to Davis's, and I eat beef and potatoes about 2 oclock: then we set out from thence, and went to Mr. Brewer's about 3 o'clock, where we eat supper and breakfast on Province cost, and I lodged in a bed.

November 1. Wednesday set out from Brewer's, sun $\frac{1}{2}$ hour high; went into Green woods to a house 11 miles from Brewer's: eat a dinner on the Province cost. Set out from thence about noon, and came to Glasgow meeting house at 3 o'clock. Stopped there a few minutes, and went one

¹² Kinderhook.

mile to a tavern and lodged in a barn. I see Mr. Zorobabel Snow at this place. I eat on the Province cost.

2. Thursday: Set out from the tavern at break of day, and came to Westfield; Sun hour high. I eat chocolate at my own cost. Set out from there, and came to Springfield about 2 o'clock to the River, and went over to a tavern one mile this side, and eat on the Province cost. Then I went 5 mile further, and lodged in a barn; eat supper on the Province cost.

3. Friday: Set out before sunrise, and went ten mile, before breakfast to Graves's; eat on the Province cost, and then went to Brimfield to uncle James Thompson's,¹³ and got there 4 o'clock, and lodged there in a bed.

4. Saturday: stayed at uncle James Thompson's till 3 o'clock, and set out and went 4 mile: met Daniel¹⁴ and went back to uncle's, and lay there and Daniel.

5. Sunday. Set out from uncle's, and got lost; but we came to uncle Hartwell's about 1 o'clock, and eat a good dinner. Set out from thence, Sun $\frac{1}{2}$ hour high, and rode to Worcester to Brown's, and lodged there.

6. Monday. Set out from Brown's, and came to Agar's [Hagar's?] and went to breakfast; poor chocolate: then rode as far as Deacon Rice's; went to dinner; poor beef: then rode to Roes [Munroe's?] of Concord; drank some cherry, and then rode home to my own house, where I found them all well, &c., on Monday night, about 9 o'clock the 6th of November seventeen hundred fifty-eight.

APPENDIX, No. X.

FRENCH NEUTRALS.

During the war, which commenced in 1755, between England and France, frequent references are made in the Woburn Treasurer's Records to the *Neutral French*. These originally were inhabitants of Nova Scotia, about seven thousand in number, "mild, frugal, industrious and pious" in their character; Colonists of France, but who, upon the cession of that Province by France to England, at the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, became rightfully subjects of Great Britain. But such was their attachment to their native country, its government and religion, that though they were allowed to hold their lands upon condition of taking the oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of England, yet they refused to do this, except with this qualification, that they should not be obliged, in case

¹³ James, son of Jonathan and Frances Thompson, born 14 November, 1696; a brother of Esquire Samuel Thompson's father.

¹⁴ Daniel Thompson, brother of Esquire Samuel; killed eventually at Concord fight, April 19, 1775.

of any future war between France and England, to take up arms in defence of the British Province they now inhabited, against their own countrymen. By this qualification to their oath of allegiance, these French Colonists took the *position*, and acquired the *name* of Neutrals between the French and English: and had their conduct afterwards been always answerable to the name and position they had so assumed, they would, not improbably, have been suffered to remain unmolested, both as to their property and their persons. But during the war between France and England, which commenced in 1755, it was alleged against them by the English, that they had abandoned their neutral character and position; that they “furnished the French and Indians with intelligence, quarters, provisions, and assistance in annoying the government of the Province; that three hundred of them were actually found in arms at the taking of Fort Beau-sejour; and that notwithstanding an offer was made to such of them as had not been openly in arms to be allowed to continue in possession of their land, if they would take the oath of allegiance without any qualification, they unanimously refused it.”¹

In view of these charges (which were probably just, as to many individuals among them), the Lieut.-Governor of the Province and his Council, when met together to consider what was best to be done with this people, decided that it would not be consistent with the public safety that they should remain any longer in the Province; and that if they were allowed to remove to Canada, the result would be, to replenish the armies of France. Hence they resolved to remove them all by force, and to distribute them among the several British Colonies, “where they could not unite in any offensive measures, and where they might be naturalized to the government and country.”¹

The execution of this plan was intrusted principally to the Massachusetts forces, headed by Lieut.-Colonel Winslow.² A convenient time having arrived, the inhabitants, who had hitherto been kept in entire ignorance of their destiny, “were called into the different ports to hear the King’s orders, as they were termed. At Grand Pré, where Col. Winslow had the immediate command, four hundred and eighteen of their best men assembled. These being shut into the church (for that too had become an arsenal) he placed

¹ Minot’s History of Massachusetts, Vol. I., pp. 220, 221, 222.

² Lieut.-Colonel John Winslow of Marshfield.

himself with his officers in the centre, and addressed them thus : ‘Gentlemen : I have received from his Excellency, Governor Lawrence, the King’s commission which I have in my hand ; and by his orders you are convened together, to manifest to you his Majesty’s final resolution to the French inhabitants of this his Province of Nova Scotia ; who for almost half a century have had more indulgence granted them, than any of his subjects in any part of his dominions. What use you have made of it, you yourselves best know.

“ ‘The part of duty I am now upon, though necessary, is very disagreeable to my natural make and temper, as I know it must be grievous to you, who are of the same species.

“ ‘But it is not my business to animadvert, but to obey such orders as I receive ; and therefore, without hesitation, shall deliver you his Majesty’s orders and instructions ; namely,

“ ‘That your land and tenements, cattle of all kinds, and live stock of all sorts, are forfeited to the crown, with all other your effects, saving your money and household goods ; and you yourselves to be removed from this his Province.’

“ ‘Thus it is peremptorily his Majesty’s orders, that the whole French inhabitants of these districts be removed ; and I am, through his Majesty’s goodness, directed to allow you liberty to carry off your money and household goods, as many as you can without discommoding the vessels you go in. I shall do everything in my power, that all those goods be secured to you, and that you are not molested in carrying them off ; also, that whole families shall go in the same vessel ; and make this remove, which I am sensible must give you a great deal of trouble, as easy as his Majesty’s service will admit ; and hope that in whatever part of the world you may fall, you may be faithful subjects, a peaceable and happy people.

“ ‘I must also inform you, that it is his Majesty’s pleasure that you remain in security, under the inspection and direction of the troops that I have the honor to command.” “ And he then declared them the King’s prisoners.”

“ ‘The whole number of persons collected at Grand Pré finally amounted to 483 men and 337 women, heads of families, and their sons and daughters to 527 of the former, and 576 of the latter, making in the whole 1,927 souls. Their stock was upwards of 5,000 horned cattle, 493 horses, and 12,887 sheep and swine.

"As some of these wretched inhabitants escaped to the woods, all possible measures were adopted to force them back to captivity. The country was laid waste to prevent their subsistence. In the district of Minas alone, there were destroyed 255 houses, 276 barns, 155 out-houses, 11 mills, and 1 church; and the friends of those who refused to come in were threatened, as the victims of their obstinacy. In short, so operative were the terrors that surrounded them, that of twenty-four young men who deserted from a transport, twenty-two were glad to return of themselves, the others being shot by sentinels, and one of their friends, who was supposed to have been accessory to their escape, having been carried on shore to behold the destruction of his house and effects, which were burned in his presence, as a punishment for his temerity, and perfidious aid to his comrades. Being embarked by force of the musquetry, they were dispersed, according to the original plan, among the several British Colonies. One thousand arrived in Massachusetts Bay, and became a public expense, owing in a great degree to an unchangeable antipathy to their situation, which prompted them to reject the usual beneficiary but humiliating establishment of paupers for their children."³

Of the thousand French Neutrals brought to Massachusetts, to be distributed among its towns, we learn from Gage's History of Rowley, that "Rowley had fourteen to provide for & . . . that Bradford had eleven as their proportion. Boxford had fifteen a part of the time, but in March (1758) six of them were removed to Middleton."⁴ "The selectmen of the several towns were authorized by law to bind them out to service. It is not known that any of those in Rowley were bound out. The Province was charged with the expense of their board. After the peace of 1763, the town [Rowley] March 17, 1767, made a grant of £13 6s. 8d. to aid them in returning to the place of their nativity."⁴

From the following Memoranda in the Records of the Treasurer of Woburn of that day, it appears that a number of these unfortunate people were placed in this town, under the care of different families:

1756 May 10. "Paid to Benjan. Wyman for provisions for the French family now maintained by the Town . . .	£13.0."
" June 20. Paid to Dr. John Prince for his doctoring the French in this town to this day	1.15.8."

³ Minot's History, Vol. I., pp. 224, 227.

⁴ Gage's Rowley, p. 208.

1756 July 15.	Paid to Mr. Thomas Reed for beef, pork, meal, wood, and sundries for the French family in Woburn .	£3.09.0."
" Decr. 29.	Paid to Mr. Isaac Snow for provisions to the French People in our town in full to this day .	3.02.0."
1757 March 4.	"There is a Note in the Hands of Josiah Johnson Esqr. of about twenty six Pounds from the Province, to pay this Town for keeping the French people taken from Menis and sent here." p. 122	
" June 1.	Paid to James Thompson for three loads of wood he found for the French	0:10:0."
" July 29.	Paid to Dea. Timothy Winn for provisions for the French people in our town.	0:10:11."
" Aug. 17.	Paid to Oliver Richardson for beans for ye. French family	0:2:1½."
1758. Feby. 23.	"Paid to Dea. Timothy Winn for keeping the French ye. fore part of ye. year.	0:10:8."
" March 9.	"Paid to Dea. Timothy Winn for service done ye. Town respecting the French	0:4:0."
" May 23.	"Paid to Benj ⁿ . Richardson for taking care of the French	0:4:0."
" Decr. 4.	"Paid to Joseph Wright for time and trouble spent about ye. French	0:4:0."
" "	"Paid to Benj ⁿ . Flagg for Clothing for the French Nuters	1:4:0."
1760 Jany. 13.	"Paid to Mr. Benj ⁿ . Flagg in full of an Order of sixteen shillings for keeping the French in the year 1758	0:16:0."
" Oct. 13.	"Paid to Mr. Benj ⁿ . Brooks in <i>full</i> for keeping the French Family one year	28:5:7.1"
" "	"Paid to Benj ⁿ . Brooks in <i>part</i> of an Order for keeping the French family	0:19:8:3."
1761. Janv. 16.	"Paid to Mr. Isaac Snow [for] a Coffin for Abraham French [for Ab ^m . a Frenchman? see March 30]	0:7:4:0."
" March 30.	"Paid to Mr. Isaac Brooks for digging a grave for the Frenchman, and keeping a woman stranger	0:8:0.0"
" March 30.	"Paid to Dr. John Prince in full for doctoring the French family in the years 1758 & 1759.	0:9:6:0
" Aug. 29.	Received of Mr. James Fowle, which he received of ye Province Treasurer for keeping the French in Woburn	5:13:4:0."
" July 6.	"Paid to Mr. Joshua Walker in full for going to Wilmington to divide the french family [to carry part of them there?]	0:4:0:0'
" Oct. 4.	"Paid to Mr. Joshua Harnden in full for moving the French family from Wilmington to Charlestown	0:8:0:0."
" "	"Paid to Mr. Joseph Harnden in part of an Order for house rent for the French family in Wilmington	0:16:0:0."

1764. Oct. 12.	"Paid Capt. Zach ^a Flagg in full for a part of a load of wood he found for the French	0:2:0:0.
1764. Decr 29.	"Paid John Lappidore in full for what the Selectmen agreed to give him for maintaining the French for one year	1:12:0:0"
1766 Janr. 8.	"Paid to John Labedore for him and his family (Was not Lappidore himself one of the French?)	1:12:0:0."
" August 28.	"Paid to John Labedore ⁵	1:12:0:0."

APPENDIX, No. XI.

BOUNTY FOR KILLING BLACKBIRDS AND SQUIRRELS IN 1741, ETC.

About 1740, the fields in Woburn appear to have been greatly infested, in planting and harvest time, with blackbirds and squirrels. To get rid of these pests, the inhabitants in town meeting March 30, 1741, passed the following vote:

"Voted, that the Town Treasurer is directed to pay unto the Fathers and Masters of Children and Servants three pence per head for Crow Black-birds, Jebirds [Jaybirds?] and Mouse Squirrels that they their Children or Servants shall or may kill and destroy within the said Town of Woburn from the twelfth day of April next to the last day of June next, provided that the heads of said birds and squirrels be brought into the Treasury by said Fathers and Masters on the General Town meeting in May next, or on the first Monday of July next ensuing, which are the times appointed by the Town for the Treasurer to receive and pay for the same: Always provided that the General Court does not make an Act of Law upon that account." ¹

And now all the boys in Woburn, stimulated by the promise of a bounty to a work of destruction, which they are always ready enough from mere wantonness to perform, entered with alacrity into the warfare which they had now been encouraged to undertake. Through a large portion of the years 1741, 1742 and 1743, they were employed in this business: nor did they confine themselves to the times for their bloody work to which the vote of the town restricted them, but readily engaged in it whenever the

⁵ The last entry in the treasurer's book that I find, respecting the French. I have observed no mention there of any money given them, to aid them to return to their own country, as was done in 1767 at Rowley.

¹ Town Records, Vol. VII., p. 363.

prospect of success invited them to stir in it. Nor did the Treasurer himself appear to feel limited in the bounty he paid them, but increased it as he pleased, as though the amount of it were a matter left to his own discretion to determine; and hence we find him giving four pence instead of three pence for every squirrel's head that was brought to him, three pence for every old blackbird's head, and a penny for the head of every young one.

The results of the crusade against these little mischievous creatures, which the above vote of the town initiated, may well fill us of the present day with surprise, now that their number is so vastly diminished. Within a twelvemonth from April 28, 1741, the treasurer paid bounty upon 5,200 squirrels' heads that were brought to him, and upon 2,015 blackbirds' heads, young and old.² And the expense incurred by the town for this purpose was reimbursed from the State Treasury, as appears by the annexed Certificate of the treasurer of Woburn:

"March y^e. 13th. 1741-2. Received from the Country Treasurer, of the bounty we paid for birds and squirrels last year, the sum of one hundred and twenty seven Pound and five Shillings and three Pence. £127:5:3."³

Subjoined are a few specimens of the activity and diligence of the boys in their work of destruction, as are recorded in the Treasurer's book of accounts:

"May y ^e . 4. 1741. Paid Mr. Zachariah Snow for 29 Black Birds heads	£0:7:3."
"May y ^e . 25. 1741. Paid Amos Kendall for one hundred and two Black birds heads and twenty eight Squirrels. . . .	1. 14. 10."
"June y ^e . 6. 1741 Paid Jedidiah Leathe for one hundred and four Squirrels, and three old Black Birds, and twelve young Black Birds Heads.	1: 16: 5."
"June y ^e . 8. 1741. Paid Joshua Jones for fifty eight Black Birds and thirty Squirrels heads.	1: 4: 6."
"June y ^e . 16. 1741. Paid Jonathan Proctor for 75 old and 5 young Black Birds heads, and 44 Squirrels heads. . . .	1. 13: 10."
"August y ^e . 5. 1741. Paid John Tottingham for 94 Squirrels, and 6 old and 4 young Blackbirds heads	1: 13: 2."
"August y ^e . 5. 1741. Paid Amos Kendall for 114 Squirrels', and 15 old Blackbirds and 4 young ones heads	2: 2: 1.
"December y ^e . 25. 1741. Paid Farrar [for] 73 Squirrels' Heads	1. 4. 4."

² Treasurer's Book of Accounts, from 1739 to 1772, pp. 14-24, and p. 31.

³ Treasurer's Book, p. 32.

February 1. 1741-2. "Paid Sam ^l . Nevers for 33 old and 13 young black birds' and 58 Squirrels' heads.	1. 8. 8"
"February 26. 1741-2. Paid Jacob Peirce for 318 Squirrels and 4 old and one young blackbirds' heads	5. 7. 1."
"Paid Joshua Kendall for 150 Squirrels heads	2. 10. 0"
"February 27. 1741-2. Paid Jacob Richardson ye. 3d. for 189 squirrels and 12 old black birds and 7 young ones [heads]	3. 6. 7."

In the Treasurer's Book, there are registered upon 7 folio pages, 173 entries of payments made by him for the heads of blackbirds and squirrels killed between 1741 and 1742, and brought to him, and amounting severally from four pence to upwards of five pounds.⁴ Nor did this work of destruction then cease. It was resumed in August 1742; four pages more of the Treasurer's Book are occupied with recording its results⁵; and November 30, 1743 there was paid out of the Province Treasury £103: 9s. 10d. for what had been done in Woburn in this way.⁶

APPENDIX, No. XII.

LIST OF MEN, WHO SERVED FOR WOBURN IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION:

Comprehending:

(1.) Known Citizens of Woburn, and others, who on plausible grounds are presumed to have been Inhabitants of the town when the War began, or soon after; and all of whom, being drafted, rendered personal service in it, or procured others who did it in their stead.

(2.) Strangers from a distance, and persons belonging to other towns, who were hired from time to time by Woburn to fill up its quota, or by private individuals to act for them as substitutes. Soldiers of this latter class are distinguished by prefixing a (†) to their names in the List; and though originating elsewhere, yet several of them, it is to be observed, made Woburn eventually their permanent place of residence.

⁴ Treasurer's Book, pp. 14-21.

⁵ Treasurer's Book, pp. 31, 38-41.

⁶ Treasurer's Book, p. 44.

Documents in the Archives of the Town or State, referred to in the List as Authorities, or Sources of Information.

I. Orders for the payment of individual Soldiers.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, there were in Woburn three companies of militia commanded respectively by Capts. Samuel Belknap, Jesse Wyman, and Joshua Walker of the Precinct. Original Muster Rolls or Lists of these companies are still preserved. They each give the names of the soldiers belonging to it; and annexed to their names, in appropriate columns, is the valuation of the services respectively assigned them during the first two years of the war, 1775, 1776.

When the terms of their enlistments had expired, at the end of 1776, compensation was made them by Orders on the town treasurer for the payment of the bounties which the town had voted to give for each service performed by them respectively. These Orders, which are (most of them) still preserved, and are very numerous, generally bear date from March 20, 1777; they have all been numbered; the number of each of them is set in the List here presented against the name of the person in favor of whom it was drawn; and they all (with scarcely an exception) are receipted on the back by the persons who severally took from the treasurer the amount of them, in their own proper hand. They do not specify, however, on the face of them the particular services for which payment is directed in them to be made, but only signify in general, that they were given for "Service in the present War"; or for "Service done in the present War before 1777," or "January 1st, 1777."

To these Orders may properly be added selections from returns made at stated times of drafts or enlistments for special services, by Samuel Nevers, sworn clerk of the Precinct Company, under Capt. Walker.

II. Town Reports and Orders (numbered on the Town Files of Documents by V., VI., VII., etc. to XX.), respecting the payment of whole companies of men (or of the several individuals composing them), which were sent out subsequently to 1776 on various military expeditions, or "tours of duty;" and which are distinguished on the following List by the names of their respective commanders, and by the times and places of their mission.

III. Names of the "Eight months' Men," in the Continental

army in 1775, obtained from the original Muster-Rolls in Woburn, or from the Register of the same in the State House, Boston.

IV. Names of the men who enlisted for Woburn, 1777, for three years, or "during the War," in the Continental service, as exhibited in the Town Document No. XIX., or in the State House Records, or in both.

V. Names of the men belonging to Woburn, or serving for it, in the 37th, afterwards the 26th Regiment in the United States service, commanded by Col. Loammi Baldwin, of Woburn, collected from his numerous manuscript papers; which papers having been deposited by his heirs in the Archives of the State, have there been bound up together in a large folio volume, known as the *Baldwin Volume*.

VI. Names of the men who constituted a reinforcement of the United States troops required of Woburn to furnish for six months in 1780; and which have been preserved in Orders for the payment of their respective bounties, and other authentic papers belonging to the town.

VII. *Worcester Rolls*, so called; viz: one or more manuscript volumes preserved in the State House, and containing soldiers' names, etc., etc.

Abbreviations used in the following List:

(1.) "S." for "Service." (2.) "S. p. W."; Service in the present war; that is, before 1777. (3.) "St. H. L."; the State House List of the persons or soldiers referred to. (4.) "C. A."; Continental Army. (5.) "Bn's Regt."; the regiment commanded by Col. Baldwin, of Woburn. (6.) "Bn. Vol."; Volume of Baldwin papers, correspondence, etc., etc. (7.) "Woods Co."; The company in the Baldwin Regiment, commanded by Capt. John Wood, of Woburn Precinct, and consisting principally of Woburn men. (8.) I., II., III., IV., to XIX., XX., inclusively, denote Documents distinguished by one or other of those numbers in the Town Files. (9.) No. of Order for payment preserved by the Treasurer, and signified by 1, 2, 30, 100, 400, etc., etc., etc.

WOBURN MEN IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

1775-1783.

Abbot: William. C. A. Bn's. Regt. Pettingell's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.	Belknap: Capt. Samuel. C. A. Brooks's Regt. Worc. Rolls.
†Adams: John. C. A. 1777, 3 years, xix.	Bennett: James. C. A. 3 years. 1777-79. xix. St. H. L.
Alexander: Abra. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	Bennett: James. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
Alexander: Abram. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.	Bennett: John. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1776. Bn. Vol.
Alexander: Abram. Expedition to Ticonderoga, ¹ July 1776. Nevers' Returns.	Bennett: John. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. 241.
Alexander: Giles. S. p. W. March 28, 1777: date of Order. 373.	Bennett: Sergt. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
Alexander: John. S. p. W. before Jan. 1777. 140, 265.	Stephen: C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
Alexander: John, jun. C. A. 6 mos. for Wob. 1780. 286, 310, 320. 357, 361, 431.	Bennett: Thomas. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
Alexander: Philip. C. A. 3 years, 1777-1779. xix. St. H. L.	Bennett: Thomas. Capt. Wm. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 313.
Alexander: William. At the lines fifteen days, guarding prisoners of Convention. 475.	†Biscoe: Sergt. George. C. A. 8 mos. 1775, for Woburn. St. H. L.
Alexander: William. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. 224.	Biscoe: Sergt. George. C. A. Baldwin's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
†Allen: Ezekiel. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. for Woburn. St. H. L.	Blackman: Kemer. C. A. for Woburn. Worc. Rolls.
Allen: Ezekiel. C. A. 8 mos. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.	Blanchard: Dea. David. S. p. W. before Jan. 1777. 20.
Andrews: Lt. Abm. C. A. Whitney's Regt. for Wob. Worc. Rolls.	Blanch.: David, jun. Lt. Jos. Johnson, Cambridge, 1777. v. viii. 64.
†Austin: David. C. A. 1777. 3 years. xix.	Blanch.: David, jun. Guarding prisoners of Convention, 1778. 309.
†Bachelor: Wm. C. A. 1777. 3 years enlisted for. xix.	Blanchard: Benj. Bunker Hill, 5 weeks, 1779. 290.
†Barbadoes: Isaac. C. A. 1777. 3 years. xix.	Blanchard: Benj. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
Baldwin: Cyrus. S. p. W. Order dated March 20, 1777. 207.	Blanchard: Josiah. C. A. 6 mos. 1780, for Woburn. 219, 422.
Baldwin: James. S. p. W. March 20, 1777. 36.	Blogget: Amos. R. I. 6 mos. 1779, for Woburn. 454.
Baldwin: Col. Loammi. S. p. W. before Jan. 1777. 260.	Blogget: Dr. Samuel. S. p. W. before 1777. 10.
†Beard: Abel. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. 232, 437.	Blogget: Mr. Thomas. S. p. W. before 1777. 201.
Belknap: Josiah. Rhode Island. Capt. Wyman, 1777. 360, 423, 453.	Brewster: William. S. p. W. before 1777. 47.
Belknap: Capt. Samuel. S. p. W. Order dated March 20, 1777. 57.	Brooks: Jabez. C. A. 3 years 1777 enlisted for; but died before end of engagement. 222.
	Brooks: John. Lt. Dix, near Cambridge, 3 mos. 1778, guarding prisoners. vii. viii.

¹ Where he died in the autumn of 1776. Rev. Mr. Marrett's List of Deaths in 1776.

Brooks: Jonathan. S. p. W. before 1777. 147.	†Cheney: Samuel. C. A. 1777, for 3 years. xix.
Brooks: Joseph. Cont. Army. Worc. Rolls. 1777. 145.	Convers: Benjamin. S. p. W. before 1777. 145.
Brooks: Lt. Nathaniel. S. p. W. before 1777. 316.	Convers: Josiah, jun. S. p. W. before 1777. 177.
Brooks: Ens. Timothy, jun. S. p. W. before 1777. 5.	Convers: Josiah. Capt. Foster, at the Northward, 1777, against Burgoyne. 274.
Brooks: Timothy, 3d. S. p. W. before 1777. 379.	Convers: Robert. S. P. W. before 1777. 200.
Brooks: Lt. Zachariah. S. p. W. before 1777. 84.	†Cornell: John. C. A. 1777, for 3 years. xix.
Brown: Dan. Green. S. p. W. before 1777. 102.	Cummings: David. S. p. W. before 1777. 93, 336.
Brown: Joseph. Lt. Jos. Johnson, Cambridge, 1777. v. viii. 124, 257.	Cummings: Ebenezer. Lt. Jos. Johnson, Cambridge, 2 mos. 1777. v. viii.
Brown: Josiah. S. p. W. before Jan. 1777. 189, 290.	Cutler: Nathaniel. S. p. W. before Jan. 1777. 402.
Bruce: Mr. John. S. p. W. before 1777. 166.	Cutler: Nath. jun. S. p. W. before 1777. 355.
Bruce: John, jun. S. p. W. before 1777. 41.	Cutler: Nath. Capt. Wyman, Bunker Hill, 1778. viii. xvi. 106.
Bruce: Lewis. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. 439, 457.	Cutler: Samuel. Capt. Ford, Camb. 1777-78. vi. vii. 108, 382.
Bruce: Thomas. S. P. W. before Jan. 1777. 27, 327, 384.	Cutter: John, jun. S. p. W. before 1777. 76.
Bruce: Thomas, jun. S. p. W. before Jan. 1777. 271.	Cutter: Seth, jun. Capt. Wyman, Bunker Hill, 1778. viii. xvi. 406.
Bucknam: Jacob. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78. vi. viii.	Dean: Jesse. ² C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
Burton: Lt. Isaac. S. p. W. before 1777. 254.	Dean: Jesse. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
Burton: Lt. Isaac. Exped. to Ticonderoga, 5 mos. 1776. Nevers' List.	Dean: Lemuel. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78. vi. viii. 107.
Caldwell: Jacob. S. p. W. before 1777. 99.	Dean: Samuel. S. p. W. before 1777. 103.
Caldwell: John. C. A. at the North: a recruit for 1777. xi.	Dean: Supply. S. p. W. before 1777. 159, 389.
†Carrel: [Caryl?] John. C. A. 1777 for 3 years. xix.	Dean: Thomas. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
Carter: Jonas. Lt. Jas. Johnson, at Camb. 2 mos. 1777. v. viii.	Dean: Thomas. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
Carter: Jonathan. Capt. Ford, at Camb. 5 mos. 1777-8. vi. viii. 171.	Dean: Sergt. Thomas. S. p. W. before 1777. 206.
Carter: Samuel. S. p. W. before 1777. 315.	†Ditson: Samuel. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
Carter: Simon. S. p. W. before 1777. 44.	Dix: Lt. Nathan. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
Carter: William. Capt. Foster, at the Northward, against Burgoyne. 1777. 155.	S. p. W. before 1777. 199.
Center: Bill. S. p. W. before 1777. 353.	Douglas: Barnard. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 72.
Cheever: John. C. A. at the North, a recruit for, 1777. xi.	Douglas: John. C. A. 3 years, 1777-79. St. H. L.

² Jesse Dean was in Woburn in 1775, and was taxed there in the province tax for that year. In 1776, 1777, he was taxed in Woburn among the non-residents of *Wilmington*. But, eventually, he became a constant inhabitant of Woburn Precinct.

Douglas: Robert. S. p. W. before 1777.	210.	†Forbes: John. C. A. 1777, 3 years, for Woburn.	xix.
Douglas: Robert. Capt. Foster, at the Northward, 1777.	242.	†Foam: Abijah. C. A. 1777, 3 years, for Woburn.	xix.
Dodge: Andrew. S. p. W. before 1777.	125.	Fowle: Benjamin. S. p. W. before 1777.	137, 314.
Dodge: Andrew. Capt. Foster, at the Northward, 1777.	112.	Fowle: James, jun. S. p. W. before 1777.	184, 196.
†Dow: Nathan. C. A. 1777, for 3 years; discharged.	xix. St. H. L.	Fowle: James, 3d. S. p. W. before 1777.	270.
Eames: Jacob. S. p. W. before 1777.	63.	Fowle: James, 4th. C. A. 1777, for 3 years.	xix.
Eames: Samuel. C. A. 6 mos. 1780.	318, 456.	Fowle: John [3d?]. Capt. Wyman, Bunker Hill, 1778.	viii. xvi.
Eaton: Jonathan. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78.	vi. viii. 62.	Fowle: Josiah. S. p. W. before 1777.	31.
Eaton: Noah. S. p. W. before 1777.	284.	Fowle: Josiah, jun. S. p. W. before 1777.	28.
Edgell: Capt. Benjamin. S. p. W. before 1777.	37.	Fowle: Leonard. S. p. W. before 1777.	266.
Edgell: Capt. Benjamin. R. I. 1778.	351.	Fowle Leonard, Capt. Foster, at the Northward, 1777.	377.
†Edwards: John. C. A. 1777, for 3 years.	xix.	Fowle: William. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780.	ix. 252, 367.
Evans: Andrew. S. p. W. before 1777.	294, 328.	Fox: Adj. William. Lt. Jos. Johnson, Cambridge, 1777.	v. viii. 404.
Evans: Andrew, jun. C. A. 6 mos. 1780.	247, 369.	Fuller: Silas. Capt. Foster, at the Northward, 1777.	212.
Evans: Andrew, 3d. Lt. Dix, Cambridge, 1778.	vii. viii.	†Gardner: James. ⁴ C. A. 6 mos. 1780.	221, 302, 456.
Evans: Jonas. S. p. W. before Jan. 1777.	296, 329.	Giddings: Joseph. S. p. W. before 1777.	98, 194.
Evans: Silas. C. A. 1777, for 3 years. St. H. L. xix.		Gleason: Benjamin. Capt. Wyman, Bunker Hill, 1778.	xvi. viii. 121.
†Fairfield: Elijah. C. A. for Woburn. Worc. Rolls.		Gleason: Thomas. S. p. W. before 1777.	33, 398, 445.
Farmer: Thomas. S. p. W. before 1777.	338.	Gleason: Thomas. C. A. 3 years. 419.	
Farrington: Matthew. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.		Gloyd: Benjamin. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	
†Finch: Simeon. C. A. 1777, for 3 years for Woburn.	xix.	Gloyd: Benjamin. S. p. W. before 1777.	378.
Finch:		Goodwin: Uriah. Continental Army. Worc. Rolls.	
Fisk: Robert. C. A. Bn's Regt. Pettingell's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.		†Greateon: Col. Robert. C. A. 1777, during the War.	xix. St. H. L.
Fisk: Robert. C. A. 1777, during the War.	xix. St. H. L.	†Hadley: Benjamin. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.	
†Fitzgerald: John. C. A. 8 mos. 1775, for Woburn.	St. H. L.	Hadley: Benjamin. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780.	ix. 230, 272, 462.
†Flagg: Gershom. ³ C. A. 6 mos. 1780, for Woburn.	408.	Hardee or Hardy: } Asher. S. p. W. before 1777.	325.
Flagg: Hiram. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780.	ix. 313, 352.	Hay: Dr. John. S. p. W. before 1777.	283.
Flagg: John. Capt. Foster, at the Northward, 1777.	297.		

³ Gershom Flagg is the name of a noted inhabitant of Woburn in former times. But the person here referred to, though a descendant of his, lived and died in Wilmington.

⁴ James Gardner was not taxed in Woburn; and is presumed to have been an inhabitant of "Gardner Row," just within the bounds of "Charlestown End."

- Heywood: Jonathan. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78. vi. viii.
 †Hodge: Ebenezer. C. A. 1777, for 3 years, for Woburn. xix. St. H. L.
 Holden: Jonathan. S. p. W. before 1777. 16.
 †Hopkins: Jesse. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
 Ingraham: Elijah. C. A. 1777, for 3 years, for Woburn. St. H. L.
 Jaquith: Isaac. S. p. W. before 1777. 259.
 Johnson: Abijah. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
 Johnson: Abijah. Capt. Edgell. R. I. 6 weeks. 1778. 354.
 Johnson: Azel. Capt. Foster at the Northward, 1777. 113.
 Johnson: Azel. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. 251.
 Johnson: Daniel. S. p. W. before 1777. 347.
 Johnson: Francis. Capt. Foster at the Northward, 1777. 132.
 Johnson: Ichabod. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
 Johnson: Ichabod. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78. vi. viii.
 Johnson: Ichabod. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. 244, 415.
 Johnson: Isaac. Capt. Edgell, R. I. 6 weeks. 1778. 348.
 Johnson: James. S. p. W. before 1777. 198, 300, 442.
 Johnson: James. Lieut. Dix, Cambridge, 1778. vii. viii.
 Johnson: John. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1776. Bn. Vol.
 Johnson: Jonathan. S. p. W. before 1777. 264, 267.
 Johnson: Lt. Joseph. At Cambridge 2 mos. 1777. v. viii. 25.
 Johnson: Jotham. S. p. W. before Jan. 1777. 176, 278.
 Johnson: Reuben. S. p. W. before 1777. 149.
 Johnson: Samuel. S. p. W. before 1777. 324.
 Johnson: Ensign Seth. S. p. W. before 1777. 146.
 Johnson: Shubael. S. p. W. before 1777. 158, 337.
 Johnson: William, jun. S. p. W. before 1777. 169.
 Johnson: William. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78. vi. viii.
 †Jones: Sergt. John. C. A. 1777. 3 years. xix. St. H. L.
 Jones: Jonathan. Capt. Wyman. R. I. 1777. 249.
 Jones: Jonathan. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78. vi. viii.
 Jones: Jonathan. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. 331, 413.
 Jones: Joshua. S. p. W. before 1777. 400.
 Kendall: Benjamin. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
 Kendall: Benjamin. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775-76. Bn. Vol.
 Kendall: Benjamin. C. A. 1777, for 3 years. St. H. L.
 Kendall: Jonathan. Lt. Jos. Johnson, Camb. 1777. v. viii. 133.
 Kendall: Joseph. Capt. Foster at the Northward, 1777.
 Kendall: Joseph. Capt. Dix, R. I. 1778. 463.
 Kendall: Joshua. S. p. W. before 1777. 8.
 Kendall: Nathan. S. p. W. before 1777. 9, 388.
 Kendall: Nathan. Capt. Wyman, Bunker Hill, 1778. viii. xvi.
 Kendall: Obadiah. S. p. W. before 1777. 92.
 Kendall: Obadiah. Lt. Jos. Johnson, Cambridge, 1777. v. viii. 323.
 Kendall: Oliver. C. A. Bn's Regt. Woods' Co. 1776. Bn. Vol.
 Kendall: Oliver. C. A. 1777 for 3 years. St. H. L.
 †Killgore: Trueworthy. C. A. 1777. 3 years. xix. St. H. L.
 Kimball: John. S. p. W. before 1777. 101.
 Kimball: John. Capt. Foster at Northw. 1777. 151.
 Kimball: Joseph. S. p. W. before 1777. 181.
 Kimball: Lt. Reuben. Capt. Foster at Northward, 1777. 114.
 Kimball: Reuben. C. A. 1777. 3 years. xix.
 †Knox: James. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
 Knox: James. Col. Greaton's Regt. Knox's Artificers. Worc. Rolls.
 Larrabee or Leatherby: Thomas. Capt. Foster at Northw. 1777. 317.
 Lawrence: Ebenezer. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78. vi. viii. 115.
 Lawrence: Jonathan [jun.]. Capt. Foster at Northward, 1777. 61.
 Lawrence: Joseph. S. p. W. before 1777. 2.
 Leathe: Elijah. S. p. W. before Jan. 1777. 97, 248.
 Leathe: Elijah, jun. Capt. Foster at Northw. 1777. 122, 370.

Leathe: James. Capt. Dix, R. I. 6 weeks, 1778. 375.	Miller: Job. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. for Woburn. 220, 438.
Lenox: Cornelius. [A Mulatto.] C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	Munroe: Andrew. ⁶ C. A. 1777. 3 years. St. H. L.
Lenox: Cornelius. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.	Munroe: Andrew. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. for Woburn. 234.
Lock: Benjamin. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. 335, 434.	†Neal: Edward. C. A. 1777. 3 years. [an Invalid.] St. H. L.
Lock: Ebenezer. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	Nevers: Samuel, jun. Capt. Foster at Northward, 1777. 105.
Lock: Ebenezer. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775-76. Bn. Vol.	Newman: Ebenezer. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
Lock: Ebenezer. C. A. 1777. 3 years enlisted for. xix. St. H. L.	Newman: Ebenezer. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
Lock: Ebenezer, jun. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775-6. Bn. Vol.	Newman: Josiah. Lt. Jos. Johnson at Cambridge, 1777. v. viii.
Lock: Jonathan. S. p. W. before 1777. 230.	Newman: Josiah. Bunker Hill, 5 weeks from Jan. 25, 1779. 441.
Lock: Jonathan. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 417, 435.	Newman: Josiah. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 416, 470.
Lock: Josiah. S. p. W. "since 1774." 458.	Newman: Thomas. S. p. W. before 1777. 89.
Lock: Thomas, Capt. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775-76. Bn. Vol.	Newman: Thomas. C. A. 1777. 3 years. xix.
Lock: Thomas, jun. Capt. Foster at Northward, 1777. 195.	†Organ: [al. Morgan] Thomas. C. A. 1777. 3 years. xix. St. H. L.
Lock: Thomas, jun. Lt. Dix, near Camb. 3 mos. 1778. vii. viii.	†Osburn: James. C. A. 1777. 3 years. xix. St. H. L.
Lock: William. Expedition to Ticonderoga, July, 1776. ⁵	Osburn: Fife Major. C. A. 1780. 6 mos. Col Greaton's Regt. 421, 474.
†McDowell: William. C. A. 1777. 3 years. xix.	Parker: Edmund. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 430.
McGill: Robert. Capt. Foster at Northward, 1777. 60, 120.	Parker: Josiah. Capt. Wyman, Bunker Hill, 1778. viii. xvi. 130.
McLean: Uriah. C. A. 1777. 3 years. St. H. L.	Parker: Josiah. Lt. Jos. Johnson, Cambridge, 1777. v. viii. 134.
Mallet: Isaac. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78. vi. viii. 298.	Peirce: Benjamin. Continental Army. Worc. Rolls.
Marion: Ebenezer. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	Peirce: Joshua. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. 255.
Marion: Ebenezer. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.	Peirce: Josiah. S. p. W. before 1777. 32.
Marion: Ebenezer. C. A. 1777: enlisted for 3 years, but died. St. H. L.	Perry: John. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1776. Bn. Vol.
Marion: Isaac. S. p. W. before Jan. 1, 1777. 64, 344.	Perry: John. Capt. Edgell, R. I. 6 weeks. 1778. 468.
Marion: Isaac. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78. vi. viii. 5.	Perry: Jonathan. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. Worc. Rolls.
Mason: Aaron. C. A. 1777. 3 years. xix. St. H. L. 460.	Perry: Lt. Joseph. Lt. Dix, near Cambridge Lines, 1778. vii. viii.
Mason: Charles. C. A. 1777. 3 years. [died]. xix. St. H. L.	Perry: Lt. Joseph. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 49, 165.
†Merow: Prince. [a Mulatto servant.] C. A. 1777. 3 years. xix.	Peters: Philip. S. p. W. before Jan. 1777. 51.

⁵ In Rev. Mr. Marrett's List of Deaths, 1776, William Lock is said to have died at Ticonderoga in the autumn of that year.

⁶ Andrew Monroe, a native of Lexington, but taxed as an inhabitant of Woburn in the State tax for 1780, '81, '82.

†Phipps: Elijah. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 414.	Reed: James jun. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 410, 465.
†Pike: Ebenezer. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. for Woburn. St. H. L.	Reed: Lt. James. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78. vi. viii. 172.
†Pitts: Michael. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. for Woburn. St. H. L.	Reed: Joel. C. A. Bn's Regt. Woods' Co. 1776. Bn. Vol.
Pomp: Blackman. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	Reed: Joel. C. A. 1777. 3 years. St. H. L.
Pomp: Blackman. C. A. Bn's Regt. Pettingill's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.	Reed: John. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
Pomp: Blackman. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 292, 319, 430.	Reed: Jonas. Capt. Foster, at Northward, 1777. 153.
Poole: Eleazar Flagg. S. p. W. 1776. 3, 192.	Reed: Capt. Joshua. S. p. W. before Jan. 1777. 17, 349.
Pool: Eleazar F. jun. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. 214.	Reed: Joshua [jun.?). S. p. W. before 1777. 90, 256.
Porter: Dudley. S. p. W. before Jan. 1777. 80, 346.	Reed: Joshua, jun. C. A. 1777, 3 years. xix.
Porter: Lt. Jonathan. C. A. 3 years. 1777-9. xix. St. H. L.	Reed: Joshua. C. A. Drummer. Worc. Rolls.
Porter: Josiah. Continental Army. Worc. Rolls.	Reed: Micah. S. p. W. before 1777. 342.
Porter: William. S. p. W. before 1777. 42.	Reed: Micah. Capt. Foster at Northward, 1777. 109.
Porter: William, jun. Capt. Wyman, Bunker Hill, 1778. viii. xvi. 135.	Reed: Micah. Capt. Ford, Camb. 1777-78. vi. viii. 161.
Phillips: Thomas. Exped. to Ticonderoga 1776. S. Nevers' Return.	Reed: Newhall. S. p. W. before 1777. 127, 197.
Rainger: Nehemiah. S. p. W. before 1777. 341.	Reed: Newhall. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
†Rand: Jack. C. A. 1777. 3 years. xix. St. H. L.	Reed: Reuben. C. A. 1777. 3 years. St. H. L.
Rand: Jack. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. 461.	Reed: Dea. Samuel. S. p. W. before 1777. 45.
Randall: Josiah. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.	Reed: Swithin. S. p. W. before 1777. 50.
Reed: Amos. S. p. W. before 1777. 301.	Reed: Thomas. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
Reed: Daniel. Capt. Foster at Northward, 1777. 383.	Reed: Ward. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 436.
Reed: Ebenezer. S. p. W. before 1777. 40, 70.	Richardson: Abel, jun. S. p. W. before Jan. 1777. 46, 126, 128.
Reed: Ezekiel. Continental Army. Worc. Rolls.	Richardson: Abijah. Lt. Jos. Johnson, Cambridge, 1777. v. viii.
Reed: George. S. p. W. before 1777. 394.	Richardson: Alford. Capt. Wyman, R. I. 1777. 433.
Reed: George, jun. ⁷	Richardson: Barnabas. Capt. Wyman, R. I. 2 mos. 1777. 330.
Reed: Isaac. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78. vi. viii.	Richardson: Barnabas. Lt. Joseph Johnson, Camb. 2 mos. 1777. v. 341.
Reed: Israel. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	Richardson: Bartholomew. S. p. W. before 1777. 162.
Reed: Jacob. S. p. W. "before Jan. 1777." 35, 403.	Richardson: Barth. jun. S. p. W. before 1777. 208.
Reed: James, jun. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	

⁷ "June 26, 1775. Attended the funeral of George Reed, jun. who died of a fever, which was occasioned by a surfeit or heat he got in Charlestown fight, the 17th inst." Rev. Mr. Marrett's Interleaved Almanac for 1775.

Richardson: Charles. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 426, 455.	Richardson: Jonathan. S. p. W. be- fore 1777. 391.
Richardson: Ebenezer. S. p. W. before 1777. 261.	Richardson: Jonathan. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78. vi. viii. 172.
Richardson: Ebenezer, jun. S. p. W. before 1777. 407.	Richardson: Josiah. S. p. W. before Jan. 1777. 157.
Richardson: Edmund. S. p. W. be- fore 1777. 48.	Richardson: Sergt. Luke. Captain Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 275, 362.
Richardson: Edmund. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	Richardson: Leonard. C. A. 1777, 3 years. xix.
Richardson: Edward. S. p. W. before 1777. 238.	Richardson: Matthew. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
Richardson: Eleazer. S. p. W. before 1777. 285.	Richardson: Matthew. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78. vi. viii.
Richardson: Jacob. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	Richardson: Nathan. S. p. W. "be- fore Jan. 1777." 17, 349.
Richardson: Jacob. ⁸ C. A. 6 mos. 1780. 215, 226, 227, 472.	Richardson: Partridge. Lt. Joseph Johnson, Cambridge, 1777. v. viii.
Richardson: James. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	Richardson: Paul. Lt. Dix, Cam- bridge, 1778. vii. viii. x. xviii.
Richardson: Lt. Jeduthun. S. p. W. before 1777. 321.	Richardson: Peter. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 424.
Richardson: Lt. Jeduthun. Capt. Ford, Camb. 1777-78. vi. viii. 104.	Richardson: Reuben, Ensign. S. p. W. before 1777. 85.
Richardson: Lt. Jeduthun. Fifer. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 425.	Richardson: Samuel. S. p. W. be- fore 1777. 24.
Richardson: Jesse. S. p. W. before 1777. 55, 278.	Richardson: Samuel. Capt. Foster, at Northward, 1777. xi. 312.
Richardson: Jesse, jun. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 427.	Richardson: Silas. S. p. W. before 1777. 386.
Richardson: Jesse, [son of Zechariah] Guarding prisoners of Conven- tion 15 days in July 1778. 73.	Richardson: Silas, Sergt. Lt. Jos. Johnson, Cambridge, 1777. v. viii. 178, 179.
Richardson: Gideon. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	Richardson: Stephen. S. p. W. be- fore 1777. 26.
Richardson: Gideon. C. A. 1777. 3 years. xix. St. H. L.	Richardson: Stephen. C. A. 1777. 3 years. xix. Worc. Rolls.
Richardson: Ichabod. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	Richardson: Stephen, Lieut. S. p. W. before 1777. 185.
Richardson: Lt. John. S. p. W. be- fore 1777. 448.	Richardson: Mr. Zachariah. S. "p. W. before Jan. 1777." 12, 187.
Richardson: John, jun. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	Richardson: Zachariah, jun. S. p. W. before 1777. 245.
Richardson: Capt. Jonas. S. p. W. in 1775. i.	Richardson: Zadok. S. p. W. before 1777. 29.
Richardson: Jonas. C. A. 1777, dur- ing the War. St. H. L.	Richardson: Zadok. Capt. Ford, Camb. 5 mos. 1777-78. vi. viii.

* "The Bearer hereof, Jacob Richardson, a Soldier in the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, having served as a faithful good Soldier in the said Regiment, the Term of Six Months, being the full Term for which he enlisted, is hereby discharged from the same.

"Given under my hand at West Point this Ninth Day of January, 1781.

Moses Knap, Maj^r Com^d.

"Agreeable to General Orders, the Commissaries are directed to issue Provisions sufficient to carry the Bearer to Oborn in the Massachusetts Bay State. Moses Knap, Major Com^d."

Other discharges like the above are on the Town Files.

- Richardson: Zebulon. S. p. W. "before Jan. 1777." 175, 299.
- Richardson: Zebulon. Guarding prisoners of Convention 15 days in July 1778. 381.
- Robbins: Jonathan. S. p. W. "before 1777." 420.
- Robbins: Jonathan. Capt. Wyman, Bunker Hill, 1778. viii. 246.
- Ross: Alexander McLean. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1776. Bn. Vol. 358.
- Russell: Bill. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 22, 430, 444.
- Russell: Jesse, jun. Capt. Ford, Camb. 1777-78. vi. viii.
- Russell: Samuel. C. A. 8 mos. 1775; killed at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. St. H. L.
- Scott: Mr. William. S. p. W. before 1777. 142.
- Scottow: John. Capt. Wm. Green, R. I. 1780. ix. 446, 471.
- Scottow: John. Continental Army. Worc. Rolls.
- †Sergeant: Reuben. C. A. 1777, 3 years. xix.
- Simonds: Caleb, jun. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
- Simonds: Caleb, jun. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
- Simonds: Caleb, jun. C. A. 6 mos. 1780.
- Simonds: Calvin. S. p. W. "before Jan. 1, 1777." 150, 277.
- Simonds: Jesse. S. p. W. before 1777. 86.
- Simonds: Jonathan. S. p. W. before 1777. 139, 345.
- Simonds: Jonathan. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78. vi. viii.
- Simonds: Luther. S. p. W. before 1777. 269.
- Simonds: Silas. S. p. W. before 1777. 182.
- Skelton: Daize. S. p. W. "before Jan. 1777." 278, 289, 363.
- Skelton: Daize. Capt. Foster at Northward, 1777. 174.
- Skelton: Matthew. S. p. W. "before Jan. 1, 1777." 281, 306.
- Skelton: Thomas, jun. S. p. W. before 1777. 163.
- Skelton: Thomas, jun. Lt. Dix, Cambridge, 1778. vii. viii. 152.
- Skinner: Abraham. S. p. W. before 1777. 350.
- Skinner: Abraham. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78. vi. viii. 123.
- Skinner: John. S. p. W. before 1777. 23.
- Skinner: Joseph. S. p. W. before 1777. 237.
- Smith: Abijah. S. p. W. before 1777. 358.
- †Smith: Edward. C. A. 1777. 3 years for Woburn. xix.
- †Smith: James. C. A. 1777. 3 years for Woburn. xix.
- Smith: Jonathan. S. p. W. before 1777. 279.
- Smith: Snow James. C. A. 3 years. 1777-79. xix. St. H. L.
- Smith: Jesse. S. p. W. 1776. 340.
- Smith: Jonathan. C. A. 1777. 3 years. xix. St. H. L.
- Sutton: Prince [a black?]. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
- Sutton: Prince. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
- Sutton: Prince. C. A. 1777. 3 years. xix.
- Sutton: Prince. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 365.
- †Swett: Cicero. [a black or mulatto?] C. A. 1777. 3 years. St. H. L.
- Symmes: Samuel. S. p. W. before 1777. 205.
- Symmes: William. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78. vi. viii.
- Symmes: William. Cont. Army. Worc. Rolls.
- Symmes: Zachariah. S. p. W. before 1777. 56.
- Stratton: William. Exped. to Ticonderoga⁹ 1776. Nevers' List.
- Tay: Aaron. S. p. W. before 1777. 303.
- Tay: John. S. p. W. before 1777. 18.
- Tay: John, jun. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. 240.
- Tay: William, sen. S. p. W. before 1777. 393, 397.
- Tay: William, jun. Lieut. Capt. Foster at Northw. 1777. ["by his servant."] 117.
- Tay: William, 3d. S. p. W. before 1777. 77.
- Tay: William, 3d. Capt. Wyman, Bunker Hill, 1778. viii. xvi. 116.
- Tay: Samuel. Capt. S. p. W. before 1777. 34, 193.
- Thompson: Abijah. Capt. Foster at Northward, 1777. 250.
- Thompson: Jabez. S. p. W. before 1777. 75.

⁹ Where he died in the autumn of that year. Rev. Mr. Marrett's List of Deaths in 1776.

- Thompson: Jonathan. ["Musician."] C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
- Thompson: Jonathan. C. A. Bn's Regt. Pettingell's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
- Thompson: Samuel, Esq. S p. W. before Jan. 1777. 34, 193.
- Tidd: Benjamin. Lt. Jos. Johnson, Cambridge, 1777. v. viii.
- Tidd: Benjamin. Bunker Hill, 5 weeks from Jan. 25, 1778-9. 440.
- Tidd: Jonathan, jun. Lt. Jos. Johnson, Cambridge, 1777. v. viii.
- Tidd: Lt. Jonathan. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
- Tidd: Lt. Jonathan. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
- Tidd: Samuel. S. p. W. before 1777. 343.
- Tidd: Samuel. Lt. Jos. Johnson, Cambridge, 1777. 118.
- Tottingham: David. Capt. Green, R. I. 1780. ix. 364.
- Tottingham: Elisha. S. p. W. before 1777. 129.
- Tottingham: Ephraim. S. p. W. before 1777. 96.
- Tottingham: Jonathan. S. p. W. "before Jan. 1777." 334.
- Trask: David. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
- Trask: David. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. 218, 411.
- Trask: John. S. p. W. "before Jan. 1777." 13, 100, 180.
- Trask: John. C. A. 1777, 3 years. St. H. L.
- Trask: Jonathan. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
- Trask: Jonathan. C. A. 1777, 3 years. St. H. L.
- Trask: Joseph. Lt. Jos. Johnson, Cambridge, 1777. 119, 262.
- Trask: Joseph. Capt. Wyman, Bunker Hill, 1778. viii. xvi.
- Trask: Nathaniel. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
- †Tufts: Ebenezer. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. for Woburn. St. H. L.
- †Tufts: Zachary. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. for Woburn. St. H. L.
- Tweed: David. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. 218, 411.
- Tweed: James. Exped. to Ticonderoga, 1776. Never's Returns.
- Twiss: Edward, jun. S. p. W. before 1777. 190, 287.
- Twiss: James. Cont. Army. Worc. Rolls.
- Twiss: Solomon. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
- Twiss: Stephen. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
- Twiss: Stephen. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
- Twiss: Stephen. C. A. 1777. 3 years. St. H. L.
- Twiss: Stephen. } War in R. I.
- Twiss: Stephen, jun. } Enlisted for, July 6, 1781. 469.
- Twiss: Timothy. S. p. W. before 1777. 304, 395.
- Twiss: Timothy. Capt. Wyman, Bunker Hill, 1778. viii. xvi.
- Tyler: Jeremiah. C. A. 1777. 3 years. xix. St. H. L.
- Tyler: Jeremiah. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 366.
- Tyler: Jonathan. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 447, 459.
- Tyler: Moses, jun. C. A. 1777. [3 years?] 332, 466.
- Tyler: Moses, jun. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. 333.
- Wade: Ebenezer. S. p. W. before 1777. 211.
- Walker: Edward. C. A. Bn's Regt. Pettingell's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
- Walker: James, Corp. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
- Walker: James, Corp. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
- Walker: James, Corp. Bunker Hill, 5 weeks from Jan. 25, 1779. 443.
- Walker: John. C. A. Bn's Regt. Pettingell's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
- Walker: John. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. 217.
- Walker: Joshua, Capt. S. p. W. before 1777. 399.
- Walker: Joshua, Capt. C. A. 1777, 3 years. xix.
- Walker: Joshua, jun.
- Walker: Joshua, jun. Lt. Jos. Johnson, Camb. 2 mos. 1777. v. viii.
- Walker: Joshua, jun. Capt. Wyman, Bunker Hill, 1778. viii. 67.
- Walker: Josiah. S. p. W. before 1777. 235.
- Walker: Josiah [jun?]. Lt. Joseph Johnson, Cambridge, 1777. v. viii. 15.
- Walker: Timothy? C. A. Bn's Regt. Pettingell's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
- Watts: Nathaniel. S. P. W. before 1777. 88.

Watts: Samuel. S. p. W. before 1777. 156.	Wood: Capt. John. S. p. W. before Jan. 1, 1777. 191.
†White: Luther. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. for Woburn. St. H. L.	Wood: Capt. John. C. A. 1777, 3 years. xix.
†Willis: John. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. for Woburn. St. H. L.	Wood: Capt. John. C. A. Bn's Regt. 1775. Bn. Vol.
Wilson: Samuel [jun?]. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	Wood: Lt. Silvanus. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
Wilson: Samuel, [jun?]. C. A. Bn's Regt. Pettingell's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.	Wood: Lt. Silvanus. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775, Lt. 1776. Bn. Vol. 308.
Wilson: Timothy. S. p. W. before 1777. 186.	Wood: Solomon. ¹⁰ S. p. W. before 1777. 141, 188.
Wilson: Timothy. Capt. Foster at Northward, 1777. 305.	Wright: Jesse. Capt. Wyman, Bunker Hill, 1778. viii. xvi.
Wilson: Timothy. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix.	Wright: Jonathan. S. p. W. "before Jan. 1777." 356.
Winn: David. Capt. Edgell. R. I. 6 weeks. 1778. 231.	Wright: Jonathan. Capt. Wyman, Bunker Hill, 1778. viii. xvi.
Winn: Increase. S. p. W. before 1777. 280.	Wright: Joseph. S. p. W. before 1777. 83.
Winn: Jacob. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	Wright: Josiah. Capt. Wyman, Bunker Hill, 1778. viii. xvi.
Winn: Jacob. C. A. Bn's Regt. Pettingell's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.	Wright: Philemon. Capt. Wyman, R. I. 2 mos. 1777. 405.
Winn: Jacob. Lt. Jos. Johnson, Cambridge, 1777. v. viii. 164.	Wright: Philemon. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1776. Bn. Vol.
Winn: Joseph, Lt. S. p. W. before 1777. 204.	Wright: Thomas, jun. Lt. Jos. Johnson, Camb. 2 mos. 1777. v. viii. 131.
Winn: Joseph, Lt. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78. vi. viii. 53.	Wright: Thomas, jun. Guarding prisoners of Convention, 15 days. July 1778. 39.
Winn: Jeremiah. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	Wright: Timothy. S. p. W. "before January 1, 1777." 339.
Winn: Jeremiah. C. A. Bn's Regt. Pettingell's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.	Wyman: Abel. Capt. Jesse Wyman, Bunker Hill, 1778. viii. xvi.
Winn: Samuel. S. p. W. before 1777. 94.	Wyman: David. Capt. Ford, Cambridge, 1777-78. vi. viii.
Winn: Samuel. Capt. Wyman, Bunker Hill, 1778. viii. xvi. 263.	Wyman: Elijah. S. p. W. before 1777.
Winn: Dea. Timothy. S. p. W. before 1777. 148.	Wyman: Eliphaz. S. p. W. before 1777. 372.
Winn: Timothy, jun. Ensign: S. p. W. before 1777. 78, 371.	Wyman: Eliphaz. Capt. Foster at Northward, 1777. 110.
Winn: Timothy, 3d. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 376, 380.	Wyman: Ezra. S. p. W. before 1777. 293.
Wood: Benjamin. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	Wyman: Ezra, jun. Capt. Wyman, Bunker Hill, 1778. viii. xvi.
Wood: Edward. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.	Wyman: Francis. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1776. Bn. Vol.
Wood: Edward. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.	Wyman: Hezekiah. S. p. W. before 1777. 167.
Wood: Edward. Capt. Foster at the Northw. 1777. 111, 385.	Wyman: Lt. James. S. p. W. before 1777. 288.
Wood: Edward. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. 216.	

¹⁰ Solomon Wood "died of the small pox in the Army at the Jerseys, March 16, 1777." Rev. Mr. Marrett's List of Deaths.

Wyman, James, jun. C. A. 1777, 3 years. xlx. St. H. L.	Wyman: Nathan, jun. C. A. 8 mos. 1775. St. H. L.
Wyman: James, jun. C. A. 1780. 6 mos. 233.	Wyman: Nathan, jun. C. A. Bn's Regt. Pettingell's Co. 1775. Bn. Vol.
Wyman: Capt. Jesse. S. p. W. before 1777. 66.	Wyman: Nathan, jun. Lt. Jos. Johnson, Cambridge, 1777. v. viii.
Wyman: Capt. Jesse. S. in R. I. 1777. 2 mos. 223.	Wyman: Nathan, jun. Capt. Green, R. I. 3 mos. 1780. ix. 428.
Wyman: Capt. Jesse. S. at Bunker Hill, 3 mos. 1778. viii. xvi.	Wyman: Nathaniel. Capt. Foster at Northward, 1777. 183.
Wyman: Jesse, jun. ¹¹	Wyman: Nathaniel, jun. S. p. W. before 1777. 203.
Wyman: Jonas. ¹² S. p. W. [deceased] Order paid to Administrator. 38.	Wyman: Paul. S. p. W. before 1777. 30.
Wyman: Jonathan. S. p. W. before 1777. 95.	Wyman: Samuel, Esq. S. p. W. before 1777. 326.
Wyman: Joseph. C. A. 6 mos. 1780. 6, 429, 464.	Wyman: Stephen. C. A. Bn's Regt. Wood's Co. 1776. Bn. Vol.
Wyman: Joseph, [son of Sam. Esq.] Bunker Hill, 5 weeks from Jan. 25, 1779. 225.	Wyman: Thomas. S. p. W. before 1777. 11.
Wyman: Joshua. S. p. W. before 1777. 19, 21.	Wyman: Zebadiah. S. p. W. before 1777. 68.
Wyman: Nathan. S. p. W. before Jan. 1777. 136, 148.	†Yew, [Yow?] Oliver. C. A. 1777, during the War. St. H. L.

The Compiler of the above List has spared no pains to make it as correct and complete as possible. But he dares not flatter himself that there are no deficiencies in it, no errors in its details.

By counting the individuals in the foregoing list, it will be found, that there were 376 inhabitants of Woburn who enlisted in the War of the Revolution, and 46 strangers who were hired by it for the same service; making a total of 422 who served for it in that contest with Great Brit: in.

APPENDIX, No. XIII.

LISTS OF TOWN AND CHURCH OFFICERS, SCHOOL TEACHERS, &C.

SELECTMEN.

From 1644, when the first choice was made, to 1860.

Edward Johnson, 1644, 5, 6, 7, 9, 50, 51, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.	William Learned, 1644, 5.
Edward Convers, 1644, 5, 6, 7, 9, 50, 51, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Ezekiel Richardson, 1644, 5, 6, 7.
John Mousall, 1644, 5, 6, 7, 9, 50, 51, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Samuel Richardson, 1644, 5, 6, 9, 50, 51.
	James Thompson, 1644, 6, 9, 50, 51, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

¹¹ "1775 June 22. Attended the funeral of Jesse Wyman, aged 21, living in the Old Parish, mortally wounded in the battle at Charlestown." Rev. Mr. Marrett's Interleaved Almanac.

¹² Jonas Wyman died in the autumn of 1776, in the army at New York. Rev. Mr. Marrett's List of Deaths in 1776.

- John Wright, 1645, 6, 7, 9, 50, 51, 2,
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Miles Nutt, 1647, 9, 50, 52, 3, 4, 5, 6.
John Tidd, 1647.
No Record of choice for 1648.
Ralph Hill, 1651.
John Russell, 1652, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Only five Selectmen chosen for 1657.
Michael Bacon, 1659.
Francis Kendall, 1659.
Edward Convers, 1660, 1, 2, 3.
John Mousall, 1660, 1, 2, 3, 4.
Thomas Peirce, 1660, 1, 2.
John Wright, 1660, 1, 2, 3, 4.
James Thompson, 1660, 1, 2, 7, 9.
Edward Johnson, 1661, 7, 9.
Thomas Fuller, 1663-4.
Francis Kendall, 1663, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Lieut. John Carter, 1664.
William Johnson, 1664.
Josiah Convers, 1664.
James Convers, 1664.
Michael Bacon, 1665, 6, 8.
Thomas Peirce, 1665, 6.
Bartholomew Peirson, 1665, 6.
Robert Peirce, 1665.
John Wyman, 1666, 7, 8.
John Seirs, 1667, 8.
John Mousall, jun., 1668.
Samuel Walker, 1668.
Henry Brooks, 1669.
Edward Winn, 1669.
John Wright, 1670.
Francis Kendall, 1670, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Michael Bacon, 1670.
Isaac Cole, 1670.
Joseph Wright, 1670.
Edward Johnson, 1671.
James Thompson, 1671.
Henry Brooks, 1671, 2.
John Mousall, jun., 1671.
Matthew Johnson, 1671, 2, 6, 7, 8.
John Carter, 1672, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
Ensign James Convers, 1674, 5, 6 declined for 1676, chosen 1677, 8, 9.
William Johnson, 1672, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; declined serving 1676.
Josiah Convers, 1672; declined; and in his stead was chosen
Serg. James Convers, 1672.
John Wyman, 1673.
Joseph Wright, 1673.
Francis Wyman, 1674, 5.
Mr. Samuel Carter, 1679.
Samuel Walker, jun., 1679.
Lt. William Johnson, 1680, 82, 83, 4,
5, 6, 7, 8.
Ens. James Convers, 1680, 82, 3, 4, 5,
6, 8.
- Serg. Matthew Johnson, 1680, 81, 2,
3, 4, 5, 6, 8.
John Wright, 1680, 81.
Francis Kendall, 1680, 82, 3, 7, 8.
Henry Baldwin, 1681.
Mr. Samuel Carter, 1681, 2, 3.
Samuel Blogget, 1681.
Serg. James Convers, 1684, 86.
Corp. Saml. Walker, 1684, 85, Sarg.
1686, 7.
Sarg. Thos. Fuller, 1685.
William Locke, 1687.
Increase Winn, 1687, 8.
N. B. Only 4 Selectmen chosen in
February, 1686-7. The same re-
chosen in March 7, 1686-7.
P. S. Wm. Johnson Selectman for
1687, beside the 4 recorded.
The choice by the people at the usual
time in Feb. annulled, and a new
choice ordered by Justices of the
Peace.
No Meeting for choice of town officers
in 1689.
Sarg. Samuel Walker, 1690.
Samuel Blogget, sen., 1690.
Lt. John Richardson, 1690.
John Wright, sen., 1690.
John Peirce, sen., 1690.
Capt. William Johnson, 1691.
Lt. James Convers, jun., 1691.
Ens. Saml. Walker, 1691.
Sarg. Matthew Johnson, 1691.
Saml. Blogget, sen., 1691, 93, 95, 6, 7.
Lieut. John Richardson, 1692.
Ens. Joseph Winn, sen., 1692, 93.
Joseph Wright, sen., 1692.
John Burbean, sen., 1692.
Lt. Joseph Peirce, 1692, 93, 95.
Joseph Richardson, sen., 1693, 4.
James Fowle, 1693, 4.
James Convers, jun., [Capt.] 1694.
Jonathan Wyman, 1694.
Joshua Sawyer, 1694.
Lt. Josiah Parker, 1695.
Jacob Wyman, 1695.
James Simonds, 1695.
William Locke, sen., 1696.
Lt. Matthew Johnson, 1696.
Sergt. Israel Walker, 1696.
Benjamin Simonds, 1696, 97.
Ens. John Peirce, 1697.
Lt. Josiah Convers, 1697, 8; chosen
1701, but did not accept.
Sergt. John Tidd, 1697, 1701, 1709.
Lt. Joseph Wright, 1698.
James Convers, jun., 1698, 99.
Corp. Benj. Simonds, 1698, 9.
Jacob Wyman, 1698.

- Sergt. Eben. Johnson, 1699.
 Sergt. Sam. Blogget, 1699.
 Nath. Richardson. sen., 1699.
 Capt. Edw. Johnson, 1700, 01, 02, 03, 04, 07, 08.
 Sergt. James Fowle, 1700, 01, (1702, declined,) 03, 04, 05, 07, 08, 09.
 Lieut. Joseph Peirce, 1700.
 Lieut. John Carter, 1700, 1710.
 Sergt. George Reed, 1700, 1705, 06.
 Thomas Peirce, 1701.
 Jos. Richardson, sen., 1702.
 Lt. Josiah Convers, 1702, 03, 04, 05, 06, Capt. 1707, 09.
 James Simonds, 1702.
 Samuel Blogget, sen., 1703.
 Dea. Sam. Walker, 1703.
 William Locke, jun., 1704.
 Joshua Sawyer, jun., 1704, sen., 1707.
 Major James Convers, 1705, 06.
 Ens. John Peirce, 1705, 06, 08, 10.
 Sergt. Saml. Wilson, 1706.
 Corn. Benj. Simonds, 1707: Lieut. 1709, 1711.
 Capt. Seth Wyman, 1707.
 Saml. Walker, 1708, Dec. 1711, 12, 14, 15, 18.
 Sergt. Eben. Johnson, 1709, 13, 16.
 James Fowle, 1710, 11, 12, 13, 14; died March 19, 1714.
 John Brooks, 1710.
 Josiah Johnson, 1710.
 Joshua Sawyer, 1711, 12.
 Capt. Edw. Johnson, 1711, 12, 13, 14, 15; Dea. 1718.
 Capt. Josiah Convers, 1712, 13, 15, 17.
 Ens. Samuel Blogget, 1713.
 Lt. Eleazar Flagg, 1714, 15; Capt. 1718, 19.
 Gr. Mast. Jos. Richardson, 1714, 16.
 John Fowle, 1714, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.
 Jacob Wyman, 1716.
 Sergt. Benj. Johnson, 1716.
 Sergt. John Tidd, 1717.
 Sergt. Benj. Peirce, 1717, 18.
 Samuel Richardson, 1717.
 Sergt. George Reed, 1719.
 Capt. John Coggin, 1719.
 Corn. Peirson Richardson, 1719.
 Dea. Edward Johnson, 1720, 22, 23, 24.
 John Fowle, 1720, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.
 Samuel Richardson, 1720, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28.
 Dea. George Reed, 1720, 22, 23, 29.
 Dea. Saml. Walker, 1720, 27, 28.
 James Peirce, sen., 1721, 24; Sergt. 25.
 James Thompson, 1721.
 Ens. Stephen Richardson, 1721.
 Joseph Wright, 1721, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29.
 John Brooks, 1723.
 Ens. Josiah Convers, 1724, 25.
 Col. Eleazar Flegg, 1725, 26.
 Josiah Johnson, 1726.
 Dea. James Thompson, 1726.
 Capt. Robert Convers, 1727.
 Dea. James Thompson, 1728.
 Ens. Samuel Blogget, 1729.
 Jacob Wyman, 1729.
 Josiah Johnson, 1730, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
 John Fowle, 1730, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38.
 Joseph Wright, 1730, 32.
 Dea. George Reed, 1730, 31.
 Saml. Richardson, 1730, 31, 32, 35, 36.
 Jacob Wyman, 1731.
 Dea. William Locke, 1732.
 Corp. James Simonds, 1733, 34, 35, 36, Lieut. 1742, 49, 50.
 Lieut. Joshua Thompson, 1733.
 John Russell, 1734, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45.
 Jacob Richardson, 1734.
 Jona. Poole, Esq. 1737, 38, 39, 40, 44.
 Josiah Peirce, 1737, 38, 39, 40.
 James Proctor, 1737, 38, 39, 40, 41, Lieut. 44, 47, 48, Capt. 49.
 Edward Walker, 1739, 40, 45.
 Mr. Roland Cotton, 1741, 42, 43.
 Capt. John Fowle, jun., 1741.
 Dr. Jonathan Heywood, 1741.
 David Wyman, 1742, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.
 Benj. Richardson, 1742, 1744.
 Josiah Johnson, 1743, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51.
 Ebenezer Convers, 1743.
 William Tay, 1744, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51.
 William Locke, 1745.
 Nathan Wyman, 1745, 49.
 Lt. Samuel Kendall, 1746, 47, 48.
 Joshua Jones, 1746, 50.
 Francis Johnson, 1749.
 Lieut. Eben. Thompson, 1751.
 Benjamin Johnson, 1751.
 Capt. John Reed, 1751.
 Ebenezer Thompson, 1752.
 David Wyman, 1752.
 John Reed, 1752.
 Oliver Richardson, 1752, 53, 54, 55.
 James Fowle, 1752, 53, 54, 55, 59, 60, 61, Esq. 62.
 Ebenezer Convers, 1753.
 Joshua Jones, 1753, 58, 59, 62, 63, 69, 70, 71, 72.

- Thomas Reed, 1753, 54, 55.
 Samuel Reed, 1754, 55.
 Samuel Wyman, jun. 1754, 55.
 Josiah Johnson, Esq. 1756, 58, 66.
 Lieut. William Tay, 1756, 59, 60, 61,
 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 70, 71.
 Deacon Timothy Winn, 1756, 57.
 Mr. Isaac Snow, 1756, 58.
 Mr. Ichabod Richardson, 1756.
 Capt. Timothy Brooks, 1757.
 Mr. Benja. Richardson, 1757, 64.
 Mr. Joseph Wright, 1757.
 Mr. Jonathan Fox, 1757, Capt. 1763,
 64, 65, 67, 68, 69.
 Mr. James Baldwin, 1758, 59.
 Mr. Jacob Richardson, jun., 1758.
 Mr. Nathan Richardson, 1759, 60, 61,
 Dea. 62, 63.
 Mr. Joshua Walker, 1760, 61, Lt. 1773,
 74, 75, Capt. 1776, 77.
 Mr. Samuel Tidd, 1760, 61.
 Capt. Benj. Johnson, 1762, 64, 65, 66,
 67, 68.
 James Fowle, Esq., 1763, 65, 66, 67,
 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75.
 Mr. Ebenezer Convers, 1764.
 Mr. Jacob Wright, 1765, 66.
 Dea. Samuel Wyman, 1766, 68, 69, 70,
 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 80.
 Mr. James Wyman, 1767, 68, 69.
 Mr. Oliver Richardson, 1770, 71, 72.
 Lieut. William Tay, 1772, 73, 74, 75,
 76, 77, 78, 79.
 Dea. Timothy Winn, 1773, 74, 75.
 Mr. Thomas Wright, 1776, 77.
 Lt. Samuel Thompson, 1776, 77, Dea.
 1778, 79.
 Dea. David Blanchard, 1776, 77.
 Capt. Benjamin Edgel, 1778, 79, 80,
 82, 83.
 Lt. Jeduthun Richardson, 1778, 79, 80,
 82, 83, 84, 85.
 Lt. Jonathan Tidd, 1778, 79.
 Nathan Richardson, 1780.
 Ens. Timothy Winn, 1780, 82, 83, 84,
 88.
 Col. Loammi Baldwin, 1781.
 Paul Wyman, 1781.
 Dea. Joseph Johnson, 1781, 89, 90.
 Zebadiah Wyman, 1781, 82, 83, 84, 85,
 88, 89, Dea. 1790, 91.
 Ezra Wyman, 1781.
 Lieut. Joseph Winn, 1782, 83, 91, 92,
 93.
 Mr. Sam. Wyman, jun. 1784, 85, 87,
 88, 89.
 Mr. James Walker, 1784, 85, 87, 88.
 Capt. John Wood, 1785, 87.
 Major Samuel Tay, 1786.
 Mr. Josiah Johnson, 1786.
 Capt. Reuben Kimball, 1786.
 Mr. Benjamin Convers, 1786.
 Lieut. James Reed, 1786, 89, 90, 91.
 James Fowle, jun., 1787.
 John Flagg, 1787, 88, 89, 90.
 Daniel Reed, 1790, 91.
 Isaac Marion, 1791, 92, 93.
 Capt. Joseph Brown, 1792, 93.
 Ensign John Walker, 1792, Col. 1793.
 Mr. Josiah Parker, 1792, 93.
 Abijah Thompson, 1794, 95, 96, 97, 98,
 99, 1800.
 Benjamin Simonds, 1794, 95, 96.
 Edward Walker, 1794, 95, 96.
 Daniel Wyman, 1794, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99.
 Abel Wyman, 1794, Lt. 95.
 Jesse Dean, 1796, 97, 98.
 Elijah Leathe, jun., 1797, 98, 99.
 Samuel Walker, 1797, 98.
 Nathan Simonds, 1799, 1800, 1803, 04.
 Benjamin Wyman, 1799, 1800, 1801,
 02, Major, 03, 04.
 Bill Russell, 1800, 1801, 02, 1805, 06,
 Col. 07.
 Reuben Johnson, 1800.
 Abijah Thompson, 1801, 02.
 Jacob Pierce, 1802, 03, 04.
 John Fowle, 1802, 03, Dea. 1805, 06.
 Jacob Richardson, 1803, 04.
 James Leathe, 1804.
 Lt. Jonathan Tidd, 1805, 1806.
 Capt. Nathan Harrington, 1805, 06,
 07, 08, 09, 10.
 Joseph W. Beers, 1805, 06, 07, 08, 09,
 10, 11.
 Luke Reed, 1807, 08, 09, 10, 11.
 John Tidd, 1807.
 Nathan Simonds, 1808, 09, 10, 11.
 Col. Bill Russell, 1808, 09, 10, 11.
 Capt. William Fox, 1811, 12, 13.
 Benj. F. Baldwin, 1812, 13.
 Jacob Richardson, 1812, 13.
 John Wade, Esq. 1814, 15, 16, 17, 18,
 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
 Josiah Parker, 1814, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.
 Capt. Isaac Richardson, 1814, 15, 16,
 17.
 Jonathan Tidd, jun., 1818, 19, 20.
 Dr. Sylvanus Plympton, 1819.
 Marshall Fowle, 1820, 21, 22, 23, 24,
 25, 26, 27.
 Joseph Parker, 1821, 22.
 Samuel Tidd, 1823, 24, 25.
 Joseph Gardner, 1826, 27, 28, 29, 30.
 Samuel T. Richardson, 1826.
 Samuel Abbot, 1827, 28, 29, 30, 31.
 Samuel I. Richardson, 1828.
 Stephen Nichols, 1829, 30, 31.

Abijah Thompson, 1831, 32, 33.
 John Tidd, 1832, 33.
 Jason Richardson, 1832, 33.
 John Wade, 1834, 35.
 Stephen Nichols, 1834, 35, 36.
 Charles Carter, 1834, 35, 38, 39.
 John Edgell, 1836.
 Augustus Plympton, 1836, 38, 39.
 John Cummings, 1837.
 Loring Emerson, 1837, 42, 43.
 Barth. Richardson, jun., 1837, 44.
 Leonard Fowle, 1838, 39.
 Albert Thompson, 1840, 41, 44.
 Oliver Tay, 1840.
 Samuel R. Duren, 1840.
 Leonard Thompson, 1841, 42, 43.
 Luke Tidd, 1841, 42, 43, 44.
 Benjamin F. Thompson, 1845, 1846.
 James Tweed, jun. 1845, 46, 47, 48, 49.
 Gen. Abijah Thompson, 1845.
 John Tidd, 1846, 47, 48, 49.
 Cyrus Thompson, 1847, 48, 49, 50.
 Nathan B. Johnson, 1850.

Bowen Buckman, 1850.
 Saml. R. Duren, to fill a vacancy in the board, 1850.
 Stephen Nichols, jun., 1851, 52.
 Horace Conn, 1851, 52, 53, 55.
 Samuel R. Duren, 1851.
 Horace Collamore, 1852, 53.
 Alfred G. Carter, 1853.
 Joshua E. Littlefield, 1854.
 John Johnson, jun., 1854.
 John Flanders, 1854, 55.
 Moses F. Winn, 1855, 56.
 Albert Thompson, 1856.
 Elisha Burbank, 1856, 57, 58.
 Horace Collamore, 1857.
 John Cummings, jun., 1857.
 Parker L. Convers, 1858.
 F. K. Cragin, 1858.
 Horace Conn, 1859.
 William T. Grammer, 1859.
 Joseph Kelly, 1859.
 Ebenezer N. Blake, 1860.
 Horace Conn, 1860.
 Joseph Kelly, 1860.

COMMISSIONERS "TO END SMALL CAUSES."

Edward Johnson, 1649, 50, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1660, 64.	John Mousall, 1649, 50, 51, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1660, 64.
Edward Convers, 1649, 50, 51, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1660.	John Carter, 1664, 1674.
	William Johnson, 1674.

James Convers, 1674.

COMMISSIONERS "OF THE RATE."

John Wright, 1646.	Josiah Convers, 1674, 5, 6, 8.
Ensign John Carter, 1653.	James Convers, [jun?] 1677.
John Tidd, "Commissioner for the Country Rate," 1655.	Mr. Samuel Carter, 1680.
John Wyman, "Commissioner for the Country Rate," 1656.	Joseph Richardson, 1681.
John Carter, 1658.	Lt. John Wyman, 1682.
William Johnson, 1659.	Capt. Saml. Walker, 1683.
James Convers, 1660.	Dea. Josiah Convers, 1684.
Edward Johnson, 1661.	Sergt. James Convers, 1685.
Josiah Convers, 1662.	Mr Samuel Carter, 1686.
Edward Johnson, 1663.	Lt. James Convers, (jun.?) 1688.
Thomas Peirce, 1664.	Lt. Gershom Flagg, 1690.
Allen Convers, 1666.	Sargt. Matthew Johnson, Aug. 20, 1690.
James Convers, 1667.	Ensign Joseph Winn, 1691.
John Carter, 1668.	Saml. Blogget, sen., 1692.
William Johnson, 1669.	Joseph Wright, sen., 1693.
Thomas Peirce, 1670.	James Fowle, "Comm." 1703, to aid in making the Province Tax, according to Act of Court, March 1703.
John Wright, 1671.	
John Wyman, 1672.	
Ensign James Convers, 1673.	

RECORDERS OR TOWN CLERKS.

- Edward Johnson, chosen in 1640.
 William Johnson, chosen in 1672.
 Lt. James Convers, jun., chosen in 1688.
 Mr. Sam. Carter, chosen in 1690.
 Capt. James Convers, jun., chosen in 1691.
 Capt. James Convers, jun., chosen in 1693, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 1700.
 Serg. James Fowle, chosen in 1701, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10.
 Serg. James Fowle, chosen in 1711, 12, 13, 14: died March 19, 1714.
 John Fowle, chosen in 1714, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
 John Fowle, chosen in 1726, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38.
 John Russell, chosen in 1739, 40, 41, 42, 43: declined serving 1744.
 John Fowle, 3d, chosen in 1744.
 John Russell, chosen in 1745.
 James Fowle, chosen in 1746, 7, 8, 9, 1750, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1760.
 James Fowle, chosen in 1760, 1, 2, Esq. 1763, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1770.
- James Fowle, chosen in 1771, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1779.
 James Fowle, jun., chosen in 1779, Aug. 26, 1780, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1790.
 Zebadiah Wyman, chosen in 1791, 1792.
 Isaac Brooks, chosen in 1793.
 Zebadiah Wyman, chosen in 1794, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1800, 01, 02, 03, 04.
 Zebadiah Wyman, chosen in 1805, 06, 07, 08, 09, 1810, 11, 12, 13.
 Marshall Fowle, chosen in 1814, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.
 Marshall Fowle, chosen in 1825, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.
 Died suddenly June 14, 1833.
 Oliver B. Coolidge, chosen in 1833, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.
 Martin L. Convers, chosen in 1840, 41, 42, 43.
 Nathan Wyman, chosen in 1844, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54.
 Nathan Wyman, chosen in 1855, 56, 57, 58, 59, 1860.

TREASURERS.

- John Tidd, 1695: no one chosen, 1696.
 The Selectmen supplied the Treasurer's place, 1697-1718.
 Sergt. George Reed, 1719; Dea. George Reed, 1720, 21, 22.
 John Fowle, 1724, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 1730.
 John Fowle, 1731, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39.
 John Russell, 1738.
 Mr Isaac Snow, 1740, 41, 42, 43, 44.
 Mr. Eleazar Carter, 1745, 46, 47.
 Mr. Benjamin Wyman, 1748, 49.
 Mr. Benjamin Brooks, 1750, 51.
 Mr. Benjamin Wyman, 1752, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58.
 Mr. Zebadiah Wyman, 1759, 1760, 61.
 Eleazar Flagg Poole, 1762, 63, 64, 65, 66; Ensign, 1767.
 Eleazar Flagg Poole, 1768, 69, 1770, 71, 72; Lieut. 1773.
 Capt. Benjamin Wyman, 1774.
 Dea. Samuel Wyman, 1775, 76.
 Mr. Jonathan Lawrence, 1777, 78.
 Mr. Zebadiah Wyman, 1779, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84.
- Lt. Joseph Winn, 1785, 86, 87.
 Mr. Zebadiah Wyman, 1788, 89; Dea. 1790, 91, 92.
 Mr. Benjamin Wyman, 1793, 94; Lt. 95, 96, 97; Capt. 1798, 99.
 Joseph Lawrence, 1800, 1801.
 Zebadiah Wyman, 1802, 03, 04.
 Dr. John Page, 1805.
 Zebadiah Wyman, 1806, 07, 08, 09, 1810, 1811, 12, 13.
 John Wade, Esq., 1814, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.
 John Wade, Esq., 1824, 25.
 John Fowle, 3d, 1826, 27, 28, 31.
 Bowen Buckman, 1829, 30, 32.
 John Edgell, 1831, 35, 36, 38, 39.
 Joel F. Thayer, 1833, 34, 37.
 Joshua V. Pierce, 1840, 41; resigned, and removed from Town.
 William Woodbury, 1841, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.
 Gawin R. Gage, 1847, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56.
 Gawin R. Gage, 1857, 1858, 59.
 Gawin R. Gage, 1860.

DEPUTIES TO GENERAL COURT.

- Edward Johnson, 1646, 47, 9, 1650, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9.
Edward Convers, 1660.
Edward Johnson, 1661, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9.
Mr. Humphrey Davie, }
Capt. Edw. Johnson, } 1670, 71.
Mr. Humphrey Davie, } of Boston,
Capt. Edw. Hutchinson, } 1672, 73.
Mr. Humphrey Davie, } 1674.
William Johnson, }
"Mr. Humphrey Davie was chosen
Deputy for the whole year 1675."
Mr. Humphrey Davie, } Deputies the
Lieut. Wm. Johnson, } whole year,
1676.
Mr. Humphrey Davie, }
Lieut. Wm. Johnson, } 1677, 78, 79.
Ensign James Convers, deputy in
Feb. Session, 1679-80.
Lieut. Wm. Johnson, } 1680.
Ensign James Convers, }
Lieut. Wm. Johnson, 1681, 82, 83,
[chosen "Assistant" at May Ses-
sion, 1684.
Ens. James Convers, Nov. Session,
1683: May Session, 1684, 85, 86.
Sergt. Matt. Johnson, 1686.
Ens. James Convers, 1689.
Sargt. Matt. Johnson, 1689, 90, 91, 92.
Ens. Saml. Walker, } Members
Sargt. John Peirce, } of Convention,
1689.
Lt. James Convers, 1691, 92.
Saml. Blogget, sen., 1693.
Dea. Samuel Walker, 1694.
James Convers, jun., 1695, 96, 97, 98,
99.
James Wright, 1696: disallowed.
Capt. Edw. Johnson, 1700.
Major James Convers, 1701, 02, 03, 04,
05, 06.
Ens. John Peirce, 1706, Aug. 13, in
room of Major Convers, deceased.
Ens. John Peirce, 1707, 08, 09, 12, 13,
14, 16, 17, 1718.
Joshua Sawyer, sen., 1710, 1711.
Capt. Josiah Convers, 1715.
Dea. Saml. Walker, 1719, 20, and for
Court, June 13, 1720.
Daniel Peirce, 1721, and for Court
23d Aug., 1721.
Daniel Peirce, 1722, 23, 24, 25, 26.
John Fowle, 1727, 28, 30, 31, 35.
Ens. Samuel Blogget, 1729.
Samuel Richardson, 1732, 33; voted
1734 to choose, but name not re-
corded.
Mr. Josiah Peirce, 1736.
M. Roland Cotton, 1737, 38, 39, 40, 41,
42, 43; Esq. 1744.
Mr. Edward Walker, 1745.
Dea. Josiah Peirce, 1746, 47, 48, 49.
Voted not to send, 1750.
Mr. Edward Walker, 1751, 52, 53, 54;
chosen for 1756, but declined.
Josiah Johnson, Esq., 1756, 57, 58,
1766.
Mr. James Fowle, 1759, 1760, 61:
Esq. 1762, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68.
Mr. Oliver Richardson, 1769, 70, 71,
72, [1773?].
Dea. Saml. Wyman, 1773, ? 74; do.
for Court at Salem, Oct. 5, 1774.
Dea. Saml. Wyman, for Provincial
Congress, Feb. 1775.
Josiah Johnson, Esq., 1775; May 31,
at Watertown.
Josiah Johnson, Esq., to Genl. Court
at Watertown, July 19, 1775.
Samuel Wyman, Esq., at Watertown,
1776; at Boston, 1777.
Col. Loammi Baldwin, 1778, 79, 1780.
Capt. Saml. Belknap, 1781, 1783.
Dea. Joseph Johnson, 1782.
Saml. Thompson, Esq. 1785, 86, 89,
90.
Dea. Timothy Winn, 1787, 1788, 1791.
Capt. Timothy Winn, 1790.
Samuel Thompson, Esq. 1792, 93.
Col. John Walker, 1794, 95, 96.
1797, Voted not to send.
Samuel Thompson, Esq. 1798.
1799, Voted not to send.
Hon. Loammi Baldwin, Esq. 1800, 01,
02, 03, 04.
Samuel Thompson, Esq. 1805, 06.
Col. Bill Russell, 1807, 1808.
Dr. Sylvanus Plympton, 1809.
Mr. Luke Reed, 1810, 11.
Dr. Sylvanus Plympton, } 1812.
Major John Wade, }
Major John Wade, } 1813.
Lieut. Jona. Tidd, }
Major John Wade, 1814, 15, 16, 17, 18,
19, 20, 21, 22.
Dr. Sylvanus Plympton, 1816.
John Wade, Esq., 1823, 26.
Marshall Fowle, 1823, 1824, 25.
John Wade, } 1827.
Joseph Gardner, }
Marshall Fowle, & } 1828.
Joseph Gardner, }
Marshall Fowle, & } 1829.
John Wade, }

Hon. Wm. C. Jarvis, 1830.
 Marshall Fowle, }
 John Wade, } 1831.
 Stephen Nichols, }
 Stephen Nichols, }
 Samuel Abbot, } Nov. 14, 1831.
 Joseph Gardner, }
 Marshall Fowle, }
 Samuel Abbot, } 1832.
 Joseph Gardner, }
 John Wade, }
 Stephen Nichols, } 1833, 34.
 Oliver B. Coolidge, }
 Oliver B. Coolidge, 1835.
 John Convers, 1835.
 William Tidd, 1835.
 Stephen Eames, 1836.
 Henry Flagb, 1836.
 Leonard Thompson, 1836.
 John Cummings, 1837.
 Augustus Plympton, 1837.
 Leonard Fowle, 1838.
 William Flanders, 1838.

Calvin A. Wyman, 1838.
 Henry Parker, 1839.
 Thomas Poole, 1839.
 Bowen Buckman, 1840.
 Nathaniel A. Richardson, 1841, 42, 43.
 1844, Nov. 24. Voted not
 to send this year.
 John C. Brackett, 1845.
 No choice 1846, none 1847, no choice
 1849.
 Nov. 27, 1848. Voted not to send.
 Nov. 11 & Nov. 25, 1850, no choice.
 Timothy Winn, 1851.
 Joseph Dow, 1852.
 No choice, 1853.
 Wm. T. Grammer, 1854.
 Ebenezer N. Blake, 1855.
 William T. Grammer, 1856.
 Charles S. Convers, 1857.
 Nathan Wyman, 1858.
 Nathan Wyman, 1859.
 Franklin Smith, 1860.

TEACHERS OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WOBURN, TILL 1771.

NAMES.	When engaged.	For how long.	Terms per annum, or money paid.
Mr. Samuel Carter	1685	A year	£5 per an. [no scholars.
	1686	A year	1.10 only paid, having
Rev. Jabez Fox	1694	A year	Nothing promised, appa-
	1699	do.	rently, and nothing pd.
Mr. John Fox	1700	4 months	£9 paid.
"	1701	1 year	28 per annum.
"	1702	do.	18 per annum.
Mr. Dudley Bradstreet ¹	1704	No time set	
Mr. Samuel Burr ²	1704	6 months	15 and horse keeping.
Mr. Gershom Rawlins ³	1705	6 months	15 paid.
Mr. William Rawson ⁴	1705	3 months	7.10 paid.
Mr. Samuel Mighill ⁵	1706	6 months	15 and a horse.
	1707	10 months	20.
Mr. John Tufts ⁶	1708	8 months	20 paid.
"	1708	3 months	7.10 paid.
"	1709	12 months	30 and horse kept.
	1710	3 months	7.16 paid.
Mr. Recompense Wadsworth ⁷	1710	6 months	12 and board 11 weeks.
	1711, '12	13 months	
Mr. Peter Clark ⁸	1712	6 months	11 and board.
Mr. Urian Angier ⁹	1713	10 months	22 per an. and board.
	1714	1 year	21.15 paid and board.
Mr. John Gardner ¹⁰	1715, '16, '17	29 months	40 per an. 96.13.8 paid.
Mr. Nathaniel Prentice ¹¹	1718, '19	9½ months	40 per an. for 6½ mos.
			50 per an. for 3 mos.
Mr. (Nathaniel?) Cotton ¹²	1719	7 months	21.16.3 paid.
Mr. Nathaniel Prentice ¹¹	1720	2 months	7.05 paid.
Mr. John Hancock ¹³	1720, '21, '22		49.6.8 paid.
Mr. Nathaniel Hancock ¹⁴	1722, '23		51.1.4 paid.
Mr. Josiah Convers ¹⁵	1723, '24, '25		69.11.8 paid.
Mr. Ebenezer Flagg, jun. ¹⁶	1725	4 months	12.5 paid.
Mr. Timothy Walker ¹⁷	1725		27.10 recovered by law.
Mr. Samuel Jennison ¹⁸	1725	3 months	11 paid.
Mr. Habijah Weld ¹⁹	1725-26	7 months	50 per annum.
" Mr. (Nathaniel?) Saltonstall" ²⁰	1727	3 months	12.10 paid.
Mr. Isaac Richardson ²¹	1727-28	3 months	12.10 paid.
Mr. Jabez Fox ²²	1728	11 months	50 per annum.

¹ Mr. Bradstreet was of Andover, a grandson of Gov. Bradstreet; H. C. 1698; came to Woburn at the time agreed on: stayed there through March Court, to save the town from a presentment by the grand jury; but having no scholars, he then withdrew, having expenses paid, and receiving eighteen shillings as "a gratuity." Town Records, IV., p. 255.

² Mr. Burr was graduated at H. C., 1697.

³ Mr. Rawlins was a graduate of H. C. 1705.

⁴ Mr. Rawson of H. C., 1703.

⁵ Mr. Mighill, H. C., 1704; kept the school only part of the time agreed on in 1707, and received £6.00 in full.

⁶ Mr. Tufts was of H. C., 1708; and afterwards ordained over Second Church in Newbury.

⁷ Mr. Wadsworth, born in Boston; of H. C., 1708.

⁸ Mr. Clark, of H. C., 1712; minister of Danvers, 1717.

⁹ A son of Rev. Samuel Angier, of Rehoboth, and a grandson of Rev. Urian Oakes, President of Harvard College.

¹⁰ Mr. Gardner, of Charlestown End, H. C., 1715; minister of Stow, 1718.

¹¹ Graduate of H. C., 1715.

¹² "Mr. Cotton" (if Rev. Nathaniel) was of H. C., 1717; and afterwards minister of Bristol, R. I.

¹³ Of H. C., 1719; minister of Braintree, 1726; father of Gov. Hancock.

¹⁴ Rev. Nathaniel Hancock, H. C., 1721.

¹⁵ A native of Woburn, H. C., 1723; a son of Capt. Josiah Convers, and a grandson of Deacon Josiah.

¹⁶ A native of Woburn, son of Ebenezer Flagg, sen., H. C., 1725; minister of Chester, N. H., 1736.

¹⁷ Mr. Walker, son of Dea. Samuel Walker, 2d, of Woburn, H. C., 1725; minister of Concord, N. H., 1730.

¹⁸ Mr. Jennison was of H. C., 1720; afterward a preacher and settled minister.

¹⁹ Mr. Weld, H. C., 1723; ordained at Attleborough, Mass., 1727.

²⁰ "Mr. (Nathaniel?) Saltonstall," of H. C., 1727.

²¹ Mr. Isaac Richardson, a native of Woburn, of H. C., 1726.

²² Mr. Fox, son of Rev. John Fox, of H. C., 1727.

TEACHERS OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WOBURN, TILL 1771.

(Continued.)

NAMES.	When engaged.	For how long.	Terms per annum, or money paid.
Mr. Ebenezer Flegg ²³	1729, '30, '31	31 months	£131 paid.
"	1732	3 months	12.10 paid.
Mr. Jabez Richardson ²⁴	1732	3 months	12.10 paid.
Mr. Thomas Balch ²⁵	1732	½ month	2 paid.
Mr. Ebenezer Wyman ²⁶	1732	2 months	9.5.11 paid.
"	1733	12 months	50 paid.
Mr. James Fowle ²⁷	1734	12 months	50 paid.
Mr. Isaac Richardson ²¹	1735	9¼ months	38.10 paid.
Mr. James Fowle ²⁷	1736	6½ months	26.18.6 paid.
Mr. Ebenezer Wyman ²⁶	1736	11 weeks	10 11.8 paid.
"	1737	12 months	50 paid.
Mr. James Fowle ²⁷	1737	.....	60, bills of credit.
"	1738	12 months	70 paid.
"	1739	10½ months	70 paid.
"	1740, '41, '42	36 months	210, bills of credit.
"	1743, '44	19 months	85, bills credit, per an.
Mr. Isaac Richardson ²¹	1745	3 months	21.10, old tenor, paid.
"	1746	8 months	100, old tenor, per an.
"	1747	3 months	100, old tenor, per an.
Mr. Adam Richardson ²⁸	1747	2 months	100, old tenor, per an.
"	1748, '49	10 months	220, old tenor, per an.
Mr. Jonathan Sewall ²⁹	1750	.....	28 8.10, lawful money.
Mr. Ebenezer Thompson ³⁰	1752	3 months	300, old tenor, per an.
"	1753	3 months	10, law. mon., p. order.
Mr. Jabez Richardson ³¹	1754	3 months	9.6.8, law. money, paid.
"	1754	2 months	250, old tenor, per an.
"	1755	1 month	270, old tenor, per an.
Mr. Jacob Eliot ³²	1756	.....	16.13.4 paid, per order.
Mr. Jabez Richardson ³³	1757	.....	27.3.1, law. money, pd.
"	1759	.....	4.19.9 paid.
Mr. John Fowle ³⁴	1758	.....	6.2.2 paid.
"	1759	.....	40 law. money, per an.
"	1760, '61	.....	.....
"	1762	11 months	40 per annum.
	1763, '64, '65		
	1766, '67, '68		
	1769		
Mr. Jacob Coggin ³⁵	1770, '71		

²³ See 16.

²⁴ Mr. Jabez Richardson, a graduate of H. C., 1730.

²⁵ Mr. Balch, of H. C., 1733; first minister of Second Parish, Dedham, 1736.

²⁸ Mr. Wyman, son of Jacob Wyman, Woburn; of H. C., 1731; and minister of Union, Conn.

²⁷ Mr. James Fowle, son of Capt. John Fowle, of Woburn, graduate of H. C., 1731, and Town Clerk of Woburn from 1746 to 1779, inclusively.

²⁸Mr. Adam Richardson, a native of Woburn, and graduate of H. C., 1730.

²⁹ Mr. Jonathan Sewall, a graduate of H. C., 1748, and Attorney General at the commencement of the revolutionary war.

³⁰ A native of Woburn, son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Convers) Thompson, and graduated at H. C., 1752.

³¹ See 24. A school teacher, apparently, by profession.

³² Jacob Eliot, a graduate of H. C., 1755.

³³ See 24. Mr. Jabez Richardson was probably a native, certainly an inhabitant, of Woburn, in 1756. See Church Records, Vol. I., page 3.

³⁴ Mr. John Fowle, or "*Master Fowle*" as he was called many years, was a native of Woburn, a son of John and Mary (Convers) Fowle, and a graduate of H. C., 1747.

³⁵ Mr. Jacob Coggin, a native of Woburn, graduate of H. C., 1763, a schoolmaster by profession, and occasionally preached.

N. B. The pay per annum engaged to Master Fowle, for teaching, is not stated in the Records, except in 1759 and 1762. From the sums paid by the Treasurer at divers times for his services, he appears to have had a little more, some years, than £40 per annum. As the town voted to raise £40 for schooling in 1771, 1772, (See Town Records, Vol. IX., pp. 128, 165,) it is inferred that that sum was the annual pay of Mr. Coggin in those years.

PASTORS OF FIRST CHURCH, WOBURN.

NAMES.	Where born.	When.	Where educated.	When ordained, or installed.	Dismissed, or resigned.	Where died.	When.	Age.
Thomas Carter	England	About 1610	St. John's College, Cambridge, Eng.	Nov. 22, 1642	. . . . .	Woburn	Sept. 5, 1684	74 years.
Jabez Fox	Concord, Mass.	About 1647	Har. College, 1665	Nov. 1679	. . . . .	Boston, while on a visit.	February 28, 1702-3	56 years.
John Fox	Cambridge	About 1678	H. College, 1698	Nov. 17, 1703	. . . . .	Woburn	Dec. 12, 1756	78 years.
Edward Jackson	Newton	April 3, 1700	H. College, 1719	Aug. 1, 1729	. . . . .	Woburn	Sept. 24, 1754	55 years.
Josiah Sherman	Watertown	April 2, 1729	Princeton, N. J., 1754	Jan. 28, 1756	Apr. 11, 1775	Woodbridge, Ct.	Nov. 24, 1789	61 years.
Samuel Sargeant	Worcester	Nov. 6, 1755	Dart. College, 1783	Mar. 14, 1785	Apr. 29, 1799	Chester, Vt.	June 2, 1818	63 years.
Joseph Chickering	Dedham	Apr. 30, 1780	H. College, 1799	Mar. 28, 1804	Apr. 11, 1821	Phillipston, Mass.	Jan. 27, 1844	63 years.
Joseph Bennett	Framingham	May 13, 1798	H. College, 1818	Jan. 1, 1822	. . . . .	Woburn	Nov. 19, 1847	49 years.
Jonathan Edwards	Andover	July 17, 1820	Y. College, 1840	Sept. 7, 1848	Jan. 9, 1856			
Daniel March	Millbury, Mass.	July 21, 1806	Y. College, 1840	Oct. 1, 1856	Feb. 17, 1862			
Joseph C. Bodwell, D.D.,	Sanbornton, N. H.	June 11, 1812	D. College, 1833	Nov. 11, 1862	Aug. 3, 1866			

N. B. Rev. Josiah Cotton, first and only Pastor of the Third Church in Woburn, was born at Sandwich, in June 1702; graduated at Harvard College, 1722; installed at Woburn, July 15, 1747; dismissed in 1756; installed at Sandown, N. H., November 28, 1759; and there died, May 27, 1780, aged 78.

DEACONS OF THE FIRST CHURCH, WOBURN.

NAMES.	Chosen, or (†) styled Deacon in T. Records.	Resigned.	Died.	Age.
Edward Convers	Probably in 1642	.....	1663	75
John Mousall .....		.....	1665	70
John Wright	† Nov. 10, 1664	.....	1688	
John Russell	† Nov. 10, 1664	.....	1676	
Josiah Convers	1674	.....	1690	72
Henry Baldwin	1686	.....	1698	
Samuel Walker, 2d	1692	.....	1704	61
Joseph Wright	† 1698	.....	1724	85
William Locke	1700	.....	1720	91
Samuel Walker, 3d ¹	1709	1735	1744	77
William Locke, jun.	1709	.....	1738	80
Edward Johnson	† 1720	.....	1725	67
George Reed, jun. ¹	1719	1735	1756	96
James Thompson ²	1725	1733	1763	84
Josiah Wright	† 1736	.....	1747	73
Joseph Hartwell	1736	.....	1743	63
Josiah Peirce	1742	.....	1759	68
Stephen Richardson	1745	.....	1752	79
Samuel Eames	1745	.....	1775	84
John Wright	1758	.....	1763	55
John Leathe ³	1759	.....	1775	80
Nathan Richardson	1761	.....	1775	74
Samuel Wyman	1764	.....	1787	70
Obadiah Kendall	1777	.....	1811	86
Samuel Thompson	1777	1812	1820	89
Zebadiah Wyman	1789	.....	1793	52
Josiah Richardson	1789	.....	1795	48
Jeduthan Richardson	1796	1812	1815	78
Josiah Wright	1805	1825	1830	80
Ebenezer Lawrence	1812	1828	1842	84
Benjamin Wyman	1812	.....	1836	68
Calvin Richardson	1825	1849	1866	89
Uriah Manning	1828	1837	1862	76
Henry Gardner	1828	.....	1837	50
Nathan B. Johnson	1828	1840		
Luther Eames	1828	1836	1857	55
Benjamin F. Thompson	1836	1840	1863	64
Stephen Richardson	1836			
Marshal Wyman	1838	1840		
Charles Thompson	1838	1849		
Ezekiel Johnson	1841	.....	1866	84
Luke Wyman	1841	1842		
Thomas Richardson	1841			
Jonas Hale	1843	.....	1858	77
Abner Rice	1850	1852		
Uriah Manning	1849	.....	1862	76
Willard J. Pearsons	1852			
John R. Kimball	1858			
Eckley Stearns	1863	1867		
Nathan H. Richardson	1863	1867		
Gavin R. Gage	1863			
Ephraim Cutter	1864			

¹ Samuel Walker and George Reed, jun., being chosen deacons, 1735, of the Church of the Second Precinct, where they lived, they transferred to it their relation to the First Church.

² James Thompson became deacon of the Church of Wilmington, where he lived, after the incorporation of the town, 1730.

³ John Leathe was deacon of the Third Church, Woburn, till the reunion of the First and Third, in 1759.

COLLEGE GRADUATES WHO WERE NATIVES OF WOBURN.

- Baldwin, Loammi, Esq.; H. U. 1800.
 Bennett, Rev. Joseph L.
 Burbeen, Mr. Joseph; H. U. 1731.
 Burbeen, Paul; H. U. 1743.
 Carter, Mr. Samuel; H. U. 1660.
 Chickering, Rev. John White, D. D.
 Coggin, Mr. Jacob; H. U. 1763.
 Coggin, Rev. Jacob; H. U. 1803.
 Convers, Josiah; H. U. 1723.
 Convers, Joshua P. Esq.; B. U.
 Convers, Sherman; Y. C. 1813.
 Cutter, Ephraim; Y. C. 1852. M. D.
 H. U. 1856. M. M. S. S.
 Fox, Hon. Jabez; H. U. 1727.
 Flagg, Rev. Ebenezer; H. U. 1725.
 Flagg, John; H. U. 1761.
 Fowle, James, Esq.; H. U. 1731.
 Fowle, John, Master; H. U. 1747.
 Hayward, Jonathan; H. U. 1756. He
 was son of Dr. Jona. Hayward, (or
 "Heywood,") who died in Wo-
 burn, Aug. 13, 1749, aged "45,"
 [Gravestone]. This son of his
 died in Woburn a pauper, May 19,
 1812, æt 73.
 Kendall, Rev. Samuel; H. U. 1731.
 Lawrence, Rev. Nathaniel; H. U.
 1787.
 Lock, Samuel; H. U. 1755. He was
 son of Samuel and Rebekah (Rich-
 ardson) Lock of Woburn; born Nov.
 23, 1731; settled in the Ministry at
 Sherborn; was made President of
 H. U. 1770, resigned 1773, and died
 at Sherborn, 1778.
- Plympton, Sylvanus, M. D. H. U.
 1818.
 Plympton, Augustus, M. D. at H. U.
 1824.
 Plympton, Henry Sylvanus, M. D.; at
 H. U. 1860.
 Reed, William; H. U. 1811.
 Richardson, Adam; H. U. 1730.
 Richardson, Isaac; H. U. 1726.
 Richardson, Jabez; H. U. 1730.
 Richardson, Gideon; H. U. 1749.
 Richardson, Luther, Esq.; H. U. 1799.
 Richardson, Wyman, Esq.; H. U.
 1804.
 Richardson, John; H. U. 1813.
 Thompson, Ebenezer; H. U. 1752.
 Thompson, Jonathan; H. U. 1803.
 Thompson, Rev. Leander; was sent as
 Missionary to Syria by A. B. F. M.,
 in and since his return from
 there has been settled in the minis-
 try at West Amesbury, Mass.
 Wade, John; Amherst College, 1830.
 LL. B. 1834, at H. U.
 Walker, Rev. James, D. D.; H. U.
 1814. President of the University
 from 1853 to 1860.
 Winn, Timothy; H. U. 1795.
 Winn, Abel Theodore; H. U. 1859.
 Wyman, John; H. U. 1721.
 Wyman, Rev. Ebenezer; H. U. 1731.
 Wyman, Rufus; H. U. 1799, M. D.
 Add to the above Col. Loammi Bald-
 win, who rec'd 1785 from H. U. the
 Honorary degree of M. A.

GENEALOGICAL NOTICES

OF THE

Earliest Inhabitants of Woburn and their Families,

COMPREHENDING :

- I. SUBSCRIBERS AT CHARLESTOWN, DECEMBER 1, 1640, TO THE
TOWN ORDERS INTENDED FOR WOBURN.
- II. MEN TAXED IN THE FIRST FOUR TAXES IN WOBURN UPON
RECORD,
VIZ :
 1. THE RATE FOR THE COUNTRY, 8 SEPTEMBER, 1645.
 2. THE TOWN RATE, 22 DECEMBER, 1646.
 3. THE COUNTRY RATE, 26 AUGUST, 1666.
 4. THE RATE FOR THE "NEW MEETING HOUSE," 1672,

AND FINALLY,
- III. THE MEN WHO WERE DEEMED, IN 1668, TO HAVE EXCLUSIVE
RIGHT IN THE COMMON LANDS OF WOBURN.

GENEALOGICAL NOTICES.

BACON. *I.* Michael, son of Michael Bacon, of Dedham, 1640, who is said to have come from Ireland, bringing with him wife and four children; viz: Michael, Daniel, John and Sarah. These children are named in their father's will, 14 Apr. 1648. His wife, their mother, died 1647. [Savage's Genealogical Dict.]

Michael, eldest son of Michael of Dedham, was of Charlestown, 1640, where he subscribed, 18 Dec. 1640, "Town Orders" for the then projected town of Woburn. He became, shortly after, one of its original inhabitants; and had born to him there two daughters, viz: Elizabeth, born 4 Jan. 1642: and Sarah, b. 24 Aug. 1644. His wife Mary dying 26 Aug. 1655, he md. Mary Richardson, 26 Oct. 1655; and after her death 19 May, 1670, he took to him a third wife, Mary Noyes, 28 Nov. 1670. He died 4 July, 1688.

BACON. *II.* Michael, jun., only son of the preceding, born probably at Charlestown, before his father settled in Woburn, md. Sarah Richardson, 22 March, 1660,^a by whom he had three daughters, Mary, Sarah and Abigail; and also a son Michael, whom he recognizes in a deed, dated 4 Oct. 1696, as his "loving son, Michael Bacon, jun., of Billerica, shoemaker." (a) [Wob. Records of Births, Marriages, etc. (a) MSS. of Mr. John A. Boutelle, Wob.]

BACON. Daniel, son of Michael of Dedham, born in Ireland, and another of the original settlers of Woburn. He md. Mary Reed of Bridgewater, by whom he had six sons, Thomas, John, Isaac, Jacob, Daniel and John; and two daughters, Rachel, and Lydia. About 1669, he removed to Cambridge Village, now Newton; and died 7 Sept. 1691. [Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

BAKER. John, was of Charlestown, 1636.^a His name appears in the Country Rate assessed in Woburn, 26 Aug. 1666. He md. Susanna Martin, 28 May, 1654. By her, he had (1) John, born 25 March, 1654. (2) Mary, b. 22 Feb. 1655-6 (3) Joseph, b. 15 June, 1657, and died soon after. (4) Joseph, b. 1 Feb. 1659-60. (5) Susanna, b. 15 March, 1662, and died soon. (6) Susanna, b. 12 April, 1663; md. to John Cutler, 1682. (7) a son b. 8 March, 1664, and died within a week. (8) Samuel, b. 21 April, 1665. (9) Benjamin, b. 24 May, 1667. (10) James, b. 10 June, 1670. (11) Jonathan, b. 2 Apr. 1674. (12) William, b. 18 Aug. 1679.

John Baker died 6 Nov. 1695. "Old Goody Baker died Dec. 3, 1714." [Woburn Rec. Woburn Records of Births, Deaths, etc.^a Frothingham's Charlestown, p. 85.]

BALDWIN. *I.* Henry, said to be from Devonshire, England; a subscriber in Charlestown to the "Town Orders" for Woburn, in 1640, and after that, a distinguished citizen of the latter town, and freeman of the Colony, 1652. His place of residence was at "New Bridge," or North Woburn, where some of his descendants in each succeeding generation have had their abode, and been large proprietors of land. He was of the Board of Selectmen for Woburn, 1681; and a deacon of the Church from 1686 to his death. He md. 1 Nov. 1649, Phebe, eldest daughter of Ezekiel Richardson, born probably on the other side of the Atlantic. By her, he had eleven children: (1) Susanna, born 30 Aug. 1650, and died soon. (2) Susanna, b. 25 July, 1652. (3) Phebe, b. 7 Sept. 1654, md. to Samuel Richardson, 7 Nov. 1676, and died 20 Oct. 1679. (4) John, b. 28 Oct. 1656. (5) Daniel, 15 March, 1659; md. to Hannah, probably daughter of Joseph Richardson, 6 Jan. 1684-5. (6) Timothy, b. 27 May, 1661. (7) Mary, b. 19 July, 1663, and died soon. (8) *Henry*, b. 15 Nov. 1664. (9) Abigail, b. 20 Aug. 1667; md. to John Reed, 1705? (10) Ruth, b. 31 July, 1670. (11) Benjamin, b. 20 Jan. 1672-3. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

Dea. Henry Baldwin died 14 Feb. 1697-8. Widow Phebe Baldwin died 13 Sept. 1716. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc.]

BALDWIN. *II.* Henry Baldwin, jun., md. Abigail Fisk, 4 May, 1692; and had 8 children. (1) Henry, b. 12 Jan. 1692-3. (2) David, b. 9 Apl. 1696. (3) Isaac, b. 20 Feb. 1699-1700. (4) Abigail, b. 13 Feb. 1701-2; died 4 Sept. 1704. (5) James, b. 11 July, 1705; died 12 June, 1709. (6) Abigail, b. 19 Nov. 1707. (7) *James*, b. 19 Oct. 1710. (8) Samuel, b. 31 Aug. 1717.

II. Henry Baldwin died 7 July, 1739. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc.]

Isaac, son of *II* Henry Baldwin, md. Mary Flegg, (Flagg) both of Woburn, 24 March, 1726. Their children were: (1) Luke, b. 23 Dec. 1728. (2) Jeduthan, b. 13 Jan. 1731-2. (3) Nahum, b. 3 May, 1734. (4) Isaac, b. 12 Dec. 1738.

BALDWIN. James, son of *II* Henry Baldwin, md. Ruth Richardson, 29 May, 1739, and had 4 children. (1) Cyrus, b. 5 Nov. 1740. (2) Reuel, b. 9 May, 1742; died 21 Feb. 1745-6. (3) Loammi, [Col. Baldwin: *S e* Chapt. XII.] b. 10 Jan. 1744-5. (4) Reuel, b. 30 June, 1747.

James Baldwin died 28 June, 1791, æt. 81. His wife, Ruth, died 13 May, 1791, aged 78 years.*

BLOGGET. Samuel, son of Thomas, who came in the "Increase" from London, 1635, at the age of 30 years, with his wife Susanna, aged 37 years, and two sons, Daniel and Samuel. He (Thomas Bloggett) was a glover by occupation; settled at Cambridge, where he had a daughter Susanna born to him in June 1637; and a son Thomas, who died 7 Aug. 1639. In his will, made 10 Aug. 1641, and proved 8 July following, he provides for his wife and three children, viz: Daniel, Samuel and Susanna. After his decease, his *widow* Susanna was md. to James Thompson, sen., of Woburn, 15 Feb. 1643-4; and his *daughter* Susanna md. Jonathan Thompson, son of James Thompson, sen., and Elizabeth, his first wife, 28 Nov. 1655.

BLOGGET. *I.* Samuel Blogget was born in England; brought by his parents to this country when 1½ year old; came to Woburn early to reside; md. Ruth Iggleden ["Eggleden" County Records] of Boston, 13 Dec. 1655; had (1) Ruth, born 28 Dec. 1656. (2) Samuel, b. 10 Dec. 1658. (3) Thomas, b. 26 Feb. 1661; md. Rebecca Tidd, 11 Nov. 1685. (4) Susanna, b.md. to James Simonds, 29 Dec. 1685. (5) Sarah, b. 17 Feb. 1668. (6, 7) Martha and Mary, twins, b. 15 Sept. 1673. Martha md. to Joseph Winn, 1696.

I. Samuel Blogget died 3 July, 1687: his widow Ruth died 14 Oct. 1703.

BLOGGET. *II.* Samuel Blogget, son of *I* Samuel, married Huldah, daughter of William Simonds, 30 Apr. 1683; and had (1) Samuel, born 21 Dec. 1683; (2) Daniel, b. 24 March, 1685. (3) William, b. 11 Jan. 1686-7. (4) Huldah, b. 9 Feb. 1688-9; md. to Ebenezer Reed. (5) Caleb, b. 11 Nov. 1691. (6) Joshua, b. 26 Feb. 1693-4. (7) Josiah, b. 27 March, 1696. (8) John, b. 19 Apr. 1699. (9) Benjamin, b. 4 March, 1701. (10) Nathan, b. 15 March, 1704. The following records of his and of his wife's death are from the manuscripts of the Simonds family: "Ensign Samuel Blogget deceased November fifth 1743." "Widow Huldah Blogget deceased March the fourteenth 1745-6." *N. B.* *II.* Samuel Blogget represented Woburn in the General Court, 1693. [See Woburn Town Records. Records of Births, etc. Savage's Geneal. Dictionary.]

"BRITTEN," ["BRITTON," OR "BRITTAINE."] James, came not improbably in the "Increase" from London, 1635, aged 27, "if the custom record of the embarkation of James Bitton lost a single letter, which is not improbable." He subscribed the Town Orders for Woburn, in 1640, at Charlestown; came to Woburn to dwell soon after; was taxed there, 1645, in the first tax upon Record; and died 3 May, 1655. His widow, Jane, md. Isaac Cole, 1 Feb. 1658-9.

[Savage Geneal. Dict.: Town Rec. of Births, etc., etc.]

BROOKS. Henry, of Woburn, may have been the same as Henry Brooks of Concord, made freeman 14 March, 1639^a. He is noticed in the Town Records as an inhabitant of Woburn, and a proprietor of land there, near Horn Pond, 10 Jan. 1652^b. He was one of the Selectmen, 1669. His wife, Susanna, dying 15 Sept. 1681, he married Annis Jaquith, [a sister of Abraham Jaquith?] 12 July, 1682; and died 12 April, 1683. In his Will, dated 18 July, 1682, he names wife Annis, and children John, Timothy, who was of Billerica, Isaac, and Sarah, wife of John Mousall, who were then living^a.

BROOKS. John Brooks married Eunice, dr. of Dea. John Mousall, 1 Nov. 1649. Their children were: (1) John, b. 23 Nov. 1650, died in 1653. (2) Sarah, b. 21 Nov. 1652; md. to Ephraim Buck. (3) Eunice, b. 10 Oct. 1655. (4) Joanna, b. 22 March, 1659; md. to David Roberts, 1678. (5) John, b. 1 March, 1664. (6) Ebenezer, b. 9 Dec. 1666. (7) Deborah, b. 20 March, 1669. (8) Jabez, b. 17 July, 1673. Eunice Brooks dying 1 Jan. 1684, John Brooks md. Mary Richardson, [widow of

^a Savage's Geneal. Dictionary.

^b T. R., vol. I., p. 17.

Theophilus?] 25 Feb. 1683-4. By Inventory of Will, he died 29 Sept. 1691. His widow died 28 Aug. 1704.

Timothy Brooks md. Mary, dr. of John Russell, sen., 2 Dec. 1659. Their children were: (1) Timothy, born 10 Nov. 1660, and died soon. (2) Timothy, b. 9 Oct. 1661. (3) John, b. 16 Oct. 1662.^c (4) Mary, born . . . and died 2 July, 1670, at Billerica,^b to which town, subsequently to her birth, her parents had removed. Other daughters they had born to them at Billerica, one of whom married — Mason of Swansea.

Mary, wife of Timothy Brooks, died at Billerica, 15 Sept. 1680.

BROOKS. Isaac Brooks married Miriam Daniels, 10 Jan. 1665-6. Their children were: (1), Sarah, born 14 May, 1667; died soon. (2) Miriam, b. 29 May, 1668; died young. (3) Isaac, b. 13 Aug. 1669. (4) Henry, b. 4 Oct. 1671. (5) Miriam, b. 16 Dec. 1673. Isaac Brooks died 8 Sept. 1636. Descendants from the above three sons of Henry Brooks have been numerous. [Wob. Rec. of Births etc., etc.]

BRUSH or BRUCE. George Brush (whose descendants have long since spelt their name Bruce) is said to have been a Scotchman. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Clark, 28 Dec. 1659; and had by her: (1) William, b. 21 Nov. 1660, and died Jan. following. (2) William, b. 20 Oct. 1661, and died 3 Nov. 1661. (3) Elizabeth, b. 26 Jan. 1663. (4) Mary, b. 15 June, 1665; married to Walter Cranston, 4 June, 1683. (5) William, b. 28 April, 1667. (6) John, b. 18 June, 1670. (7) Elizabeth, b. 24 Aug. 1672. (8) George, b. 18 Jan. 1674, and died the same day. (9) Joseph, b. 11 Jan. 1674-5, and died 28 Feb. 1675-6. (10) Joseph, b. 29 Dec. 1676. (11) Samuel, b. 28 March, 1680. (12) Margery, b. 24 April, 1684; md. to Isaac Walker, 1705. (13) Lydia, b. 10 April, 1687. George Brush died 18 Aug. 1692. "Elizabeth Bruce, widow of George Bruce," died 13 Aug. 1700. [Savage's Genl. Dict. Town Recs. of Births, etc., etc.]

"BERBEANE" or BURBEEN. John came, it is said, from Scotland; was a tailor by occupation; and married Sarah Gould, 16 April, 1660. Their children were: (1) Mary, born 2 July, 1661; died 20 July, 1733? (2) John, b. 9 Aug. 1663.^c (3) James, born 15 May, 1668. "Old John Burbeen died 8 Jan. 1713-14, aged about 86 years [Gravestone]. Sarah, his wife, died 14 May, 1670." [Wob. Records of Births, etc: Gravestone.]

BURBEEN. I. James, son of John Burbeen, married Mary —. Their children were: (1, 2) Mary and Sarah, twins, born 6 March, 1694: Sarah died 17 March, 1694. (3) James, b. 21 Aug. 1696. (4) John, b. 12 March, 1699; died 25 Aug., 1700. (5) Sarah, b. 17 June, 1701; married Rev. Timothy Walker, of Concord, N. H.^d (6) Ruth, b. 28 March, 1708; md. to Mr. Jonathan Heywood, 1735. (7) Joseph, b. 3 March, 1712.

Mary, wife of James Burbeen, died 14 Oct. 1724: "Mr. James Berbeane" died 4 September, 1729.

^a Rec. of Births, etc., etc.

^b Rec. of Births at Billerica.

^c John Burbeen slain by the Indians near Dunstable, with B. Carter, and D. Baldwin, 5 Sept. 1724. Fox's Hist., p. 108.

^d Bouton's Hist. Concord.

BURBEEN. *II.* James, son of James and Mary Burbeen, md. Mary Richardson, 5 Sept. 1721. Their children were: (1) James, son of Mary (Richardson) Burbeen, born 11 July, 1722. (2) Paul, b. 6 Apl. 1724. (3) John, b. 9 Feb. 1725-6. (4) Mary, b. 6 July, 1729. (5) Sarah, b. 7 March, 1733.

BURBEEN. Mr. Joseph, son of *I* James and Mary Burbeen, was graduated at Harvard College, 1731; occasionally preached, but was never settled in the Ministry; by his wife Esther had: (1) Esther, born 29 May, 1738; md. to Jesse Wyman, 1760. (2) Bridget, b. 17 July, 1742. (3) Susanna, b. 11 Apr. 1746; md. to Hon. Timothy Walker, Judge, Concord, N. H.^a Mrs. Esther Burbeen died about 30 March, 1776.^b Mr. Joseph Burbeen died 1794.^c

BURBEEN. Paul, son of *II* James and Mary Burbeen, was graduated at H. C. 1743: died 1795.^c [Wob. Records of Births, etc., etc.]

BUCK. Ephraim, son of Roger Buck of Cambridge, who came to this country in the "Increase," 1635, aged 18 years, settled at Cambridge, and had born there, by his wife Susanna, the above Ephraim, with five other children. His wife Susanna dying Sept. 10, 1685, he removed to Woburn, and there died Nov. 10, 1693.

BUCK. His son, Ephraim Buck, was born at Cambridge, July 26, 1646; removed to Woburn, and was taxed there in the Meeting House Rate, 1672: married at Woburn, Sarah, daughter of John Brooks, Jan. 1, 1670-1, and had by her: (1) Sarah, b. Jan. 11, 1673. (2) Ephraim, b. July 13, 1676. (3) John, b. 1678-9, and died within a month after. (4) John again, b. Feb. 7, 1679-80. (5) Samuel, b. Nov. 13, 1682. (6) Eunice, b. July 7, 1685. (7) Ebenezer, b. May 20, 1689. (8) Mary, b. Oct. 28, 1691. Ephraim Buck died Jan....1720-21. His descendants now living reside principally in Wilmington. [Woburn Records of Births, Marriages, etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

BUTTER (OR BUTTERS). *I.* William was an inhabitant of Woburn, 1666, where he was taxed in the Country Rate, 26 Aug. of that year. He appears to have died 13 Nov., 1692. "Widow Butter died at Watertown, ——— 1701." *II.* William Butter or Butters, his son, by his wife Rebekah, had (1) William, born 18 Sept. 1689; died soon. (2) William, b. 24 May, 1691; died 1711. (3) Rebekah, b. 10 Oct. 1693; died ———. (4) Lydia, b. 11 June, 1695; md. to Ebenezer Carter, 1719. (5) Rebekah, b. 30 Aug. 1698; md. to William Hamblett, 1720. (6) Samuel, b. 21 June, 1703. (7) Mary, b. 28 July, 1705; md. to Samuel Johnson, Feb. 1725. (8) John, b. 22 Oct. 1708. (9) . . . daughter of William and Rebekah Butter, died 1711. (10) William, b. 8 April, 1713.

Samuel, son of *II.* William Butter, married Sarah Jaquith, 25 Jan. 1726. Their children were: (1) Sarah, b. 4 Nov. 1726. (2) Samuel, born 3 Nov. 1728.

The families of this name resided principally in those quarters of Woburn now known as Wilmington and Burlington. They were formerly

^a Bouton's Hist. Concord.

^c Coll. Catalogue.

^b Memoranda of Samuel Thompson, Esq.

considerably numerous; and many descendants still remain in both towns.

BUTTERFIELD. Benjamin, a subscriber at Charlestown to the Town Orders for Woburn, 1640; an inhabitant of Woburn shortly after; was taxed there in 1645; and by his wife, Ann, had several children born there; as (1) Nathaniel, b. 14 Feb. 1642-3. (2) Samuel, b. 17 May, 1647. (3) Joseph, b. 15 Aug. 1649. In 1654, he removed to Chelmsford, where his wife, Ann, died 19 May, 1660; and he md. a second time, 3 June, 1663, Hannah, wid. of Thomas Whittmore of Malden. [Wob. Rec., Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

CARTER. Rev. Thomas. See Chap. IV.

CARTER. Mr. Samuel, eldest son of Rev. Thomas [see Chap. IV.] married Eunice, daughter of John Brooks, 1672; by whom he had: (1) Mary, born 24 July, 1673. (2) Samuel, b. 27 Aug. 1675; died 10 Sept. 1676. (3) Samuel, b. 7 Jan. 1677-8. (4) John, b. 14 March, 1680. (5) Thomas, b. 3 Apr. 1682. (6) Nathaniel, b. 7 Apr. 1685. (7) Eunice, b. 29 March 1687. (8) Abigail, b. May 1689. (9) Abigail, again, b. 30 May, 1690. He died 1693. His widow married John Kendall, for his 3d wife, subsequently to 1701. [Woburn Records of Births, etc., etc.]

CARTER. Timothy, third son of Rev. Thomas Carter, [See Chap. IV.] married, 3 May, 1680, Anna Fiske, daughter of David Fiske, of Cambridge Farms, i. e. Lexington; and by her had: (1) David, b. 17 Oct. 1681, died 22 May, 1736. (2) Timothy, born 12 July, 1683, and died the same year. (3) Anna, b. 17 July, 1684. (4) Timothy, b. 17 Oct. 1686. (5) Theophilus, b. 20 Oct. 1688. (6) Thomas, b. 14 Aug. 1690. (7) Abigail, b. 18 March, 1692. (8) Sarah, b. 24 Nov. 1694. (9) Elizabeth, b. 27 Aug. 1696; died 26 June, 1709. (10) Benjamin, b. 22 March, 1699; died soon. (11) Mary, b. 23 June, 1700; md. to Jasher Wyman 1721. (12) Martha, b. 22 July, 1702; md. to John Bruce 1721? (13) Benjamin again, b. 8 Nov. 1704.

Anna, wife of Timothy Carter, died 27 Jan. 1715-16. He died 8 July, 1727. [Town Records of Births, etc., etc.]

CARTER. Thomas, youngest son of Rev. Thomas Carter, married 1682, Margaret or Margery Whitmore, daughter of Francis Whitmore, of Cambridge. Their children were: (1) Mary, born 5 Oct. 1683; md. to Joshua Sawyer, jun., of Charlestown, 22 May, 1706. (2) Thomas, b. 13 June, 1686. (3) Eleazar, b. 20 Apr. 1689. (4) Daniel, b. 10 Aug. 1691. (5) Ebenezer, b. 24 Sept. 1695. (6) Ezra, b. 22 June, 1701.

"Margery, wife of Thomas Carter, died 5 Oct. 1734."

Descendants of Rev. Thomas Carter, bearing his name, were formerly very numerous, particularly in Wilmington, and in "Carter Row," so called, Burlington. And though, in the towns just mentioned, their number is now considerably diminished, they have not yet become extinct. By the following account of the family of the minister's grandson, Ebenezer, son of Thomas, and of the family of his great-great-grandson, William, son of Ebenezer, many, probably, in Wilmington and Burlington will be reminded of individuals of his posterity of whom they have heard, and of some whom they have seen and known.

Ebenezer Carter and Lydia "Butter," both of Woburn, married 15 Apr.

1719. Children were: (1) Ebenezer, born 25 May, 1720. (2, 3) Lydia & Abigail, twins, b. 4 Jan. 1721-2. (4) Ezra, b. 2 May, 1723. (5) William, b. 28 Apr. 1725. (6) Nathan, b. 2 Jan. 1727-8.

William Carter of Woburn entered his intentions of marriage with Abigail "Butter" of Wilmington, 18 Jan. 1754. Children were: (1) William, b. 11 Sept. 1754. (2) Benjamin, born 2 May, 1756. (3) Jonas, b. 17 April, 1758. (4) David, b. 20 May, 1761. (5) Jonathan, b. 2 Nov. 1763. (6) Joshua, b. 22 Sept. 1765. [Wob. Records of Births, etc.]

CARTER. I. John Carter, usually distinguished in Woburn Town Book, as "Captain John," or "the Captain," was an early inhabitant of Woburn, having been a subscriber to the "Town Orders" in 1640. By his wife, Elizabeth, he had children as follows: (1) Elizabeth, b. 8 Aug. 1643, and died 20 Dec. 1653, or as the County Records have, 23 Feb. 1654. (2) Mary, born 8 March, 1646. (3) Abigail, b. 21 Apr. 1648. (4) Hannah, b. 19 Jan. 1650-51; md. to James Convers, jun. (5) John, b. 6 Feb. 1652-3. Elizabeth, wife of Capt. John Carter, died 7 May, 1691, [aged 78 years, Gravestone.] Capt. John Carter and Elizabeth Groce were md. . . . 1691. He died 14 Sept. 1692."

CARTER. II. John Carter and Ruth Burnham md. 20 June, 1678. Their children were: (1) Elizabeth, born 18 Sept. 1680; md. to Ebenezer Flagg, 1700. (2) Ruth, b. 18 Oct. 1681; md. to Josiah Wright, 1700. (3) Mary, b. 17 July, 1683. (4) John, b. 8 Aug. 1685; died 21 May, 1705. (5) Thomas, b. 3 July, 1687. (6) Abigail, b. 30 March, 1689; md. to Ralph Kendall, 1707? (7) Phebe, b. 11 June, 1691. (8) Joseph, b. 16 Feb. 1692-3. (9) Samuel, b. 31 Oct. 1694. (10) Esther, b. 21 Aug. 1696. (11) Josiah, b. 3 Aug. 1698. (12) Jabez, b. 17 Sept., 1700. (13, 14) Nathaniel and Benjamin, twins, b. 4 March, 1702. Benjamin, slain by the Indians near Dunstable, N. H., 5 Sept. 1724. (a)

Ruth, wife of Lieut. John Carter, died 11 Jan. 1723-4, (aged 55 years: Gravestone.)

Lieut. John Carter died 13 April, 1727, [aged 75 years: Gravestone.]

Descendants in the male line of Capt. John Carter, once a numerous race, living in Woburn and Burlington, seem now to be almost extinct in both these towns. One of the 7th generation, William, a grandson of the late Mr. Jonathan Carter, yet lives in Burlington; and there may be one or more living in Woburn; but if any remain there, it is apprehended they must be very few. [Wob. Records of Births, etc. (a) Fox's Dunstable, p. 108.]

CARTER. Joseph Carter, sen., was of Newbury, 1636; removed to Woburn, as Mr. Savage conjectures, (a) before 1659; was taxed there in the Country Rate, 26 Aug. 1666; lived with his son Joseph, jun., in Wyman's Lane (so called), Woburn, on the old Billerica Road; and died in Charlestown, 30 Dec. 1676. (b)

Joseph Carter, jun., of Woburn, son of the preceding, currier, married Bethiah. . . . and had (1) Bethiah, b. 8 June, 1671; md. to Roland Jones, 1695. (2) Susanna, b. 24 Feb. 1672-3. (3) Joseph, b. 28 Nov. 1674. (4) John, b. 26 Feb. 1676-7. (5) Abigail, b. 1 Feb. 1678-9. (6) Henry, b. 4

Oct. 1683. (7) Faith, b. 28 Apr. 1688. (c) Joseph Carter, jun., of Woburn, currier, was deceased 29 May, 1706, leaving Bethiah, his widow. (c) [(a) Geneal. Dict. (b) Charlestown Records. (c) Wyman Papers, No. 66, Wob. Records.]

CHALKLEY. Robert Chalkley was of Woburn, 1645, where he was taxed in the Country Rate, 8 Sept. of that year; but as his name is not on the List for the town rate assessed 22 Dec. 1646, he had doubtless before that time returned to Charlestown. He was made freeman 1647, and died in Charlestown, 2 Sept. 1672. By his Will, made 27 Aug. preceding, he gave all his estate to his wife Elizabeth, who died at Charlestown, 13 Oct. 1678.

[Woburn Rec. Colony Rec. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

CHAMBERLAIN. Thomas Chamberlain, freeman, 29 May, 1644; taxed in Woburn, in the Country Rate, 8 Sept. 1645. By wife, Mary, he had borne to him: (1) Thomas, born elsewhere, possibly in England. (2) Samuel, born in Woburn, 7 Oct. 1645. (3) Mary, b. 30 Jan. 1649. He then removed to Chelmsford. [Col. Rec., Woburn Rec., Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

CLARK. William, a weaver by occupation, was of Watertown, 1631; made freeman, 1639; removed to Woburn not far from 1654, reference being made there by the Selectmen, 27 May, 1654, to a grant of land made to him by the town. He was taxed in Woburn in the Country Rate 26 Aug. 1666. By his wife, Margery, who accompanied him from England, he had borne to him in Watertown:

(1) Mary, born Dec. 10, 1640; md. 27 Dec. 1655 to William Locke, of Woburn.

(2) Elizabeth, b. 26 Nov. 1642; md. 1659 to George Brush [Bruce] of Woburn.

(3) Hannah, b. 13 Feb. 1646; md. 1667 to William Frissell, of Concord, who died 1684.

(4) Lydia, married and left a widow with two daughters.

William Clark died 15 March, 1682, aged 87; and his widow died 11 Oct. 1694, aged 95.

[Bond's Watertown, p. 159, Savage's Geneal. Dict., Mass. Colony Rec., Woburn Town Rec. Vol. I.]

CLEAVELAND. I. Moses Cleaveland (or Cleveland, as the name is now more usually spelled, in conformity, it is understood, to the mode of spelling it in England,) came to this country (says family tradition) with his master, a joiner, from Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk. He early took up his permanent abode in Woburn, as appears by the Town Records, which, under date of 3 Feb. 1648-9, mention a committee appointed to lay out the portion of land which had been promised him. He married Ann, daughter of Edward Winn (born in England) 26 Sept. 1648; and had by her the following children, viz: (1) Moses, born 1 Sept. 1651. (2) Hannah, b. 4 Aug. 1653; married to Thomas Henshaw (pronounced at that day Hincer) 1677. (3) Aaron, b. 10 Jan. 1654-5. (4) Samuel, b. 9 June, 1657. (5) Miriam, b. 10 July, 1659; md. a Fosdick, or rather Foskett,^a of Charles-

^a Savage, in Geneal. Dict.

town. (6) Joanna, b. 19 Sept. 1661, died 2 July, 1667. (7) Edward, b. 20 May, 1663. (8) Josiah, b. 26 Feb. 1666-7. (9) Isaac, b. 11 May, 1669. (10) Joanna, b. 5 Apr. 1670; md. a Keyes, of Chelmsford. (11) Enoch, b. 1 Aug. 1671. Moses Cleaveland, sen., died 9 Jan. 1701-2. No record of his wife's death has been observed.

II. Moses Cleaveland married Ruth Norton, 4 Oct. 1676; and had by her: (1) "Annah" [Anna, or Hannah?] b. 7 Nov. 1677. (2) Joseph, b. 31 March, 1686.

I. Aaron Cleaveland md. Dorcas Wilson, 26 Sept. 1675. Their children were: (1) Dorcas, b. 29 Oct. 1676; md. John Knight, 12 March, 1699.^a (2) Hannah, b. 18 Dec. 1678, died 13 June, 1679. (3) Aaron, b. 9 July, 1680. (4) Hannah, b. 2 June, 1687; md. a Beard.^b (5) Moses, b. 24 Feb. 1689-90. (6) Sarah, b. 5 March, 1692; md. to Job Richardson, 1718? (7) Miriam, b. 9 July, 1694. (8) Isabel, b. 6 April, 1697; died 7 Dec. 1714. (9) Benjamin, b. 16 May, 1701.^c (10) Ann, daughter of Aaron and Dorcas, b.^b

Dorcas, wife of Aaron Cleaveland, died 29 Nov. 1714. Soon after her death, he md. a second wife, Prudence,^b; and died 14 Sept. 1716, aged, according to Gravestone, 62 years.

CLEAVELAND. *II.* Aaron, son of Aaron and Dorcas Cleaveland, a carpenter by trade, md. Abigail, and resided in Woburn till after the birth of his second child. He then removed; and took up his residence, first, apparently, in Medford, then in Cambridge, after that, in Medford again; and subsequently in Charlestown. He was admitted 7 Oct. 1711, into the Church at Cambridge; and his mother, Dorcas, dying in his house there, in 1714, and his eldest son in 1716, they were both buried in Cambridge Graveyard. [See epitaphs on mother and son in Harris's Collection.] In 1720, his Church relationship was transferred from Cambridge to Medford church. But, even after that, he had one child at least, baptized in the church at Cambridge. He continued to reside in Medford or Charlestown, till 1738, when he removed with his family to East Haddam, Ct., where he bore the title of "*Captain*," and traded largely in land. Whether he remained there or not till his decease has not been ascertained.

His children by his wife Abigail having been born in different places, their births are not all recorded in one place. These were (1) Aaron, born at Woburn, 20 Oct. 1702, died at Cambridge, and was buried there in 1716. (2), Samuel, b. at Woburn, 17 May, 1704. In Vol. XLIII. p. 517, Registry of Deeds [for Suffolk?], under date of 23 May, 1743, is a deed from "Samuel Cleaveland," of Boston, mariner, in which he calls Aaron Cleaveland his father. (3) *Abigail*, "daughter of Aaron & Abigail Cleaveland," born at Medford, 10 May, 1706. [Medford Town Records.] (4) *John*, "son of Aaron & Abigail Cleaveland," was baptized 7 Oct. 1711, in the First church of Cambridge, the same day his father was taken

^a Cambridge Records.

^b Rev. O. A. Taylor, from papers in Probate Office.

^c Removed from Woburn, 1722. Compare Woburn Records, Vol. V. p. 138, 143, 155.

into that church. (5) Josiah, son of Aaron Cleaveland & Abigail his wife, was baptized in infancy, at Cambridge, 1 Nov. 1713. [Cambridge Ch. Records.] He md. 1 Jan. 1735 [1735-6?], Joanna Porter, daughter of Rev. Aaron Porter, of Medford; owned the Halfway Covenant in 1736; and had a son born to him 12 Dec. 1736, whom he called Aaron. This Josiah Cleaveland removed to Haddam, Ct., about the same time his father did. In a paper in the Registry of Deeds, dated 28 Nov. 1738, he styles himself "Josiah Cleaveland, now of Millenton, in East Haddam, in the Colony of Connecticut and County of Hartford, late of Charlestown, in the County of Middlesex, Mass., Housewright," etc., etc. As late as 10 Feb. 1748-9, he had removed to Boston. (6) Aaron, born at Cambridge, 29 Oct. 1715, [Cambridge Town Records.] Of him, see more below. (7) *John*, son of Aaron and Abigail Cleaveland, was baptized in infancy, 18 July, 1717. (8) "*Moses*, son of Aaron and Abigail Cleaveland, was baptized, being an infant, 19 July, 1719." (9) "7 Jan. 1724, was baptized in infancy of Aaron & Abigail Cleaveland his wife." [Cambridge Ch. Records.] The child then baptized, whose name was not recorded, may have been his daughter *Mary*, who married Elisha Clark, of Haddam, 17 Sept. 1741; and had four children by him, viz: (1) "Waters," [Waters, or Waterhouse?], b. 30 June, 1742. (2) *Elisha*, b. 23 Apr. 1744. (3) *William*, b. 19 Aug. 1746. (4) *Mary*, b. 4 Apr. 1749.

Samuel, 3d son, 4th child of Moses and Ann Cleaveland, first settlers of the name in Woburn, married, 17 May, 1680, Jane, daughter of Solomon Keyes of Chelmsford, and this, his first wife dying 4 Nov. 1681, he md. for his 2d wife, 23 May, 1682, Persis, dr. of Richard Hildreth of the same town. He resided there several years, and had several children born to him.^a About 1693, he seems to have gone back to Woburn, where, 26 June, 1693, his dr. Elizabeth was born;^b and very soon after, he removed with his family to Canterbury, Connecticut, and there had other children. He died probably 1736.^a

Josiah, brother of the above Samuel Cleaveland, served in the Indian War: was of Chelmsford, 1691; and there, by his wife, Mary, he had several children born to him, as also afterwards at Canterbury, Ct., to which he removed.^a According to Mr. Savage, he died 26 April, 1709.^a

In 1699, Samuel and Josiah Cleaveland, sons of Moses and Ann, were inhabitants of Plainfield, Ct., on the West Side of Quinabaug River, now Canterbury. Between 1699 and 1703, they were joined by their brother Isaac; [and doubtless, too, by their brother Edward.] In 1716, there were only 63 taxable inhabitants in all Canterbury, and of these 63 nine were Cleavelands; viz: (1) Samuel, whose property was estimated at £84: 00. (2) Samuel, jun., [son of Samuel?] at £48: 06. (3) Joseph [son of Samuel?] at £40: 00. (4) Edward, sen., [brother of Samuel and Josiah?] at £35: 00. (5) Edward, jun., [son of Edward, sen.,?] at £24: 00. (6) Widow Cleaveland [supposed to be Isaac's widow] at £100: 00. (7)

^a *Savage's Geneal. Dict.*

^b *Woburn Records of Births, etc.*

Josiah, [son of Josiah, then deceased?] at £44: 00. (8) Joseph, jun.,? [who?] at £36:10. (9) Moses [son of Samuel, born, according to Mr. Savage, in 1695] estimated at £22: 00. These nine made one-seventh of all the inhabitants of the town, and owned one-eighth of all the taxable property.^a

Enoch, youngest son of Moses and Ann Cleaveland, was a tailor by trade; lived successively at Sudbury, Framingham, and Concord, at which last-mentioned town he died, 1729, leaving a widow and three children. His widow, Elizabeth, died before 5 April, 1731; and his eldest son, Jonathan, of Acton, a tailor by occupation, administered on his father's estate. [Letter of Rev. Oliver A. Taylor, Manchester, Mass.]

Many have been the descendants of "Moyses Cleaveland," who came to New England, the humble apprentice of a joiner, in 1635, and established himself in Woburn about 1648, that have done worthily in their day; have been distinguished not only by their position in society, but by their weight of character and influence, and by the usefulness of their lives. And although a place cannot be claimed for them here, as inhabitants of Woburn; yet it will be gratifying, it is presumed, to the present people of the town, to see some notice taken of them in this work, as descendants of one of the early settlers of the place.

1. Rev. Aaron Cleveland, great grandson of Moses and Ann, and son of Aaron and Abigail Cleveland, successively inhabitants of Woburn, Medford, Cambridge, Medford again, and Charlestown, and finally of East Haddam, Ct. was born 29 October, 1715. As this record of his birth is from Cambridge Town Records, and as the record of his baptism the next day, 30 Oct. 1715, is from the Records of the Church of Cambridge, it may be confidently presumed that Cambridge was the place of his birth; though it has been said by some that he was born in Medford. He entered Harvard College at sixteen years of age; was graduated, 1735; was settled over the church and people of Haddam, Ct., in July 1739; married, 4 Aug. 1739, Susannah, daughter of Rev. Aaron Porter, of Medford, born 1 March, 1716, and sister of Joanna Porter, born 22 March, 1719, whom his brother, Josiah Cleveland, had married, 1 Jan. 1735 [1735-6?]. Rev. Mr. Cleveland was dismissed from Haddam, 1746; installed over the South Church in Malden, about June 1747, and dismissed about Oct. 1750. We next hear of him at Halifax, Nova Scotia, whence he sailed for England; received Orders in the Church of England at London, 1755, and was commissioned, 1 July, 1757, by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to take charge of the Episcopal Church in Newcastle, Delaware, in compliance with the request of that people. On his way to Boston, to make arrangements for conveying his family to Newcastle, he stopped at the house of Dr. Franklin, in Philadelphia; was there taken sick, and died 11 Aug. 1757. His remains were interred in Christ's Church, Philadelphia. His widow died at Salem, 1788. The Pennsylvania Gazette of 18 August, 1757 contained an obituary notice, in which was a warm eulogium upon him, written by the editor, Dr. Franklin.

^a Letter of Silvester Judd, Esq., Northampton.

2. Rev. Aaron Cleveland of Norwich, son of the preceding, was born at Haddam, Ct. 3 Feb. 1744. His father dying when he was only thirteen years of age, the plan for giving him an education at college was defeated; and he was put by his friends in Connecticut to learn the hatter's trade, and followed that business many years. In 1779, he was a member of the Legislature of Connecticut; was ordained soon after to the Congregational ministry; and continued to perform his clerical functions in various places till his death. He was for some time resident in Norwich, Weathersfield, and West Hartford; but never had a settlement in any congregation. He performed missionary services in Hartford County and vicinity, and preached frequently as a supply in almost all its towns; and long afterwards was spoken of with profound respect by those who had heard him. And his wit, too, and agreeableness in company, became proverbial. He published in 1775, a "Poem against Slavery;" and two sermons against *War*, preached just after the news of the battle of Waterloo, 1815. In the "Poets of Connecticut," were published in 1844, two poems of his "which show what he might have been with better advantages." He died of dysentery in New Haven, 21 Sept. 1815, at the house of a relative, Mrs. Porter; and lies buried in New Haven. [Allen's Biography; Letters of Professor C. D. Cleveland, 1846; and of Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, 1847.]

N. B. The mother of Rev. Mr. Coxe, just referred to, was Abiah Hyde, daughter of Rev. A. Cleveland, of Norwich, by his second wife, a Clement, of Norwich.^a The father of Professor C. D. Cleveland is the venerable Rev. Charles Cleveland of Boston, son of Rev. Mr. Cleveland of Norwich, who, people of Woburn will remember, was present there on a late memorable occasion, 22d February, 1867; and who, though upwards of 95 years of age, still paces the streets of Boston in his pious and benevolent labors.

3. Rev. John Cleveland of Chebacco. He was a great-grandson of Moses and Ann of Woburn, a grandson of Samuel and Persis Cleveland of Chelmsford and Canterbury, Ct., and a son of Josiah Cleveland of Canterbury, and of Abigail (Paine) Cleveland, his wife. He was born at Canterbury, 22 April, 1722; was graduated at Yale College, 1745; and settled over Chebacco Parish in Ipswich, now the town of Essex, 1747. He married for his first wife Mary Dodge (Choate?) daughter of Parker Dodge, by whom he had 4 sons and 3 daughters. And she dying in 1768, he next md. widow Mary Neal Forster, of Manchester, with whom his connection, as also that with his first wife, was eminently happy.

In the French war, 1758, he went as Chaplain, and at the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle he served as a Chaplain at Cambridge; and with him at that time were two of his brothers and all four of his sons. In 1763, he was rejoiced to witness a powerful revival among his people. In his preaching, he was not confined to written sermons. It was said of him by Rev. Dr. Emmons that "he was a pattern of piety, and an ornament to the Christian and clerical profession." His faithful labors were

^aLetter of Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, 1847.

crowned with great success; at one period in about six months, one hundred persons were added to his church. He died in peace and hope, 22 April, 1799, on his seventy-seventh birth-day.

4. Rev. Ebenezer Cleveland, brother of the preceding, was born in Canterbury, 1725; received a degree at Yale College, 1748; married Abigail Stevens of Canterbury, 1746; commenced preaching at *Sandy Bay*, Gloucester (now Rockport), in 1751 or 1752, and was ordained their first minister, 1755. During much of his time in the Revolutionary War, he was absent from his people, as a chaplain in the army. In 1780, he left the army, and removed to Coos, N. H., on some land he had received, and also as superintendent of the Dartmouth College lands. While he resided here, his daughter Mary was married to Professor John Smith, of Dartmouth College; and he spent seven or eight years, preaching as he could, part of the time in a barn. Subsequently, he was for a year or two employed as an evangelist in Maine. Returning from Maine, he was settled in the ministry at Amesbury, where he remained four or five years. He then went back to Rockport, and there spent the remainder of his days. Rev. Dr. Allen observes of him, "His lot was cast in hard places, and in hard times; and he had a large family and domestic causes of uneasiness, so that his life was that of a worthy man struggling with adversity." He died 4 July, 1805, in the 79th year of his age, in the hope of immortal glory. His wife deceased 25th Dec. 1804, æt. 77. A monument has been erected to their memory in Rockport, upon which appropriate epitaphs have been inscribed to them both. [Allen's Biog. Dict., Letter from Rev. O. A. Taylor, 23d April, 1846.]

5. Rev. John Cleveland, eldest son of Rev. John Cleveland, of Chebacco, was born in 1750, and was fitted for College, but prevented by ill health from entering. At the commencement of the Revolution, he enlisted in the army, obtained a lieutenant's commission, and continued in the service during the war. Having had from his youth a strong inclination for the Christian ministry, his wishes in this respect were at length gratified. He was called to the pastoral office in Stoneham, 1785; and being dismissed from there in 1794, he was re-settled in 1798, over the North Parish in Wrentham, where, after a faithful and exemplary discharge of ministerial duty, he died, 1818, aged 68. [Allen's Biography.]

6. Parker Cleveland, M. D., son of Rev. John Cleveland, of Chebacco, born 1751, settled as a physician in Byfield at the age of 19; and during the first year of the war of the Revolution was the surgeon of a regiment. He was skilful as a physician; often represented Rowley (to which Byfield belonged) in the Legislature; and was eminently pious, devout, and benevolent, as a Christian. He married, for his first wife, E. Jackman, in 1772, by whom he had Parker Cleveland, a graduate 1799, and subsequently a tutor of Harvard College, and an eminent professor of natural philosophy, chemistry, etc., etc., for many years in Bowdoin College. For his second wife, he md. Abigail Cleveland of Canterbury, Ct., by whom he had Rev. John P. Cleveland, D. D., successively of Salem, Cincinnati, Providence, Northampton, Mass., and Lowell.

Dr. Parker Cleveland died in Feb. 1826, aged 74. [Letter of Rev. O. A. Taylor. Allen's Biog. Dict.]

7. Nehemiah Cleveland, youngest son of Rev. John Cleveland, of Chabacco, was born 1760. He accompanied his father, at the age of 16, during the siege of Boston, and enlisted in the army for about a year. Having studied medicine with his brother, and with Dr. Manning, of Ipswich, he entered on the practice in Topsfield, 1783. He was also much employed in his day in various honorable public offices. For his first wife, he md. Lucy, daughter of Dr. Manning, of Ipswich, who died 1791, leaving no children. By his second wife, Experience Lord, daughter of Dr. Elisha Lord, of Pomfret, Ct., he had nine children; (1) Nehemiah, who died soon. (2) Experience, who died young, (3) Nehemiah, of Brooklyn, N. Y., late preceptor of Dummer Academy, Byfield, born 1796. (4) William, b. 1798, now [1846] in Topsfield. (5) Lucy, born 1800, died 1838. (6) Mary, born 1802, wife of Rev. Oliver Alden Taylor, of Manchester, Mass. (7, 8) twins, born 1804, of whom one died; the other, John, the present John Cleveland, Esq., of New York city. (9) Rev. Elisha Lord Cleveland, of New Haven, born in 1806.

Dr. Nehemiah Cleveland died 26 Feb. 1837, aged 76, sustained by the consolations of the religion which he had professed and adorned. His widow, Experience, died at the house of her son-in-law, in Manchester, Rev. Mr. Taylor, (who has himself since deceased) 21 Jan. 1845, in the 81st year of her age. [Allen's Biog. Dict. Letter of Rev. Mr. Taylor, 23 Apl. 1846.]

COLE. Isaac, son of Isaac, of Charlestown, who came to this country 1635, with wife Joanna and two children, in the Hercules, from Sandwich, County of Kent, England.^a This son of his was born in 1637, at Charlestown, came to Woburn to reside, and had granted him by the town, 25 April, 1662, a lot of land in the centre, 50 poles, bounded by the high way [High Street] on the east, and by the high way to the burying place on the north.^b He married Jane, widow of James Britten, or Britton, 1 Feb. 1659, but had no children. He was one of those eight members of Woburn church who were presented by the grand jury in Oct. 1671, for refusing to commune with the church on the ground of certain alleged scruples of conscience, and whose case was commended by the court to the consideration of a council of neighboring churches, to assemble March, 1672, before the court should come to a final decision. [See Chapt. V.] What the result of the council was, and what the decision of the court, is not known.

Isaac Cole died 10 June, 1674: his widow, Jane, died 10 March, 1687.^c

CONVERS. Edward, Deacon. See Chapt. II.

CONVERS. James, Ensign. See Chapt. V.

CONVERS. Josiah, Deacon, eldest son of Dea. Edward Convers; born in England; came with his father to New England in 1630; abode awhile at Charlestown, and came with his father to Woburn to dwell, about 1641. He

^a Savage's Geneal. Dict.

^b Town Rec. Vol. I., p. 51.

^c Rec. of Deaths.

married, 26 March 1651, Esther Champney, daughter of Richard Champney, of Cambridge, a ruling elder of the church there, in 1658.^a By his wife Esther, Dea. Convers had a son Josiah, born 15 March, 1660, who married, 8 Oct. 1685, Ruth Marshall, and had children by her. In after times, this son of his was much employed in town business, was familiarly known by the title of "Captain Josiah," and died 15 July, 1717, aged 58.^b

Deacon Josiah Convers was a deacon of the Church of Woburn in 1674, and died 3 Feb. 1689-90, aged 72 years.^b [Woburn Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths; Savage's Geneal. Dict. ^a Cambridge Ch. Records. ^b Gravestone.]

CONVERS. Samuel, Son of Dea. Edward Convers, born in Charlestown; baptized in the church there 12 March, 1637-8,^a settled at Woburn; made freeman 1666; married Judith, daughter of Rev. Thomas Carter, 8 June, (14 Oct.?) 1660; by whom he had a son Samuel, born 4 Apl. 1662. [Wob. Rec., Savage's Geneal. Dict., ^a Charlestown, Ch. Records.]

CONVERS. Allen Convers, called by Dea. Edward in his Will a "kinsman," and made an overseer thereof. He is supposed on his arrival in this country to have gone first to Salem; and is said by Felt to have had land granted him there in 1639. He was in Woburn as early as 1642; was taxed there in the Country Rate of 1645; and was made freeman in 1644. He was appointed Commissioner of the Rate in Woburn, 1666; and taught school there in 1676. By his wife, Sarah, he had borne to him 11 Oct. 1642, a son Zechariah; and after him several other children. He died 19 Apl. 1679. His wife died only three days after him, (it is supposed) of the small-pox, which was then spread in the town, and among its victims there is numbered "Goodwife Conuars."^a [Savage; Town Records. ^a Town Rec., Vol. II., inverted, p. 163.]

CONVERS. James, jun., Major. See Chapt. V. and Woburn Records of Marriages and Deaths.

Two of his sons, Robert and Josiah, were men of distinction and influence in their day. Robert, born 29 Dec. 1677, married Mary Sawyer, 19 Dec. 1698, and by her had twelve children; but his male posterity in Woburn, it is believed, are now extinct. "Capt. Robert Conuarse" died 20 July, 1736.

Josiah, his son, born 12 Sept. 1684, md. Hannah, daughter of Joshua Sawyer of Woburn, 30 Dec. 1706; and by her, and by Dorothy, a second wife, he had 8 children.

Josiah, son of Josiah and Hannah Convers, born 2 March, 1710, md. Sarah Evans, of Reading, about 1732, had 4 children, and died 17 June, 1748.

Josiah, son of Josiah and Sarah Convers, born 27 Jan. 1733, [1733-4?] md. Hephzibah Brooks, 28 March, 1758, and had issue as follows: (1) Josiah, born 14 March, 1759. (2) John, b. 3 March, 1761. (3) Jesse, born 9 Feb. 1765. (4) Joshua, born 20 Jan. 1767. (5) Luther, born 26 Jan. 1777, died 11 March, 1861.

Of the sons of Josiah and Hephzibah Convers, two were instances of very remarkable longevity. Jesse died in 1864, when he lacked but a few

months of being 100 years old. Joshua completed his century of existence 20th Jan. 1867; and there were highly interesting services performed in his presence (and in which he himself took part) in celebration of the event, 22d Feb. 1867, in Lyceum Hall, Woburn.

"CRAGGIN," or CRAGIN. John, was taxed in the Country Rate, made 26 Aug. 1666; and is numbered 3 April, 1668, with those who had right in the common lands of Woburn^a. He married Sarah Dawes, 4 Nov. 1661; and by her had 8 children; two of whom, twins, Rachel and Leah, were born 14 March, 1680, and both died 4 days after. He died 27 Oct. 1708; his widow, Sarah, died 23 Dec. 1725.

"CRAGGIN, or CRAGIN. John Craggin, jun., his son, entered his intentions of marriage with Deborah Skelton, 13 April, 1700: and to them were born twins, John and Anna, 25 March, 1701; and, secondly, Benjamin, born 27 Nov. 1702. John Craggin, jun., died 26 Jan. 1703-4. [Woburn Records of Births, &c. ^a Town Records, Vol. I., pp. 43, 44.]

CUTLER. John was probably one of three brothers, Robert, James and John, who are supposed to have emigrated from Hingham, Norfolk County, England; and to be the ancestors, one or other of them, of all, or most of their name in New England. *James*, dwelt first at Watertown, then at "Cambridge North Farms," now Lexington; Robert, was of Charlestown, a deacon of the church there, and ancestor of that distinguished scholar and divine, Rev. Dr. Timothy Cutler, President of Yale College, 1719; and afterwards, becoming an Episcopalian, Rector of Christ's Church, Boston, where he died, 17 Aug. 1765, æt. 82.

John Cutler was in Woburn 1646, being taxed there for the first time in December of that year. He married in Woburn, 3 Sept. 1650, Olive Thompson, born probably in England, a daughter of James Thompson, one of the original settlers of Woburn, and a member of the first Board of Selectmen, chosen in 1644. His first wife dying, he married a second, the widow of Mr. John Lewis, of Lynn, who also had deceased in 1666. In the mean while, becoming providentially deranged, he was, by order of the County Court, 3 April, 1666, put under the guardianship of the Selectmen for the disposal of him and his property for his own benefit and that of his children. In a suit at law, in 1678, against his trustees, judgment was obtained in favor of the town, in satisfaction of the expense the town had been at for his maintenance the twelve years previous. But the Selectmen agreed to give up by deed to his son John, a large portion of the lands which had once belonged to his father, for a very moderate consideration; he promising not to sell, except to his sisters to live on, or to the town; in which latter case, he was to receive back from the town as much as he had paid for them. [Wob. Records.]

I. John Cutler died of the small-pox in 1678-9. The dates of the death of his two wives are not known. His children, who were probably all by his first wife, were: (1) Mary, born 7 Aug. 1651; died 3 May, 1655. (2) Susanna, b. 22 March, 1653-4. (3) John. (4) Mary (or "Marah,") b. 5 May, 1663; married to Matthew Smith of Woburn as his second wife, 20 June, 1684. [Woburn Town Rec.; Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc.]

II. John Cutler, only son of John & Olive (Thompson) Cutler, was born about 1656; married for his first wife Anna ———, who died 24 July, 1681, having borne him a daughter, Susanna, who seems likewise to have died young. For his second wife, he married Susanna, daughter of John and Susanna (Martin) Baker, in 1682, by whom he had: (1) John, born 15 Jan. 1682-3, and died the 2d day from his birth. (2) John, born 7 Dec. 1684, and died the same day. (3) John, born 4 Jan. 1685-6; married, first, Lydia Burnap, who died 27 Apr. 1743; secondly, Rachel Poödney of Wilmington, 24 Nov. 1743. He lived, much respected, within the limits of Woburn Precinct; died 10 Jan. 1767, aged 81, and lies buried (as does also his widow Rachel, who died 22 Aug. 1784, in her 84th year) in the Precinct, or Burlington burying ground. By neither of his two wives, does this *III.* Mr. John Cutler appear to have had children. (4) Susanna, born 8 Nov. 1687. Susanna, the second wife of *II.* John Cutler, being dead, he married, 14 Oct. 1692, for his third wife, Elizabeth Reed, daughter of the first Deacon George Reed of Woburn, and Elizabeth (Jennings, or Jennison) Reed, his wife, born 29 July, 1653; by whom he had children as follows: (1) *Hannah*, or *Anna*, born 5 July, 1694, and died, a single woman, apparently, 6 Feb. 1737-8. (2) Rebekah, born 8 Aug. 1697. (3) Nathaniel, born 23 May, 1700. (4) Sarah, born 22 Apr. 1702.

II. John Cutler died 25 Nov. 1709: Elizabeth, his widow, died 9 Jan. 1709-10. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc.]

CUTLER. *III.* Nathaniel, only son of *II.* John Cutler and Elizabeth his wife, married Abigail Bruce of Woburn, 21 March, 1723. Their children were: (1) *Nathaniel*, born 26 May, 1724. (2) John, b. 21 July, 1726. (3) Sarah, b. 26 May, 1729. (4) Abigail, b. 6 Sept. 1731. (5) Elizabeth, b. 30 Nov. 1735. (6) *William*, born 7 Feb. 1737-8; married Mary Trask, 17 Apl. 1760. (7) Mary, born 26 Feb. 1739-40; married to Shubael Johnson, 1760. (8) Silas, born 30 May, 1743; married Ruth Johnson, 31 Oct. 1765; removed to Templeton, Mass., and there died. (9) Ruth, born 9 Jan. 1745, (1745-6?) "*Lieut. Nathaniel Cutler*," in his 49th year; died 25 Aug. 1748. Gravestone in Precinct Bur. Ground.

Of the posterity of John Cutler, the first settler of the name in Woburn about 1646, four entire generations have passed away from this stage of existence; one or two individuals of the fifth generation still linger behind, and from the numerous ranks of the sixth and seventh generations, a considerable number upon reckoning are found missing; but a goodly remnant is left, resident in Burlington, Chicopee, and various other places in New England, and in the West.

DAVIS. Nicholas came in "*the Planter*," early in 1635, aged 40, with his wife Sarah, 48, and his "cossen" (cousin), meaning, probably his nephew, William Locke, aged 6, and others, his servants.^a His wife Sarah dying 24 May, 1643, he married, 12 July following, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Isaacs, of Cambridge. He was active in promoting the settlement of Woburn, the Town Orders for which he subscribed at Charlestown in

^a Savage's Geneal. Dict.

Dec. 1640; was taxed there in the first "Country Rate," levied 8 Sept. 1645; and also in the first Town Rate, assessed 22 Dec. 1646. But his name is not found in any subsequent tax list in Woburn. He probably removed to York, and was there in 1652. "His will of 27 April, 1667, proved 12 March, 1670," refers not to any son, but presents the names of many remote relations.

DEAN or "DAINE." William, "married at Billerica, 1 Sept. 1670, Martha Bateman, of Concord," by whom he had: (1) Martha, born 17 Aug. 1671. (2) William, born 5 July, 1673. (3) Samuel, born 26 July, 1675. (4) John, b. 25 June, 1677. (5) Sarah, b. 1687, died 6 March, 1688. His name appears for the first time on any recorded Tax List for Woburn, in the new Meeting Rate, 1672. [Town Rec. Vol. I, pp. 38, 39.] His death is not on record. Martha Dean [wife or daughter?] died 1711.

[Woburn Rec. of Births; Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

In a list of soldiers stationed [about 1695?] at Fort Mary, Saco Falls, where John Hill was Captain, are recorded "William Dean, Woburn," and "Samuel Dean, Woburn." These were doubtless the sons by those names of William and Martha Dean, above mentioned. There is evidence to make it probable that one of these two brothers was taken prisoner and carried off. One or both of them probably settled in that region.^a

John, son of William and Martha Dean, had by his wife Mary: (1) John, born 10 Jan. 1704-5. (2) William, born 7 May, 1706. (3) Edward, born 14 Sept. 1707. (4) Ebenezer, born 28 Jan. 1708-9; embarked at Boston about 1739, and was never heard of afterwards. By his wife Mary, he had a son Ebenezer, and a daughter. The son, born 7 Oct. 1733, was a shoemaker, removed to Maine, and died at Lincolnville, 1810, æt. 77; had 15 children, a numerous posterity in Maine and at the West.^a (5) Thomas, born 23 Nov. 1712. (6) Molly, born 16 Apl. 1715, died 20 July, 1739. (7) Samuel, born 24 Feb. 1716-7.

Mr. John Dean died February 1751. All his sons had families of children.

Edward, son of John and Mary Dean, married for his first wife Patience, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Wyman, 1 May, 1740; and she dying, 15 June, 1741, he entered his Intentions of Marriage with "Sarah Robie" of Billerica, 14 Ap. 1753; by whom he had (1) Jesse, that well known citizen of Burlington, born 17 Feb. 1754: and (2) Sarah, born 3 June, 1756, wife of Major John Radford.

EAMES. Robert, was of Charlestown (1651)^b; but removing to Woburn, he was taxed there, 1666, and had right in the common lands of Woburn allowed him in 1668.^c By his wife Elizabeth, he had born to him in Woburn, (1) Samuel, 7 Apr. 1653, and died 14 Apr. same year. (2) John, born and died 18 Jan. 1654. (3) Elizabeth, born 4 June, 1659. (4) Mary, 11 June, 1661; married to Abraham Cozzens, 1684. (5) Priscilla, 2 May, 1663. (6) Samuel, 2 Sept. 1664. (7) Abigail, 22 Sept. 1666. (8) John, 9 May, 1668.^d

^a Letter of John Dean, Esq., Boston.

^b Savage's Geneal. Dict.. ^c Wob. Town Records. ^d Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Eames, died 22 March, 1710. Robert Eames died 30 July, 1712.^a But Mr. Savage remarks in *Geneal. Dict.* of this Robert Eames. "I suppose he removed to Chelmsford, in the part called Dracut, and died, 25 Apr. 1671. His will, made 3 days before, names "brother John and cousin Richard, son of sister Dorothy Newman, of Farnham, in Co. Surrey; and adds no more to our knowledge."

EAMES. Samuel, married Mary —, by whom he had: (1) Samuel, born 8 Sept. 1692. (2) Lydia, b. 28 Oct. 1692 [1694?]; m. to Ebenezer Buck, 1713. (3) Daniel, b. 10 Jan. 1696 (1696-7?) (4) Jacob, b. 11 July, 1699, "Jacob, son of Samuella Eames, died of the small pox," Jan. 1721 (1721-2?) (5) Hephzibah, b. 7 March, 1702. (6) Joshua, b. 8 May, 1705. (7) Caleb, b. 17 March, 1708. (8) Elizabeth, b. 26 March, 1711. (9) Robert, b. 6 Oct. 1712; died the same day. (10) Abigail, b. 11 Apr. 1714. (11) Jonathan, b. 18 Aug. 1716. N. B. Samuel and Mary Eames appear, by deed of land in Woburn to Daniel Fisk, 14 Oct. 1740, to belong at that date, to Wilmington, set off from Woburn 1730. [Rec. of Births, etc.]

EAMES. Samuel, son of Samuel and Mary Eames, married Judith Simonds, both of Woburn, 2 July, 1717. To them were born: (1) Judith, 22 March, 1718; md. to Zach. Symmes, 1741. (2) Samuel, 13 Feb. 1719 (1719-20); died 13 April, 1727. (3) Jacob, 10 Aug. 1723. (4) Samuel, 28 June, 1727. "Deacon Eames' son Samuel died 12 Dec. 1756." (5) Rebekah, a daughter, died 21 Apr. 1728. (6) Huldah, b. 4 March, 1733, m. to Elijah Wyman, 1765. Dea. Samuel Eames died 20 Jan. 1775, [aged 84. Gravestone: 83d year.] Judith, wife of Dea. Samuel Eames, died 10 Jan. 1766, [aged 71: Gravestone.]

Daniel, son of Samuel and Mary Eames, md. Abigail Nourse of Reading, 8 March, 1720. Had a son Daniel born at Reading, 30 March, 1721. (2) Mary, b. 12 Apr. 1723. (3) John, b. at Woburn, 19 Apr. 1727. (4) Jonathan, b. at Wilmington, 9 Nov. 1730; graduated at Harvard College, 1752; minister of Newtown, N. H. (5) Jacob, b. 12 June, 1732, at Wilmington. (6) Samuel, b. at Wilmington, 24 Jan. 1734-5. Afterwards, Capt. Daniel Eames removed to Haverhill, and md. for a second wife, Mary Chadwick, of Bradford, 9 Aug. 1748; and for a third wife, Priscilla Kimball, widow, 2 Feb. 1756.^b

EAMES. Caleb, son of Samuel and Mary Eames, md. Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah Simonds, both of Woburn, 5 Apr. 1732. Their children were: (1) Caleb, born 7 Nov. 1732. (2) Jonas, b. 15 March, 1734; died 10 Feb. 1736-7. (3) Caleb, b. 26 Dec. 1737. (4) Jonas, b. 2 Feb. 1742-3. (5) John, b. 25 Oct. 1746; md. Abigail, daughter of Samuel Thompson, Esq.^c

EAMES. Jacob, son of Dea. Samuel and Judith Eames, entered his Intentions of Marriage with Rachel, daughter of Nathan and Huldah Wyman, both of Woburn, 15 March, 1748. Their children were: (1) Rachel, born 5 Nov. 1749. (2) Jacob, b. 6 June, 1751. (3) Nathan, b. 11 April, 1753; died 21 July, 1773, æt. 21; Gr. St. (4) Ruth, born 28 May, 1758. [Rec. of Births, etc.]

N. B. Of late years, the name of Eames is written and spelled by some Ames.

^a Wob. Town Records.

^b Mr. John A. Boutelle, Woburn.

^c Wob. Rec. of Births, etc. Mem. of Saml. Thompson, Esq.

FARLEY. George, an early inhabitant of Woburn, his name being on the List of the Country Tax assessed there 8 Sept. 1645, the first on record. He there married Christian Births, 9 April, 1641; by whom he had: (1) James, born 23 Nov. 1643; died 10 Dec. following. (2) Caleb, born 1 Apr. 1645. (3) Mary, born 27 Feb. 1646-7. ^aNot long after, he removed to Billerica, where he had: (1) Samuel, born the "last weeke" in Sept. 1654. (2) Mehetabel, born the "last weeke" in Apr. 1656, "and departed this life" 1 Feb. 1672-3.^b On the 19th of Nov. 1656, George Farley, "of Billerica," sold his house and land, 20 acres, in Woburn, to Richard Snow.^c

"George Farley, sen., departed this life" 27 Dec. 1693. "Christian Farley, widdow of Georg Farley," died 27 March, 1702.^b

N. B. The name Farley is sometimes spelt Farlow, and Farlo. See Savage's Geneal. Dict.

FARRAR. John, was admitted an inhabitant of Woburn, at Town Meeting (February 1655-6?), to choose town officers for 1656.^d He is presumed to have been a brother of Jacob Farrar, of Lancaster, who appears, from the following record in Woburn Town Book, to have died at Woburn: "Jacob Ffarer, sen., died 14 August, 1677." His widow, Ann, was married to John "Seirs," of Woburn, as his second wife, 2 Nov. 1680.^e To John Farrar were born: (1) Mary, 10 Apr. 1656. (2) Jacob, 22 Oct. 1657; died of the small-pox June 1679.^a (3) Isaac, 16 Dec. 1659, and died in a fortnight after. (4) Joanna, 9 Apr. 1661; married to Robert Dayle, 1680. (5) Mercy, 1 April, 1663. (6) Hannah, 22 Jan. 1667-8; married to John Wyman, wheelwright, 14 Dec. 1685. (7) Isaac, 1 July, 1671.

John Farrar died 11 July, 1690. His wife's name, and the date of her death are not known.

FARRAR. Isaac Farrar, his son, had by his wife Mary: (1) Mary, born 6 Dec. 1699. (2) Isaac, b. 2 Apr. 1702. (3) John, b. 7 Jan. 1703-4. (4) Jacob, b. 11 June, 1705. (5) Anne, b. 13 Aug. 1707. (6) Jonathan, b. 28 Apr. 1709. (7) Joanna, b. 17 March, 1711. ". . . daughter of Isaac Farrar, died ye. . . . March 1713."

Isaac Farrar's name not occurring on the Woburn Province Tax Lists for 1714, 1715, he is supposed to have previously removed from the town.

FLAGG. Gershom, was born at Watertown, 16 April, 1641, the eldest son of Thomas and Mary of Watertown, where the name was originally spelled *F'legg*.^f He came to Woburn about 1668, where he married Hannah Lepingwell, 15 April, 1668, a daughter of Michael "Lepingwell." He was a tanner by trade; and in 1673 had his dwelling-house, and tanning establishments, with about an acre of land attached, in High Street, near the site of the first meeting-house, having Rev. Mr. Carter's house on the West, the Old Burying Place on the East, and the Training Field on the

^a Woburn Records of Births, etc.

^b Billerica Records.

^c Wyman Papers.

^d Town Records, Vol. I., p. 23.

^e Rec. of Births, etc., etc.

^f Dr. Henry Bond's Letters; also Bond's Watertown.

South.^a His children were: (1) *Gershom*, born 10 March, 1669. (2) Eleazer, b. 1 Aug. 1670. (3) John, b. 25 May, 1673. (4) Hannah, b. 12 March, 1675; married to Israel Walker, 1696? (5) Thomas, b. 22 June, 1677; died the next day. (6) Ebenezer, b. 21 Dec. 1678. (7) Abigail, b. 8. Jan. 1681-2; md. to David "Cutler," 12 Dec. 1700; 2dly, to Stephen Wright, 12 Apr. 1704. (8) Mary, b. 2 Feb. 1682-3. (9) Thomas, b. 19 Apl. 1685. (10) Benoni, b. 19 Aug. 1687; and died the same day.

Lieut. Gershom Flagg was killed, with Wiswall his captain and others, by the Indians at Wheelwright's Pond, in the town of Lee, N. H., 6 July, 1690.^b His widow was married, Dec. 10, 1696, to Ensign Israel Walker.^c Descendants from Gershom Flagg have been numerous and respectable, both in Woburn and in Wilmington. Col. Eleazer Flagg, (or, *Flegg*, as he preferred to write his name,) a gentleman of note and influence in Woburn in the early part of the last century, was his second son. Rev. Ebenezer Flagg, a graduate of Harvard College 1725, was a grandson, by his son Ebenezer. He was born 18 Oct. 1704; ordained at Chester, N. H., in 1736; and died there, 14 Nov. 1796, aged 92. Dr. John Flagg of Lynn was son of Rev. Ebenezer.

FOSTER. Hopestill; was in Woburn 1672, where his name is on the Tax List for building the new meeting-house that year.^d He md. Elizabeth, widow of the second Thomas Whittemore, 15 Oct. 1670,^e by whom he had: (1) Thomas, b. 17 Apr. 1672; died 1st May following. (2) Abigail, b. 12 March, 1673; md. to Timothy "Farlow" [Farley] of Billerica. (3) John, b. 14 Feb. 1676-7. (4) Mercy, b. 26 Feb. 1677-8. Time of Mr. Foster's decease is not on record in Woburn. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc.]

FOWLE. *I.* James was taxed in Woburn 1666; and is registered as one of those who had right in the common lands of the town in 1668.^f He was a cordwainer by trade; and had liberty granted him by the town, 26 Feb. 1678, "to take in a little piece of land [to set a shop on, not improbably] behind the Bell Hill," provided it should be laid out by the Selectmen.^b Bell Hill was probably the elevation West of the old Fowle Tavern stand, near the centre of the town; and appears to have been so called because the bell that called the people to public worship in the first meeting-house was hung on its top.

James Fowle is supposed to have been a son of George, of Concord. By his wife Abigail, he had: (1) James, born 4 March, 1667. (2) Abigail, b. 15 Oct. 1669; md. to Jonathan Wyman 1689. (3) John, b. 12 March, 1671. (4) Samuel, b. 17 Sept. 1674. (5) Jacob, b. 3 Apl. 1677. (6) Elizabeth, b. 28 Sept. 1681; md. to Timothy Walker 1699. (7) Hannah, b. 23 Jan. 1683-4; md. 1705 to Samuel Trumbull, of Charlestown. (8) Mary, b. 18 July, 1687.

^a Woburn Records, Vol. I., inverted, p. 21.

^b Belknap's N. H., one vol., p. 134.

^c Savage's Geneal. Dict.: Wob. Records of Marriages.

^d Town Records, Vol. I., pp. 38, 39, 40.

^e Savage's Geneal. Dict.

^f Town Records.

"Lt. James ffoull" died 17 Dec. 1690, [aged 49 years. Gravestone.] His widow, Abigail, married to Ensign Samuel Walker, 18 Apr. 1692, as his second wife.^a

FOWLE. *II.* James Fowle, son of Lieut. James, married Mary, (daughter of Joseph Richardson), 2 Oct. 1688. Their children were: (1) Mary, born 18 June, 1689; m. to James Simonds, 1714. (2) James, b. 20 July, 1691; died 11 Oct. 1706. (3) Abigail, b. 22 Aug. 1693. (4) John, b. 11 Nov. 1695. (5) Hannah, b. 13 Sept. 1697. (6) Elizabeth, b. 9 Aug. 1699. (7) Ruth, b. 16 Apr. 1701; d. 3 March, 1713, [aged 11 years. Gravestone.] (8) Sarah, b. 29 July, 1703: m. to James Richardson, 1728? (9) Samuel, b. 10 June, 1705. (10) Esther, b. 29 May, 1707; md. to Nathan Simonds, 2 Nov. 1726. (11) Martha, b. 12 March, 1709; md. to Rev. Supply Clap, of Woburn Precinct, 1737. (12) Catharine, b. 20 Sept. 1711; md. to Josiah Whittemore, of Charlestown, 1730. Capt. James Fowle d. 19 March, 1714, [aged 47 years & 14 days. Gravestone.] His widow was afterwards md. to *II.* Samuel Walker, deacon, first of Woburn Church, and then, in 1735, of the Precinct Church, now Burlington. She died his widow, at Charlestown, [23 Oct. 1748, aged 80. Gravestone.]

FOWLE. *I.* John, son of Lieut. James and Abigail Fowle, married Elizabeth Prescott, of Concord, 1 July, 1696. Their children were: (1) Elizabeth, b. 19 Sept. 1698; died 4 March, 1699. (2) John, b. 7 Jan. 1699-1700. (3) Elizabeth, b. 16 Dec. 1701. (4) Dorothy, b. 9 Aug. 1703; died 28 May, 1704. (5) Dorothy, b. 14 March, 1705; d. 14 Sept. 1732. (6) Rebecca, b. 21 Nov. 1706; m. to Phineas Richardson, 1728? (7) Abigail, b. 15 Dec. 1707. (8) Hannah, b. 30 Aug. and d. 3 Oct. 1710 [1709?] (9) James, b. 16 July, 1710. (10) Jonathan, b. 29 Aug. 1712; d. 21 Nov. 1714. (11) Mary, b. 14 Dec. 1713; md. to Alexander Cochran of Boston, 1736? (12) Hannah, b. 10 Aug. 1715. (13) Ruth, b. 9 Feb. 1716-17; d. 18 Feb. 1720-21. (14) Lucy, b. 28 July, 1720; md. to Henry Gardner. (15) Ruth, b. 10 Apr. 1722. Capt. John Fowle d. 13 June, 1744. His widow, Elizabeth Fowle, died 14 May, 1753.

FOWLE. *I.* Jacob, son of Lieut. James Fowle, md. Mary Broughton, [granddaughter of first Rev. John Rayner of Dover, N. H.,] 3 Nov. 1701. Their children were: (1) Jacob, born 12 June, 1703, died soon. (2) Mary, b. 28 Nov. 1704. (3) Jacob, b. 24 Feb. 1706-7. (4) Abigail, b. 6 March, 1709. (5) Dorothy, b. 5 Feb. 1710-11. (6) Timothy, b. 28 Aug. 1713; died 5 July, 1741. (7) Elizabeth, b. 3 Feb. 1715-16. (8) Judith, b. 14 Jan. 1718-19. (9) Ruth, b. 2 July, 1721.

FOWLE. *II.* John, son of Capt. James and Mary Fowle, married Mary Convers, both of Woburn, 25 Dec. 1718. Their children were: (1) James, b. 13 June, 1720. (2) John [Master Fowle], b. 1 Feb. 1726-7; died 15 Oct. 1786, æt. 61. (3) Josiah, b. 14 July, 1731. (4) Mary, b. 12 May, 1734; md. to Joshua Wyman, jun., 1760. (5) Leonard, b. 8 Jan. 1737-8.

Major John Fowle died 28 Sept. 1775. [Memorandum of Samuel Thompson, Esq.]

^a Rec. of Births, Marriages, etc., etc.

The Fowles of Woburn have always been a highly distinguished family : and the office of Town Clerk, they seemed for many years to hold by prescription. Capt. James Fowle was chosen Clerk in 1701, and was annually re-chosen till 1714, when he died in office. His brother, Capt. John Fowle, was immediately appointed his successor, and served the town in that capacity twenty-five years. In 1744, Cornet John Fowle, apparently Capt. John's son, was chosen Clerk ; but his death, in 1745, prevented his being re-chosen. From 1746, James Fowle, Esq., was chosen Clerk every year, without interruption, for 34 years ; and died in office, 1779. His son, James Fowle, jun., immediately succeeded him in his labors for 11 years more. And in 1814, Marshall Fowle, Esq., son of James Fowle, jun., was chosen Clerk, and was uniformly re-chosen for 19 years more, when he died in office, in 1833. So that during the 132 years which elapsed between the election of Capt. James Fowle, in 1701, and the death of Marshall Fowle, Esq., in 1833, Woburn had a Fowle for its Clerk 103 years, or more than three-fourths of the time.

FULLER. Thomas : a subscriber to the Town Orders for Woburn drawn up at Charlestown in Dec. 1640 ; was a smith by trade ; and had meadow granted him in Woburn at Ragg Rock, 1648 ; and also 4 poles square of swamp "next his shop," Dec. 28th. He bore the title of "Sergeant" in 1656, and of Lieutenant in 1685. He was a Selectman in 1663, 1664, and again in 1685 ; and a petitioner with others to the General Court, 1664, for an additional grant of land to the town.

He married, 13 June, 1643, Elizabeth Tidd, by whom he had : (1) Thomas, born 30 April, 1644. (2) Elizabeth, b. 12 Sept. 1645. (3) Ruth, b. 17 May, 1648. (4) Deborah, b. 12 May, 1650 ; m'd. to Isaac Richardson. (5) John, b. 1 March, 1653. (6) Jacob, b. 14 May, 1655. (7) Joseph, b. 8 Aug. 1658. (8) Benjamin, b. 15 Apr. 1660. (9) Samuel, b. 9 May, 1662.

His wife Elizabeth dying, he appears to have left Woburn for Salem Village (Danvers) about 1664 ; whence (leaving his sons, it is likely, to spread into Wills Hill, or Middleton,) he returned to Woburn in 1684 ; married Sarah, widow of Lieut. John Wyman, and daughter of Miles Nutt, 25 Aug. 1684 : and she dying, 24 May, 1688, he seems to have again removed from Woburn to Danvers, married Hannah ———, and to have died abroad. After his death, his widow came to Woburn, to reside with her married daughters, wives of James Proctor, Aaron Cleveland, John Wilson, etc., etc., whom the Selectmen compelled to give bonds for her maintenance, 21 June, 1697. [Town Records, Vol. III., p. 97 ; also, Records of Births, Marriages, etc., etc., and letter of Henry H. Fuller, Esq., Boston.]

GARDNER. Richard, came, says family tradition, from the County of Surry, England ; settled first within the bounds of Woburn, having his house nearly opposite to the mansion of the late Luke Reed, Esq., in Woburn West End, about 40 rods from the road, where remains of the cellar and well were still discernible in 1857^a ; but between 1661 and 1667, he removed into "Charlestown End," to the spot where the two maiden ladies,

^a Capt. Joseph Gardner, of Woburn, now deceased.

Miss Patience Gardner and her sister, had their habitation. And hence the births of his last four children are not recorded in Woburn Records, but must be looked for in those of Charlestown. He married Anna Blanchard, of Acton, (Savage says of Charlestown, widow of Thomas, of Mystic, or Malden side,) 18 Oct. 1651, by whom he had: (1) *John*, born 14 Aug. 1652. (2) *Anna*, b. 17 Jan. 1654-5; died before her father. (3) *Benjamin*, b. 26 Dec. 1656; died also before his father. (4) *Henry*, b. 12 Feb. 1657-8. (5) *Esther*, b. 15 Oct. 1659; md. William, eldest son of Major William Johnson and Esther his wife; and died 17 Dec. 1706, æt. 48. (6) *Ruth*, b. 1 Apr. 1661, and md. to John Gypson [Gibson?]. (7) *Hannah*, born md. Coddington. (8) *Abigail*, born md. to James Thompson. (9) *Rebecca*, born m. Samuel Whittemore, of Cambridge, 13 (?) Feb. 1686. (10) *Mehetabel*, born md. [John] Connett. Richard Gardner died 29 May (al. March 4), 1698, aged about 79 years. Gravestone.

I. Henry Gardner married, first, Elizabeth ———, by whom he had: (1) *John*, born 22 July, 1695. (2) *Henry*, b. 2 Aug. 1698. (3) *Samuel*, b. 10 Sept. 1700; died unmarried, 3 March [al. 3 Dec.], 1723. (4) *Elizabeth*, b. 25 Dec. 1702; md. ———, Sawyer. (5) *Mary*, b. 28 May, 1705; "Do. of Charlestown," md. to Zechariah Flagg, of Woburn, 2 Jan. 1733. After the death of his first wife, Elizabeth, who died 3 June, [1703. aged 43, Gravestone.] Henry Gardner md. Hannah Prescott, who survived him. He died 20 Feb. 1713-14, æt. 57, while his son John was in college.

GARDNER. *II.* John, son of Henry and Elizabeth Gardner, was graduated at Harvard College, 1715; ordained at Stow, in 1718; and died, the minister of that town, 10 Jan. 1775, æt. 80. He was the father of Hon. Henry Gardner, treasurer of Massachusetts in the time of the Revolution; and of Rev. Francis Gardner, minister of Leominster. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc.]

GRAVES. Mr. Thomas: See Chapt. II.

GLAZIER. John was in Woburn, 1663; was taxed here in 1666; and, to encourage him to remain in the town, fourteen inhabitants, at a general meeting, 8th August, 1672, agreed to give him an acre of land each, one gave two acres, and eight gave half an acre each, twenty acres in all, to be deducted from their several proportions of the common lands about to be divided, and to be laid out at the Wyman Bridge, some on each side of the brook.* By his wife, Elizabeth, (daughter of John George, of Charlestown; b) John Glazier had: (1) *John*, born, ———, 1663. (2) *Zechariah*, b. 20 Apr. 1666. (3) *Elizabeth*, b. 4 Aug. 1668. (4) *John*, b. 15 Dec. 1669. (5) *Ruth*, b. 30 May, 1671. (6) *Samuel*, b. 5 July, 1672. (7) *George*, b. 3 June, 1676.c

GREEN. *I.* William was of Charlestown, 1640, and a subscriber that year to "Town Orders" for Woburn, and among its earliest inhabitants. He was made freeman 1644. By his wife Hannah, he had: (1) *Mary*, born 20 Jan. 1644. (2) *Hannah*, born 7 Feb. 1646-7; married to Joseph

* Town Records, Vol. I., p. 40. b Savage's Geneal. Dict. c County Records. See also Wob. Records of Births, etc., etc.

Richardson. (3) John, b. 11 Oct. 1649. (4) William, b. 22 Oct. 1651. William Green, sen., died 7 Jan. 1653-4. By him, or by one of his sons, was probably owned the lot in the centre of Burlington known as the Green Lot; and the ruins of the house once attached to it are still to be seen.

John Green, a *brother* probably of the above William, taxed with him at Woburn in 1645; but was not taxed there in 1646, and seems to have soon left the town.

GREEN. John, *son* of the above William Green, married, 3 July, 1671, Sarah, daughter of John Bateman, of Boston; by whom he had: Sarah, born 6 June, 1672. (2) Samuel, b. 29 Jan. 1673-4. (3) John, b. 6 Jan. 1676-7. (4) Hannah, b. 4 March, 1679. He was taxed in a Town Rate, 22 Dec. 1679; and in 1680 he was numbered among those who were appointed by the Selectmen, 5 July, to be under the inspection of Sergeant Matthew Johnson, as tythingman^a. But in a tax made for the minister for 1687 his name does not occur; whence it is concluded, that at the last mentioned date he was dead, or removed from the town.

GREEN. II. William Green, jun., son of William Green, sen., had, by his wife Mary, William, born 9 Aug. 1675. His first wife dying, 3 June, 1676, he married for his second wife Hannah, daughter of Francis Kendall, by whom he had: (1) Francis, b. 30 Nov. 1678. (2) Ebenezer, b. 18 July, 1680. (3) Mehetabel, b. 30 June, 1682; died 27 March, 1698. (4) Hannah, b. 7 Oct. 1684. (5) Mary, b. 1 Nov. 1686. (6) Samuel, b. 18th July, 1689. (7) Jacob, b. 14 Oct. 1691. (8) Joseph, b. 14 Apr. 1694. (9) Abigail, b. . . . 1699. William Green, jun., died 1 Dec. 1717. [Woburn Rec. of Births, etc., Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

HALL. Thomas: (or *Hale*, in County Records) taxed in the Meeting-House rate, 1672^a. By his wife —, he had: (1) Elizabeth, born 14 Dec. 1674; died a fortnight after. (2) Abigail, b. 20 Aug. and died 30 Oct. 1681.

HENSHAW. I. Thomas: His name occurs in the List for the Meeting-house Rate, 1672; but not in the Tax List for 1666, nor among those who had right in the common lands of Woburn, 1668.^c He was married 24 Sept. 1677, to Hannah, daughter of Moses Cleaveland. Their children were: (1) Elizabeth, born 30 July, 1678; md. to John "Manser," Charlestown, 3 June, 1701. (2) Thomas, b. 17 Nov. 1680. (3) Hannah, b. 21 May, 1683. (4) William, b. 25 Nov. 1685. (5) Samuel, b. 13 March, 1688. (6) Ebenezer, b. 1 March, 1691; died a pauper, 28 Feb. 1756. (7) Josiah, b. 1 March, 1695.

Thomas "Hensher" died 16 Jan. 1699, [1699-1700.]

HENSHAW. II. Thomas "Hincer," son of the preceding, and Mary Brooks, married 26 May, 1712. By her he had: (1) Thomas, born 1 Sept. 1713. (2) William, b. 21 Dec. 1715. (3) Isaac, b. 22 Aug. 1719.

^a T. R., Vol. II., p. 153-4.

^b T. R. Vol. I., pp. 38, 39, 40.

^c Woburn Records, Vol. I., pp. 38, 39, 40.

"Mr. Isaac Hincer died Jan. 3, 1756." (4) Joshua, b. 1 Oct. 1751. (5) Mary, b. 7 Feb. 1723, (1723-4). (6) Oliver, b. 14 March, 1726.

Thomas Hincer died 11 Sept. 1726. [N. B. The name *Henshaw* but seldom occurs in Woburn Records: it is there almost invariably spelt "Henshow," "Hensher," or "Hincer."]

HILL. Ralph: was originally of Plymouth, where he married Margaret Toothaker, probably a widow, 1638. Removing to Woburn, he was taxed there as an inhabitant, 1645, 1646: and there had a son born to him, viz: Jonathan, 20 Apl. 1646. He was made freeman, 1647; was Selectman of Woburn, 1651; but in 1653, he removed to Billerica, and became one of its earliest settlers; and in 1659 he sold his house and land in Woburn to Richard Snow. He died at Billerica, 29 Apl. 1663. His widow died there 22 Nov. 1683, aged "about 88." In his Will, 10 Nov. 1662, he names his son Nathaniel, (born probably at Plymouth) Jonathan, Ralph, Martha, Rebecca, his widow Margaret, his son-in-law, Roger Toothaker, etc., etc., etc. [Savage's Geneal. Dict., Woburn Records, Billerica Records, Wyman Papers, No. 53.]

HOLLAND. Christopher was one of the earliest settlers of Woburn, being taxed there in the "Rate for the Country," levied 8 Sept. 1645. But he soon removed, being of Boston, in 1652. [Wob. Town Records, Vol. I., p. 8, Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

Nothing more is found of him in Woburn.

IVONS. Edward was taxed as an inhabitant of Woburn, in 1666^a; had once a grant of land made to him in the centre of the town, near the Training Field^b; and at the general distribution of land and timber among the proprietors, in 1668, he had a share assigned him in the "4th Eighth."^c But becoming deranged, and rendered poor thereby, and incapable of taking care of himself, the Selectmen took him under their protection, and provided for his comfort.^d He died about 1683, and was buried at the town's expense.^e

JOHNSON. Capt. Edward: See Chapter II. Major William: See Chapt. V.

JOHNSON. Matthew, son of Capt. Edward, and brother of Major William: born in England: came from Charlestown to Woburn to reside; was taxed there in Country Rate of 26 Aug. 1666; and had a share in the common lands of Woburn assigned him, 1668, in the "8th Eighth."^e He m. Hannah, daughter of Peter Palfrey, 12 Nov. 1656; and, she dying, 1 Aug. 1662, he took for his second wife, 23 Oct. 1662, Rebekah, daughter of John Wiswall, of Dorchester, then of Boston, and ruling elder of First Church there. By her he had: (1) Rebekah, b. 1 March, 1665; m. to Samuel Wyman, 1692. (2) Matthew, b. 18 March, 1667. (3) Hannah, b. 23 Apr. 1669. (4) Samuel, b. 28 April, 1672. (5) Ruth, b. 1

^a T. R., Vol. I., pp. 43, 44. ^b T. R., Vol. I., p. 31. ^c T. R., Vol. I., p. 46. ^d T. R., Vol. I., p. 113; Vol. II., p. 150; Vol. III., pp. 3, 36. His name is spelt by Mr. Savage, in his Geneal. Dict., *Ines*.

^e T. R., Vol. I. p. 47.

Jan. 1674-5; m. to John Reed, 2d, 1697? (6) Sarah, b. 14 April, 1677; md. to Daniel Reed, 1699. (7) Henry, b. 7 Apr. 1683.

Lieut. Matthew Johnson was a carpenter by trade; and was employed in building the house erected by the town for Rev. Jabez Fox, in 1680. He represented Woburn in the General Court, 1689, 1690, '91 and '92'; and died 19 July, 1696, aged 62 [Gravestone.] His widow, Rebekah, died 25 Dec. 1709. [Wob. Rec., Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

JOHNSON. John, brother of Matthew, was a miller, and proprietor of a saw-mill in Woburn; married Bethiah Reed, daughter of William and Mabel Reed, 28 Apr. 1657; had: (1) John, born 24 Jan. 1657-8. (2) Bethiah, b. 20 Jan. 1659-60; m. to ———, Wolcott, Cambridge. (3) William b. 29 Sept. 1662; removed to Plainfield (Canterbury), Ct. (4) Obadiah, b. 15 June, 1664; removed to Canterbury, Ct. 1690.^a (5) Samuel, b. 29 Oct. 1670. (6) Nathaniel, b. 15 May, 1673.

John Johnson, becoming sick, enfeebled and poor in his latter years, he and his wife Bethiah were taken by their sons, William and Obadiah, in 1712, to Canterbury, Ct., and there maintained by them during life at the charge of Woburn.^b Mrs. Bethiah Johnson died about 1717.^c Her husband survived till 1720.^c [Woburn Rec. of Births, etc. Savage's Geneal Dict.]

JEFTS. Henry, a subscriber to the "Town Orders" for Woburn in 1640; taxed in the Country Rate of Sept. 1645; had grants of land made to him in Woburn. He married "Anna Stowars" (Ann Stowers) 13 Sept. 1647; and she dying, he md. for his 2d wife, Hannah Births, 21 May, 1649; by whom he had John, born 11 May, 1651. In 1653, he had become an inhabitant of Billerica, where a daughter Hannah died in "the first weeke" of May, 1653. His children, born afterwards, were: (1) Hannah, b. 4 Feb. 1654-5. (2) Joanna, b. 24 May, 1656. (3) Henry, b. 21 March, 1658-9, Hannah, his wife, dying 15 Sept. 1662, he md. for his 3d wife, 3 Oct. 1666, Mary Bird, widow; and after her decease, 1 April, 1679, he married a 4th wife, Mary Baker, of Concord, widow, 5 May, 1681.

"Henry Jeffs, sen., departed this life, aged about 94 years, 24 May, 1700." [Billerica Rec., Woburn Rec., Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

JAQUITH. I. Abraham, son of Abraham Jaquith, of Charlestown, and of Ann, his wife, a daughter of James Jordan, of Dedham. He was born 19 Dec. 1644; took up his residence in Woburn (viz: that part of it which is now Wilmington); was taxed there 1666; md. Mary Adford, 13 March, 1671; had: (1) Abraham, born 17 Feb. 1672-3. (2) Elizabeth, b. 19 May, 1675. (3) Sarah, b. 21 Sept. 1677.

JAQUITH. II. Abraham, son of the preceding, married Sarah Jones 26 Dec. 1700. To them were born; (1) Abraham, 30 Dec. 1701. (2) Sarah, 8 March, 1703; md. to Samuel Butter, Jan. 29, 1726-7? (3) John, 7 Oct. 1704. (4) Mary, 1 Sept. 1706. (5) Elizabeth, 5 June, 1708. (6) Adford, 15 Apl. 1710. (7) Abigail, 10 June, 1712. (8) Ebenezer, 3 June, 1714. (9)

* Letter from Rev. E. R. Johnson, New Carlisle, Clark Co., Ohio, Sept. 1852, a descendant from Obadiah Johnson. ^b Town Records, Vol. V., p. 220. ^c Town Rec., Vol. VI., pp. 44, 133.

Benjamin, b. 27 June, 1716. (10, 11) William and Lydia, twins, b. 1 May, 1718: both died the same month. (12) Hannah, 19 July, 1719. (13) Ruth, 10 April, and died 30th Apl. 1722. (14) Susanna, 23 June, and died 5 July, 1723. (15) Seth, 5 June, and died 16 July, 1724.

[Woburn Records of Births, etc., etc.; Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

Kendall is a family name of local derivation, borrowed from Kent-dale, that is, a dale in the County of Kent, England; or, as may be thought by some, from Kendal, a noted town in Westmoreland County, on the borders of the river *Ken*. From one or the other of these sources, the Kendal's or Kendall's in England probably derived their origin and their name.

KENDALL. Francis, born in England, is supposed to have been the common ancestor of all of his name in New England. He was in Charlestown, 1640, where he subscribed the "Town Orders" for Woburn in December of that year; and was taxed among the earliest inhabitants of Woburn, 1645. The record of his marriage there reads thus: "Ffrances Kendall, alias Miles, and Mary Tedd, [Tidd] maryed 24th. of 10 mo. [24 Dec.] 1644;" which lends support to a family tradition, communicated many years ago by Rev. Dr. Kendall, of Weston, that in order to conceal from his parents his intentions to emigrate to this country, he embarked in England under a feigned name. His children by his wife Mary were: (1) John, born 2 July, 1646. (2) Thomas, b. 10 Jan. 1648-9. (3) Mary, b. 20 Jan. 1650-1; married to Israel Reed about 1669. (4) Elizabeth, b. 15 Jan. 1652-3; md. to James Peirce. (5) Hannah, b. 26 Jan. 1654-5; md. to William Green, jun., as his second wife. (6) Rebekah, b. 2 March, 1657; md. to Joshua Eaton; deceased in 1706. (7) Samuel, b. 8 March, 1659. (8) Jacob, b. 25 Jan. 1660-1. (9) Abigail, b. 6 Apr. 1666; md. to William "Read," 24 May, 1686.

Mary, his wife, died in 1705. "Francis Kendall, sen., died . . . 1708," when, according to a testimony given by him in Court, 1700, he must have been 88 years old. He was a gentleman of great respectability and influence in the place of his residence. He served the town, at different times, 18 years on the Board of Selectmen; and was often appointed on important committees, especially on one for distributing the common lands of the town, 1664;^a and on another, respecting the erection of the second meeting-house, 1672^a.

In his Will, dated 9 May, 1706, when he was "stricken in years," (he writes), "and expecting daily his change," he styles himself a miller; and gives one-half of his mill, with a proportionate interest in the streams, dams and utensils thereto belonging, to his son John; one-quarter to Thomas, and one-quarter to Samuel. This mill has ever since been in the possession of his posterity. Its present owner and occupant, Mr. Joseph R. Kendall, a descendant from Thomas, second son of Francis, is of the 6th generation from its original proprietor. [Kendall Family Papers.]

Francis Kendall remembers likewise in his Will the eight children of his brother Thomas, (one of the first settlers of Reading, and a deacon of

^a T. R., Vol. I., pp. 24, 36.

the church there) who were living, when he, his said brother died. It seems that this brother of Francis Kendall, of Woburn, Deacon Thomas Kendall, of Reading, and Rebecca, his wife, had had ten daughters, but no son that lived. But these daughters, in order to preserve their maiden name, Kendall, among their posterity, directed, each of them, when married, that her first born son should have the given name, Kendall, prefixed to his surname; as Kendall Peirson, Kendall Boutwell, Kendall Eaton, Kendall Briant, etc., etc., etc., which gave occasion to the following lines respecting these daughters in a Poem written by Lillie Eaton, Esq., of South Reading, and published with Flint's Historical Address upon the 200th Anniversary of the founding of Reading. In mentioning the venerable matron, their mother, he observes :

“She had ten daughters; and each one,
When married, christened her first son
Kendall; and thus we may infer
Why 'tis these names so oft occur.”

Flint's Address, p. 64.

The children of John, Thomas, Samuel, and Jacob Kendall, the four sons of Francis the first, were as follows :

John, eldest son of Francis Kendall, married, 29 Jan. 1668, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Bartlett. Their children were: (1) Mary, born 1 Sept. 1671. (2) Lydia, b. 23 Apr. 1674. (3) Francis, b. 4 Dec. 1678; died soon. His first wife, Hannah, dying, John Kendall md. Elizabeth Comey, 29 March, 1681, and had by her: (1) Francis, b. 11 Apr. 1682. (2) John, b. 7 Oct. 1684; died young. (3) David, b. 14 Nov. 1686. (4) Elizabeth, b. 23 Feb. 1688-9; md. to Amos Knight, 1720? (5) Jonathan, b. 28 Nov. 1690. (6) Rebekah, b. 22 March, 1693. (7) Nathaniel, b. 27 Feb. 1694-5. (8) John, 2d, b. 8 July, 1699. Elizabeth, wife of John Kendall, died in December 1701. After her death, he married, for his 3d wife, Eunice, widow of Mr. Samuel Carter, and daughter of John Brooks. She was living in 1706. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

Thomas, second son of Francis Kendall, married Ruth——, 1673. Their children were: (1) Ruth, b. 17 Feb. 1674-5; married to John Walker, jun., son of first Dea. Samuel Walker. (2) Thomas, b. 19 May, 1677. (3) Mary, b. 27 Feb. 1680; md. to Joseph Whitmore, 1698-9. (4) Samuel, b. 29 Oct. 1682. (5) Ralph, b. 4 May, 1685. (6) Eleazer, b. 16 Nov. 1687. (7, 8) Jabez and Jane, twins, b. 10 Sept. 1692. Jane md. to Joseph Russell, 1712. (9) a still-born son, born 16 Dec. 1695. Ruth, wife of Thomas Kendall, died 18th of the same month and year. Thomas Kendall md. for his 2d wife Abigail Broughton, March 30, 1696, who died 31 Dec. 1716. He died himself, 25 May, 1730.

Samuel, third son of Francis Kendall, married 13 Nov. 1683, Rebekah, daughter of Isaac Mixer. Their children were: (1) Samuel, born 13 Aug. 1684. (2) Isaac, b. 13 Sept. 1686. (3) Joshua, b. 14 March, 1689. (4) Rebekah, b. 6 July, 1691; died 25 Nov. 1691. Rebekah, wife of Samuel Kendall, dying 25 Oct. 1691, he married, for his second wife, Mary, daugh-

ter of William Locke, 30 March, 1692. By her he had: (1) Mary, b. 3 Feb. 1692-3; who died 14 Aug. 1727. (2) Rebekah, b. 26 Jan. 1694-5; wife of Samuel Russell. (3) Abigail, b. 31 March, 1697; md. to William Nichols, of Reading, 1719-20. (4) Ebenezer, b. 16 May, 1700. (5) Ruth, b. 23 Apr. 1703; md. to — Bancroft. (6) Tabitha, b. 22 Jan. 1706-7; md. to Nathan Richardson, 1729, and died 25 Nov. 1739. Samuel Kendall finally removed, we are told, to Lancaster.^a He probably remained in Woburn till the summer of 1742, being taxed there in a Parish tax assessed Jan. 28, 1741-2, but not in one assessed in February, 1742-3.^b His Will, written 6 Dec. 1742, when he was "advanced in years," is subscribed with his own hand, "Samuel Kendal."^c But it is said not to have been proved till 1749.^a [Woburn Records of Births, etc., etc.]

Jacob, youngest son of Francis Kendall, married Persis "Heywood," or "Hayward," 2 Jan. 1683-4. Their children were: (1) Persis, born 24 Aug. 1685. (2) Jacob, b. 12 Jan. 1686-7. (3) Joseph, b. 7 Dec. 1688. (4) Jonathan, b. 2 Nov. and died 11 Nov. 1690. (5) Daniel, b. 23. Oct. 1691. Persis, wife of Jacob Kendall, died 19 Oct. 1694, and he married for his second wife Alice Temple, 10 Jan. 1694-5. By her he had: (1) Ebenezer, b. 9 Nov. 1695; died young. (2) John, b. 19 Jan. 1696-7; died 17 Oct. 1697. (3) Sarah, b. 18 July, 1698. (4) Esther, b. 20 Nov. 1699. (5) Hezekiah, b. 26 May, 1701. (6) Nathan, b. 12 Dec. 1702. (7) Susanna, b. 27 Oct. 1704. (8) Phebe, b. 19 Dec. 1706. (9) David, b. 28 Sept. 1708. (9) Ebenezer, again, b. 5 Apr. 1710. (10) Alice, b. 31 Jan. 1711-12. (11) Abraham, b. 26 Apr. 1712. [This, or the preceding record, or both, obviously erroneous.] (12) Jacob, again, b. 22 Apr. 1714; died 1 June, 1714. (13) Persis, again, b. 23 Aug. 1715.

[Woburn Records of Births, etc., etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

Descendants of these four brothers, who made Woburn their place of permanent residence, were formerly very numerous. Individuals of the name and connection still remain in the town, but have much dwindled of late in respect to numbers. But multitudes of Kendalls have gone forth from Woburn, to replenish other towns of the Commonwealth. Tewksbury and Sherborn, in Middlesex County, and Athol, Lancaster, Leominster, and Sterling, in Worcester County, have all been more or less indebted to Woburn for her many sons and daughters, Kendalls by name or birth, whom she has contributed to help settle those towns, or when settled already, to increase their number of inhabitants.^d And no family of Kendalls in Woburn has done more to swell the tide of emigration towards the towns above mentioned than that of Samuel Kendall, grandson of Francis, and son of Thomas and Ruth Kendall, born in Woburn, 29 October, 1682. He was a carpenter by trade; and formerly known far and wide beyond his native place as Lieutenant Kendall, from having received a Lieutenant's commission from Governor Belcher, 5 Oct. 1732.^e He was a very active, enterprising, public spirited man, often employed in town

^a Savage's Geneal. Dict. ^b Rec. of First Parish, Woburn. ^c Will, among Kendall Papers. Mr. Calvin Kendall of Athol, son of Mr. Jesse of that town, 1846. ^d Kendall Papers;

business, and much engaged in promoting both the civil and the religious prosperity of Woburn. He was an original proprietor of North Town, or Townsend, and as such, became involved in a controversy with the heirs of Major Hathorne, of Salem, who claimed a portion of the lands in that town, under a prior grant from the General Court.^a He was also a principle settler of *Pagwaige*, or Athol; in the settlement of which he and several of his sons suffered much from floods, and from the depredations of Indians during the French wars between 1744 and 1760.^a By his wife Elizabeth, Lieut. Kendall had fifteen children, as follows:

1. Samuel, born 30 June, 1708. Minister of New Salem.
2. James, " 28 April, 1710. Lived and died in Sterling, once a part of Lancaster.
3. Josiah, " 1 September, 1712. Lived and died in Sterling.
4. Ezekiel, " 14 March, 1715. An inhabitant of Sterling; lived and died there.
5. Timothy, " 23 March, 1717. Lived and died at Leominster.
6. Elizabeth, " 3 September, 1719. Wife of John Brooks, of Sterling, then Lancaster.
7. Jonas, " 10 March, 1721. Leominster.
8. Sarah, " 16 April, 1723. Wife of John Kendall of Leominster, a son of *II.* Francis, born 11 April, 1682, a grandson of *I.* John, and great grandson of *I.* Francis Kendall.
9. Susanna, " 5 July, 1724. Lived single.
10. Obadiah, " at Woburn, 3 September, 1725. Occupant of the paternal mill: deacon of the church of Woburn.
11. Jesse, " 15 May, 1727. Lived at Athol, a husbandman and miller; one of the first settlers of Athol: married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew and Mary Evans, of Woburn, about 1751, and had by her twelve children.
12. Seth, " 4 January, 1728-9. Lived at Athol.
13. Abigail, " 27 February, 1730-1. Wife of Jacob Peirce, of Woburn.
14. Ephraim, " 9 November, 1732. Died 16 February, 1732-3.
15. Jerusha, " 13 February, 1734-5. Wife of Reuben Richardson, jun., of Woburn.^b

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Samuel Kendall, died 10 January, 1741-2. He appears then to have married a second wife. The following probably is a record of his Intentions of Marriage: "Samuel Kendall entered his Intentions of Marriage with Mehitabel *Asmore* [Hosmer?] of Concord, July 6, 1751."^b

"Lt. Kendall's wife died" 24 August, 1755. "Lieut. Samuel Kendall" died 13 December, 1764.

Among the descendants of the Kendalls who went from Woburn and set-

^aKendall Papers.

^bWoburn Records of Births, etc., etc.

tled in other places were several gentlemen of distinction and great respectability of character, of whom it seems proper here to give a passing notice.

1. Rev. Samuel Kendall (or Kendal, as he preferred to spell his name), D. D., son of Elisha Kendall, of Sherborn, who was the 12th son of *II.* Thomas and Sarah (Cheever) Kendall of Woburn and Sherborn, a grandson of *I.* Thomas and Ruth Kendall, of Woburn, and a great grandson of Francis Kendall, the first settler of the name. He was born at Sherborne, 11 July, 1753; graduated at Harvard College, 1782; ordained at Weston, 5 Nov. 1783; and died there, 16 Feb. 1815, æt. 62. Elisha Kendall, his father, who spent his latter days with him at Weston, outlived him, dying 1824, aged 99. [Rev. Dr. Kendall's Century Sermon, pp. 44, 45: Allen's Biog. Dict.]

2. Rev. Samuel Kendall, eldest son of Lieut. Samuel, was born at Woburn, 30 June, 1708; graduated at Harvard College, 1731; ordained at New Salem, Franklin County, Mass. at the gathering of the church there, 15 Dec. 1742; dismissed, 1776; and died, 31 Jan. 1792, aged 84. [Woburn Records of Births, etc. Allen's Biog. Dict.]

3. Rev. James Kendall, D. D., of Plymouth. He was the youngest son of Major James Kendall, of Sterling, Worc. County, Mass., whose father, James Kendall, was the second son of Lieut. Samuel Kendall, of Woburn; married Sarah Richardson of Woburn, 21 July, 1735, and removed to Sterling (then Lancaster) to reside. Rev. James, his grandson, was born at Sterling, 3 Nov. 1769; grd. at H. C., 1796; ordained at Plymouth, 1 Jan. 1800; and died there, 17 March, 1859, aged 89 years, 4 months, 14 days; and in the 60th year of his ministry. [Mr. Calvin Kendall of Athol, Funeral Sermon of, etc.]

4. Hon. Jonas Kendall. He was son of Jonas, 6th son of Lieut. Samuel Kendall, of Woburn, and an early settler in Leominster. He was born at Leominster, his father's residence, 27 Oct. 1757; was largely engaged, it is believed, in the manufacturing business at Leominster; was sometime member of the Senate of Massachusetts; and at death was nearly 80 years of age. [Mr. Calvin Kendall of Athol: Letter of Hon. Joseph G. Kendall, his son, etc., etc.]

5. Hon. Joseph Gowing Kendall, son of the preceding, was a native of Leominster; a graduate, 1810, and subsequently a tutor of Harvard College; was a lawyer by profession; a Clerk of the Courts, resident at Worcester; and once represented that district in the Congress of the United States. He died in 1847. [Letter from him, 1846: College Catalogue, etc., etc.]

6. Rev. David Kendall was a son of Jesse Kendall, of Athol, who was the 8th son of Lieut. Samuel Kendall of Woburn. He was grd. at H. C., 1794; was minister of Hubbardston from 1802 to 1809. He then removed to Augusta, Oneida County, N. Y., where he continued in the pastoral office till his death, 19 Feb. 1853, at the age of 85. [Mr. Calvin Kendall of Athol: Allen's Biog. Dict.]

KNIGHT. *I.* Joseph, sen., was originally of Watertown. He sold his

house there, Dec. 10, 1649; and soon after, with his wife, Hannah, removed to Woburn.^a He was made freeman 1652, was taxed in Woburn, 1666; and was numbered among those who had right in the common lands of Woburn, 1668. At Woburn, he had born to him, by his wife, Hannah: (1) Sarah, born 8 March, 1651. (2) Samuel, b. 8 Sept. 1652, and died, 26 Dec. 1653. (3) Hannah, b. 25 March, 1654. (4) John, b. 16 Jan. 1665-6. (5) Elizabeth, b. 7 Apr. 1658. (6) Mary, b. 6 June, 1660; died, 10 Apr. 1661. (7) Dinah, b. 4 July, 1661; md. to John Morse, of Watertown, 1686. (8) Samuel, again, b. 18 March, 1663. (9) Mary, b. 12 Dec. 1672; died, 1 March, 1673. (10) Joseph, b. 12 Dec. 1673. (11) Edward, b. 31 Aug. 1677. (12) Isaac, b. 24 Feb. 1679-80; died, 4 March, 1679-80. (13) James, b. 22 Apr. 1681, and died the next day.

Joseph Knight ["Sen." County Records] died 13 Aug. 1687." "Hannah, relict of Joseph Knight, sen., died 13 Jan. 1694-5."

II. "Joseph Knight, jun." Among those made freemen at the Court in May, 1675, and "re-admitted to freedom, 21 Feb. 1675-6," is found "Joseph Knight, Wob."^b He was taxed in the rate for the second Meeting-house in Woburn, 1672; married Martha Lilley, 4 Apr. 1699; and in his will, 16 Jan. 1733, names wife Martha and six daughters.

I. John Knight was taxed in Woburn, 1666; married there, 2 March, 1681, "Abigail, daughter of John and Sarah Craggen;" and had by her: (1) Abigail, born 27 Dec. 1681. (2) John, b. 31 Jan. 1683-4; died 21 June, 1685. (3) John, b. 3 March, 1686. (4) Benjamin, b. 20 March, 1688; died Sept. 1697. (5) Samuel, b. 27 Sept. 1690. (6) Mercy, b. 3 Feb. 1692-3. (7) Ebenezer, b. 20 Aug. 1695. (8) Rebekah, b. 14 May, 1698. (9) Benjamin, b. 20 Oct. 1700. (10) Joseph, b. 9 Nov. and died 19 Dec. 1702. (11) Amaziah, b. 14 Dec. 1703. Abigail, wife of John Knight, died 17 June, 1707. "John Knight, sen." died 9 Nov. 1735. [Woburn Records.]

II. John, his son, born 3 March, 1686, is probably the John Knight who sold his homestead, 3 Feb. 1735-6, in Woburn Precinct, to Rev. Mr. Supply Clap; vacated the house 19 May, 1736; and seems to have removed from the town, as no further mention of him has been observed. [Woburn Records. Rev. Mr. Clap's papers, etc.]

Michael Knight had right in common lands of Woburn assigned him, 1668; was admitted freeman, 1654; married Mary Bullard, 20 Oct. 1657; and had: (1) Mary, born 14 Oct. 1658; md. to George Polly, jun., 1677. (2) Jonathan, b. 23 March, 1662. (3) Joseph,^c b. 10 Jan. 1664-5. (4) Lydia, b. 29 Sept. 1674. [Woburn Rec. Colony Rec.]

LEARNED. William, born in England; admitted freeman of the Colony, 1634; received with Goodeth, his wife, into the present First Church, Charlestown, 6 Dec. 1632; subscribed at Charlestown the "Town Orders" for Woburn, 1640; was one of the first seven members of the

^a Bond's Watertown, pp. 328, 816. Col. Records. Woburn Town Records, and Records of Marriages, etc., etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict.

^b Col. Rec. Wob. Rec. Rec. of Births, etc., in Wob. Savage's Geneal. Dict.

^c "Joshua" according to Savage, b. 20 Jan. 1664-5.

church of Woburn at its gathering, in 1642, and one of the first Board of Selectmen in Woburn, chosen 1644. He died, 1 March, 1646.

LEARNED. Isaac, apparently an only child of William Learned, was born in England; married, 9 July, 1646, Mary Stearns, eldest child of Isaac and Mary Stearns, of Watertown. He settled first in Woburn; but, April 2, 1652, he sold his house and lands in Woburn to Bartholomew Peirson, of Watertown, and removed to Chelmsford, where he was at one time Selectman, and where he died, 27 Nov. 1657. He had born to him at Woburn: (1) Mary, b. 7 Aug. 1647. (2) Hannah, b. 24 Aug. 1649. (3) William, "eldest son," birth not recorded, but probably born in Woburn; died, 1684, unmarried.^a At Chelmsford, were born: (1) Sarah, 28 b, Oct. 1653.^a (2) Isaac, b. 16 Sept. 1655.^a (3) Benoni, born 2 days after his father's death, 29 Nov. 1657.^a [Bond's Hist. Watertown; Colony Records, Charlestown First Ch. Records; Woburn Town Records; Woburn Records of Births, Marriages, etc., etc.]

LEPINGWELL. Michael was an early inhabitant of Woburn, and taxed in the first rate levied there for the Country, 8 Sept. 1645. By his wife, Isabel, he had: (1) Hannah, born 1 Sept. 1642; died 10 Feb. 1642-3. (2) Hannah, b. 6 Jan. 1645-6; md. Gershom Flagg. (3) Sarah ["Mary," County Records], b. 10 March, 1647. (4) Thomas, b. 13 Jan. 1648-9. (5) Ruth, b. 2 Jan. 1649-50. (6) Michael, b. 8 June, and died 15 June, 1651. (7) Rachel, b. 4 March, 1653. (8) Abigail, b. 24 May, 1655. (9) Esther, b. 16 May, 1657. (10) Tabitha, b. 8 May, 1661. Isabel Lepingwell died 17 Nov. 1671. Michael Lepingwell died 22 March, 1687.

[Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc. The Lepingwells have been extinct from Woburn a century, or more. Descendants or relations, apparently, are found elsewhere; but they spell their name Leffingwell. See Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

LITTLEFIELD. Francis. His name first appears in Woburn in the Town Rate assessed 22 Dec. 1646; but not in any subsequent List. By his wife Jane, he had a daughter Mary, born 14 Dec. 1646; but the mother died, 20 Dec. 1646, within a week from the daughter's birth; and the father himself probably soon removed from the town. [Records of the Town. Wob. Rec. of Births, Deaths, etc.]

LOWDEN. Richard was of Charlestown, 1638, and there subscribed the "Town Orders" for Woburn, Dec. 1640; but it does not appear that he ever changed his residence for Woburn. [Savage: Town Records of Wob.]

LOCKE. William Locke, sen., was probably born in London, 13 Dec. 1628; came from there in the "Planter," 1635, being then a child 6 years old, with Nicholas Davis, who calls him in his Will "cossen," meaning probably, his nephew. He doubtless lived at first with his uncle at Charlestown, where his uncle subscribed the Town Orders for Woburn, Dec. 1640, and became one of the first planters of this new settlement. Locke seated himself down with him at Woburn; married 27 Nov. 1655,

^a Bond's Watertown, p. 334.

Mary, daughter of William Clark, of Watertown; lived in Woburn, at the place well known as Capt. Fox's place; was chosen deacon of the church of Woburn about 1700; and died 16th of June, 1720. His wife, Mary, died before him, 18 July, 1715. His children were: (1) William, born 27 Dec. 1657, and died 9 Jan. following. (2) William, b. 18 Jan 1658-9. (3) John, b. 1 Aug. 1661. (4) Joseph, b. 8 March, 1664; to whom his father gave by deed lands in "Cambridge ffarmes" (now Lexington) 26 March, 1695, and who was doubtless the founder of the numerous families named Locke in that town. (5) Mary, b. 16 Oct. 1666; md. to Samuel Kendall, 30 March, 1692. (6) Samuel, b. 14 Oct. 1669. (7) Ebenezer, b. 8 Jan. 1673-4. (8) James, b. 14 Nov. 1677. (9) Elizabeth, b. 4 Jan. 1680-1; md. to James Markham, 14 Oct. 1700. [Wob. Town Records: Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

LOCKE. *II.* William Locke, jun., lived at the Thos. Locke place, so called, formerly in Woburn, now in Lexington. He md. 29 May, 1683, Sarah, daughter of Francis and Isabel Whitmore, of Cambridge, who was born 2 March, 1662^a; by whom he had: (1) William, b. 28 June, 1684, buried 29 Jan. 1767, aged 83^b. (2) Francis, b. 25 July, 1690; lived in West Cambridge, a tanner^c. (3) Daniel, b. 9 July, 1693, of Woburn, a weaver^c. His wife, Sarah, dying, he md. Abigail Heywood (Hayward) 8 June, 1698; by whom he had: (1) Ebenezer —, who md. Elizabeth —. (2) Abigail, b. 22 June, 1710; md. to Jonas Merriam, of Lexington, housewright. William Locke, jun., was deacon of the church of Woburn, 1709, and died 8 July, 1738. His widow survived him, and died, probably, 1748 or '49.

LOCKE. John, son of William Locke, sen., md. 31 May, 1683, Elizabeth Plympton, a daughter of Thomas Plympton, of Sudbury, who was an emigrant from England, and was killed by the Indians in fight at Sudbury 18 [21st.] April, 1676. She was born 23 Dec. 1658, and by her he had: (1) Thomas, b. 20 March, and died 23 March, 1684. (2) Marah [Mary, County Rec.] b. 1 April, 1685. (3) John, b. 14 May, 1686; died 15 Feb. 1709-10. (4) Thomas, b. 5 April, 1688; died 27 Nov. 1717. ("aged 29" Gravestone.) (5) A daughter, b. 11 June, 1693. (6) Abigail, b. 2 April, 1694; md. to Nath. Kendall, 1720. (7) Peter, b. 10 Sept. 1678; died 25 Dec. 1709. Elizabeth, wife of John Lock, dying 23 Feb. 1719-20, he married Mary Wyman, widow of Nath. Wymian, and daughter of Increase Winn, 30 Nov. 1720. He died April 1756; and his widow about the same time. [Woburn Rec. of Births, etc. Savage's General Dict.]

LOCKE. *I.* Samuel, son of William Locke, sen., lived in Lexington; had a wife Ruth, who died 14 Dec. 1714; and for a second wife he took Mary Day, of Ipswich, by whom he had an only child, Samuel, b. 5 July 1718, of whom it is only told, "that he had good estate from his father, and spent it." [Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

LOCKE. Ebenezer, son of William Locke, sen., md. Susanna, daughter of Israel Walker, 18 Oct. 1697: by whom he had: (1) Ebenezer, b. 28 April, 1699. His wife Susanna dying, 13 June, 1699, he married, 14 Oct. 1701,

^a Book of the Lockes.^b Lexington Ch. Rec.^c Old Deed, 1738.

Hannah Mead, daughter of David Mead, by whom he had : (1) Samuel, b. 24 Aug. 1702. (2) Josiah, b. 15 March, 1705. (3) Joshua, b. 21 Aug. 1709. (4) Nathan, b. 20 March, 1713. (5) Hannah, born 11 April, 1716, md. to Asa Richardson, 1739.

Ebenezer Locke, sen. died 24 Dec. 1723 : Hannah, his widow, died 24 July, 1739. [Woburn Rec. of Births, etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

LOCKE. *II.* Samuel Locke, eldest son of Ebenezer and Hannah Locke, md. Rebecca Richardson, both of Woburn, 2 March, 1730. Their eldest son, Samuel Locke, born 23 Nov. 1731, graduated at Harvard College, 1755 ; early called to be President of that Institution in 1770 ; " was a fine scholar, but by untoward circumstances required to resign his office," in 1773 ; returned to Sherborn, where he had been previously settled in the ministry, and died there, of apoplexy, 15 Jan. 1778. [Woburn Records of Births, etc. Savage's General Dict.]

MOUSALL. Deacon John Mousall : See Chapt. II.

II. John Mousall, his son, married Sarah Brooks, 13 May, 1650 : died 2 April, 1698. [Woburn Recds. of Births, etc., etc.]

NEVERS. Richard Nevers (or *Neverds*, as his name is often written) is first mentioned as an inhabitant of Woburn in the Country Rate of 26 Aug. 1666.^a By his wife Martha, he had three children : (1) Samuel, born 16 Dec. 1689. (2) Mary, b. 9 July, 1694. (3) Martha, b. 20 July, 1698.

Richard "Neverds" died the . . . Nov. 1709. "The widow Neuards" died 15 March, 1720.

NEVERS. *I.* Samuel Nevers, his son, had by his wife Deborah : (1) Samuel, born 20 June, 1715. (2) William, b. 16 Aug. 1716. (3) Hannah, b. 4 Feb. 1717-18 : md. to David Evans, of Reading, 1740. (4) Richard, b. 29 Dec. 1719. (5) Joshua, b. 13 June, 1721. (6) Deborah, b. 27 April, 1723. (7) Mary, b. 24 Oct. 1728.

NEVERS. *II.* Samuel Nevers, jun., son of Samuel, married Susanna Williams, 2 August, 1739. To them was born "Samuel Williams," son of Samuel and Susanna Nevers, born 2 Nov. 1741, died 22 Jan. 1741-2.

NEVERS. *III.* Samuel Nevers, whom *II.* Mr. Samuel Nevers adopted for his own, shortly after the death of his son, Samuel Williams, was originally named Thomas Marshall, son of William Marshall, a seafaring man of Scotch descent, and was born March 2, 1741-2. When taken into the family of Mr. Nevers, he grew up under his care, and went into the French War in 1758, and was present at the death of Gen. Wolf before Quebec. He was twice married ; and died May 24, 1826, leaving a very numerous family of children.

NUTT. Myles was made freeman, 1637 ; was a proprietor of Watertown 1636-7, and in 1642. In Woburn, he was taxed in the first *town* rate on record, levied 22 Dec. 1646 ; and order also was given about the same time for enlarging his house lot. He was Selectman in Woburn, in 1647, and during seven of the nine years immediately succeeding. In 1644, November 5th, his daughter Sarah, whom he had brought with him from England,

was married to Lieut. John Wyman; and after Mr. Wyman's death, May 1684, she was md. to Thomas Fuller 25 Aug. of the same year. Mr. Nutt died at Malden, 2 July, 1671, aged about 73 years. [Bond's Watertown: Woburn Town Records, Vol. I., p. 97. Records of Marriages, etc., etc., in Woburn.]

PARKER. Abraham; early settled in Woburn, being taxed there 8 Sept. 1645, the first tax for the *Country* on record. He married, 18 Nov. 1644, Rose Whitlock, by whom he had: (1) Hannah [Anna, County Records,] born 29 Oct. 1645. (2) John, b. 30 Oct. 1647. (3) Abraham, b. 8 March, 1650, died 20, 1651. (4) Abraham, again, b. Aug. 1652. About this time, he removed to Chelmsford, where he had other children born to him. He was made freeman 1645; and died 12 Aug. 1685. His widow died 13 Nov. 1691. [Woburn Records: Savage's Geneal. Dict.; Col. Records.]

PARKER. James: freeman 1644; a subscriber at Charlestown to the "Town Orders" for Woburn, 1640; and taxed in Woburn, 1645 and 1646. He married, 23 May, 1643, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Long of Charlestown. By her he had: (1) Elizabeth, born 12 March, 1645. (2) Ann, b. 5 Jan. 1646-7. (3) John, b. 18 Jan. 1648-9. (4) Sarah, b. 29 Aug. 1650; died 15 Oct. 1651. (5) Joseph, b. 1651. (6) James, b. 15 Apr. 1652, and killed by the Indians, 27 July, 1694. About 1652, he removed from Woburn to Chelmsford, where he had other children born to him; and from Chelmsford to Groton. He died, 1701, in his 84th year. [Woburn Town Rec. and Records of Births; etc. Savage's Geneal. Reg.]

PEIRCE. John was taxed in Woburn, in the rate for the country in 1645, and in the town rate, 1646. His children recorded in Woburn are: (1) John, born 23 Nov. 1644. (2) Joseph, b. 12 Sept. 1646. (3) Thomas, b. 3 May, 1649. [Records of Births, etc., etc., in Wob. Town Records. N. B. This name is spelt *Peirce* with great uniformity in Wob. Rec., till a recent date.]

PEIRCE. I. John, son probably of the John preceding, married, 1 July, 1663, Deborah, daughter of Ensign James Convers; had: (1) Deborah, born 30 Oct. 1666. (2) John, born 26 Jan. 1670-1. (3) Thomas, b. 23 Dec. 1672. (4) James, b. 6 Aug. 1674; died when 11 years old. (5) Daniel, b. 7 Oct. 1676. (6) James, again, b. 8 Oct. 1686. (7) Joseph, b. 24 Aug. 1688. (8) Josiah, b. June, 1691. John Peirce represented Woburn in General Court, 1706; chosen 13 Aug. to succeed Major James Convers, deceased; and 9 years afterward, between 1707 and 1718, inclusively. [Wob. Records of Births, etc., etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

Thomas Peirce, not improbably son of Thomas "Peerce," admitted into Charlestown Church 21 Feb. 1634-5.^a He, (the son,) was born in England; was in Woburn as early as 1643; was taxed there, 1645; is often styled in the Records there, "Sargent Thomas Peirce; was Selectman of Woburn, 1660, and repeatedly afterwards; of the committee for dividing the common lands in Woburn among "the right proprietors," chosen 28 March, 1667; and also of the General Court's committee appointed for the

^a Charlestown Ch. Records.

same purpose in 1668. By his wife, Elizabeth, there were born to him in Woburn: (1) John, born 7 March, 1643. (2) Thomas, b. 21 Jan. 1644-5. (3) Elizabeth, b. 25 Dec. 1646. (4) Joseph, b. 22 Sept. 1648; died 27 Feb. 1648-9. (5) Joseph, again, b. 13 Aug. 1649. (6) Stephen, b. 16 July, 1651. [Of Chelmsford, a tailor, 1678.^a] (7) Samuel, b. 20 Feb. 1653-4; died 27 Feb. 1655-6. (8) Samuel, b. 7 Apr. 1656. (9) William, b. 7 March, 1657. (10) James, b. 7 May, 1659. "Old Mr James Peirce died 20 Jan. 1741-2." (11) Abigail, b. 20 Nov. 1660; md. to George Reed, 1684-5.

"Thomas Peirce, sen." died 6 Nov. 1683. "Widow Elizabeth Peirce died the 5th of March, 1688."

PEIRCE. Robert, not improbably a son of John and Elizabeth Peirce, of Watertown; freeman 1642; removed to Woburn about 1650, where he was taxed in the Country Rate for 1666, and was numbered among those who were entitled to an interest in the common lands of the town in 1668. By his wife, Mary, he had born in Woburn: (1) Judith, 30 Sept. 1651; died 30 May, 1689. (2) Mary, b. 21 Jan. 1653-4; md. to John Walker, (a brother of Samuel, jun., and Israel Walker,) 14 Oct. 1672. (3) Nathaniel, b. 4 Dec. 1655; md. Hannah Convers, 27 Dec. 1677. (4) Elizabeth, b. 6 March, 1658; md. to Samuel Wilson, 1681-2. (5) Jonathan, b. 2 Feb. 1662-3. (6) Joseph, b. 1 May, 1672.

Mary, wife of Robert Peirce, died 18 March, 1701. "Old Robert Peirce" died 10 Sept. 1706.

[Bond's Watertown; Col. Records; Woburn Town Rec.; Woburn Rec. of Births, Marriages, etc., etc.]

PIERSON. Bartholomew, was of Watertown 1640; admitted freeman 1648: bought of Isaac Learned his house and land in Woburn, 2 Apr. 1652; moved there the next year; was taxed there in the Rate for the Country, assessed 26 Aug. 1666; and was Selectman 1665 and 1666. By his wife, Ursula, he had born to him in Watertown: (1) Bartholomew, b. Sept. 1640; died next month. (2) Bartholomew, again, 26 Feb. 1641-2; died, in Woburn, 23 Feb. 1661-2. (3) Martha, b. 17 Sept. 1643. (4) Jonathan, b. 12 Aug. 1648. (5) Joseph, b. 8 Nov. 1650. After he removed to Woburn, he had born to him a daughter, viz: Sarah, b. 7 May, 1653. Another daughter probably of his, though her birth is not found on record, viz: Mary Pierson, was married in Cambridge to John Richardson, of Woburn, 28 Oct. 1673; and they had a son called by the well known name of Pierson Richardson.

Bartholomew Pierson died 12 March, 1687. His widow, Ursula, died 28 May, 1694. The name Pierson is variously spelt Pearson, Persune, and Person.

[Bond's Watertown, pp. 406, 910; Colony Records; Savage's Geneal. Dict.; Woburn Town Rec. and Rec. of Births, etc., etc.]

POLLY. George, a carpenter by trade; land ordered to be laid out to him in Woburn Feb. 3, 1648-9; chosen a Surveyor of Fences 1665; was taxed in the Rate for the Country 1666; and his right to share in the com-

^a Wyman Papers, No. 13. Woburn Town Records, Records of Births, etc., etc.

mon lands of the town was acknowledged 1668. Married in Woburn Elizabeth Winn, daughter, probably, of Edward Winn, 21 May, 1649, by whom he had: (1) John, born 16 Dec. 1650. (2) Joseph, b. 25 Dec. 1652. (3) George, b. 4 Jan. 1655-6. (4) Elizabeth, b. 14 Apr. 1657; md. to John Brown, 1682. (5) Samuel, b. 24 Jan. 1660-1, and died the next month. (6) Hannah, b. 6 Apr. 1662, and died the same day. (7) Hannah, again, born 28 June, 1663; md. to J. Baker, jun., 1682.

George Polly died, 22 Dec. 1683. Elizabeth "Polle, widow," died 2 May, 1695.

POLLY. *I.* George Polly, jun., md. Mary Knight, 24 Oct. 1677; was a carpenter, like his father; had a family of ten children; and being pressed, 1692, into the public service, his family was helped by the town. [Town Records, and Rec. of Births, etc.]

POST. Richard, an early inhabitant of Woburn, being taxed there on the list for the Country Rate, 1645; and had grant of meadow made to him in 1648. He married Susanna Sutton, 27 Feb. 1649-50. For his second wife, he md. Mary Tyler, 18 Nov. 1662; and by her had: (1) Mary, b. 29 Sept. 1664. (2) Susanna, b. 13 Sept. 1666. (3) John, b. 14 Apr. 1669. He was taxed in the Rate for the Second Meeting-house, erected in 1672; but as his name is not mentioned in the tax lists for the town, 1679, 1680, it is presumed that he had then moved away. His house, according to a reliable tradition, stood a little north of the road leading from Mr. Caleb Richardson's, to the East School-house in Burlington, where it meets the ancient road from Woburn to Billerica, which passed west from the present great road and of Mr. Samuel Walker's house. There, remains of Mr. Post's house and his well are still to be seen. [Woburn Town Records; Records of Births, etc.]

REED. George Reed was son of William and Mabel Reed, who embarked from England in the "Defence," 4 July, 1656, for New England, bringing with them three of their children, viz: George, aged 6 years, Ralph, aged 5 years, and "Justice" or Justus, 18 months old.^a They took up their abode in Woburn, upon land sold Mr. Reed by Nicholas Davis. Their dwelling-house stood in a pasture, called the Baldwin Pasture, on the road from Kendall's mill to the Messrs. Duren. The pasture is now owned by them; and remains of Mr. Reed's cellar and well are still to be seen there.^b But, ere many years, William Reed and his wife Mabel returned to England. He died at Newcastle, upon Tyne, æt. 69; and not having appointed executors in his will, letters of administration were granted by Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, 31 Oct. 1656, to his widow, Mabel, who speedily returned with her four youngest children to New England; married Henry Summers, sen., of Woburn, 21 Nov. 1660; and, outliving him, died at the house of her son George, 5 [15?] June, 1690, aged 85 years.^c [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc.]

Hon. James Savage.

^b Letter of Jacob W. Reed, Esq., of Georgetown, Sept. 1856.

^c Rev. Lucius R. Paige.

REED. William and Mabel Reed appear to have had 9 children, viz: George, Ralph, and "Justice" or Justus, who came with them to New England in 1635; "Michael" and Israel, Abigail, Bethiah, Sarah and Rebekah.

Of "Justice," or Justus, nothing is known, after he came to this country. Of "Michael," nothing is known, except that his father speaks of him in his Will, as married in New England. *Abigail* was married, 2 Oct. 1650, to Francis Wyman; but the date of her death is not on record. *Bethiah* was md. to John Johnson, 28 Apl. 1657; and was living, 1712, with her husband at their son Obadiah's, in Canterbury, Ct., where she died about 1717. *Sarah* was md. to Samuel Walker, jun., (afterwards Dea. Walker,) 10 Sept. 1662, and died 1 Nov. 1681. *Rebekah* was md. to Ensign Joseph Winn^a about 1664: "Widow Rebekah Winn died the . . . 1734."

REED. I. George Reed, sen., was born in England; came to this country with his parents in 1635, when he was six years of age: settled at Woburn, where orders were given a Committee, 9 Nov. 1653, to lay out to him 6 acres of land, in consideration of a house lot which had been previously granted him, but which he had surrendered again to the town.^b He was made freeman 1684; married, 4 Oct. 1652, Elizabeth Jennison [not "Ginnings," as the Records give the name], daughter of Robert Jennison, of Watertown; to whom were born: (1) Elizabeth, 29 July, 1653; md. 15 Dec. 1675, to Daniel Fiske. (2, 3) *twins*, sons, died 14 Nov. 1654, but a few hours old. (4) *Samuel*, b. 29 Apr. 1656. (5) *Abigail*, b. 27 June, 1658; md. to Nathl. Richardson, 1694. (6) *George*, b. 14 Sept. 1660. (7) *William*, b. 22 Sept. 1662. (8) *Sarah*, b. 12 Feb. 1664-5. Elizabeth, first wife of George Reed, dying 26 Feb. 1664-5, he md. 9th of Nov. 1665, Hannah Rockwell, of Charlestown,^c by whom he had: (1) Hannah, b. 18 Feb. 1669-70. (2) *John*, b. 18 March, 1672. (3) *Mary*, b. 15 June, 1674; md. to Matthew Johnson, jun. (4) *Timothy*, b. 20 Oct. 1678. (5) *Thomas*, b. 15 July, 1682.

George Reed, sen., died 21 Feb. 1705-6, æt. 67. His second wife survived him.

REED. II. George Reed, jun., was born in Woburn, 14 Sept. 1660; married Abigail Peirce, daughter of Thomas, 18 Feb. 1684-5, by whom he had: (1) Abigail, b. 6 Feb. 1685-6. (2) Ebenezer, b. 6 March, 1690, (1691, County Records.) (3) George, b. 2 Aug. 1697; died 6 Oct. 1697. (4) Elizabeth, b. 14 June, 1700; md. 23 May, 1720, to Christopher Paige of Billerica, now Bedford; ancestor of Rev. Lucius Reed Paige, formerly of Cambridgeport.

II. George Reed was a deacon in First Church, Woburn, from 1719 till 1733, when, at the gathering of the Church in the Precinct, now Burlington, he was chosen one of its first two deacons. His first wife, Abigail, dying 9 Sept. 1719, he married, for his second wife, Sybil Rice of Sudbury, probably widow of Isaac, 24 May, 1721. He died at the very

^a Mr. John A. Boutelle.

^b Town Rec., Vol. I, pp. 18, 19.

^c Rev. Lucius R. Paige. Rec. of Births, etc. Savage's Gen. Dict.

advanced age of 95 years and 4 months, 20 Jan. 1756. [Woburn Rec., Rev. Mr. Paige, Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

REED. Ralph, son of William and Mabel Reed, was brought by them in 1635 to this country from England, when a child of 5 years of age. He settled in Woburn, where a grant of land was made to him by the town in 1654,^a and where he was taxed in 1666. He married Mary, daughter of Anthony Peirce, of Watertown, by whom he had: (1) William, born 1658. (2) John, b. 1660. (3) Joseph. (4) Daniel. (5) Timothy, b. 14 Feb. 1664-5. (6) David. (7) Jonathan.^b A memorable fatal accident happened to William, the eldest son of Ralph, which is stated in the Records of Deaths as follows:^c "William Read dyed by a shott November ye 7th, 1688: his brother Timothy at unawares in the Woods shot him in stedd of a dear."

Mary, wife of Ralph Read, died 15 Feb. 1701. Ralph Reed dyed 4 Jan. 1711-12.

REED. Israel, son of William and Mabel Reed, was brought with his sisters from England to this country by his mother, after the decease of his father; and when about 17 years of age was put under the guardianship of his brother George, till he should be 21 years old.^d He was taxed in the rate for building the new meeting-house in 1672; followed, apparently, the business of a butcher; had land granted him "near the burying place," to set a barn on, 1683-4,^e and had liberty given him by the town, 22 Feb. 1685-6, to erect a slaughter house near his house by the Rocke, at the discretion of the Selectmen.^f He married, about 1669, Mary, daughter of Francis Kendall; by whom he had: (1) Mary, born 15 Oct. 1670; md. to Matthew Johnson, jun. (2) *Sarah*, b. 29 Aug. 1673. (3) a daughter, b. 2 Jan. 1678-9. (4) *Elizabeth*, b. 22 Dec. 1681; md. to Richard Snow, Jan. 1706-7. (5) *Ruth*, b. 6 Jan. 1683-4. (6) *Israel*, b. 17 March, 1687. (7) *Jemima*, b. 23 July, 1689. (8) *Patience*, b. 3 Dec. 1697; md. to Jeremiah Whittemore, of Charlestown, 15 March, 1722.

"Israel Reed died 29 June, 1711." "The widow Mary Reed died ye 17th of January, 1721" [1721-22].

It was to Israel Reed, jun., son of the above Israel Reed, to whom the grant to Woburn of 2000 acres was sold in 1734, by the town's committee.

RICHARDSON. Ezekiel Richardson, apparently the eldest of the three brothers of this name engaged in the settlement of Woburn, was born in England; came with his wife, Susanna, to Charlestown, probably in the fleet with Winthrop, in 1630. Both joined the church which was gathered there in 1630, and which afterwards became the First Church in Boston; and both were dismissed from it, 11 Oct. 1632, with others, in order to form the present First Church in Charlestown, which was gathered in November following. He was Representative of Charlestown in General Court, 1635; Selectman, in 1640; and one of the seven Commissioners appointed

* Town Records. ^b Savage's Geneal. Dict. * Wob. Rec. of Births, Deaths, etc.

^a Rev. Lucius R. Paige. * Rec. of Town, Vol. I., p. 124. ^f T. R., Vol. III., p. 93; Rec. of Births, etc., etc.

that year by the church of Charlestown to effect the settlement of Woburn. Of the church of Woburn, he was one of the original members. By his wife, Susanna, he had: (1) *Phebe*, baptized in Boston, 3 June, 1632, and married, 1 Nov. 1649, to Henry Baldwin. (2) *Theophilus*. (3) *Josiah*. (4) *John*, who died at Woburn, 7 Jan. 1642-3. (5) *Jonathan*; died young. (6) *James*. (7) *Ruth*, born at Woburn, 23 Aug. and died 7 Sept. 1643. Ezekiel Richardson died 21 Oct. 1647.

RICHARDSON. *I.* Theophilus, eldest son of Ezekiel and Susanna Richardson, was baptized in the church of Charlestown, 22 Dec. 1633;^a married, 2 May, 1654, Mary Champney, daughter of John and Joanna Champney, of Cambridge;^b by whom he had: (1) *Ezekiel*, born 28 Oct. 1655. (2) *Mary*, b. 15 Jan. 1657-8. (3) *Sarah*, b. 23 Apr. 1660. (4) *Abigail*, b. 21 Oct. 1662. (5) *Hannah*, b. 6 Apr. 1665; md. to Daniel Baldwin, 1684-5. (6) *John*, b. 16 Jan. 1667-8; died 29 Oct. 1749, æt. 81 years. [Gravestone.] (7) *Esther*, b. 25 June, 1670. (8) *Ruth*, b. 31 Aug. 1673; md. to William Russell, of Salem Village [Danvers], 20 Jan. 1703-4.

Theophilus Richardson died 28 Dec. 1674. His widow, Mary, probably married John Brooks, sen., 30 Jan. 1683-4.

RICHARDSON. *II.* Ezekiel Richardson, son of Theophilus, and grandson of first Ezekiel, married, 27 July, 1687, Elizabeth Swan, of Cambridge; by whom he had: (1) *Theophilus*, born 4 July, 1688; died, 3 Aug. 1688. (2) *Elizabeth*, b. 20 Oct. 1689 [1690, County Records.] (3) *Theophilus*, b. 7 Jan. 1691-2. (4) *Ezekiel*, b. 22 Apr. 1694. (5) *Abigail*, b. 15 Jan. 1696-7. (6) *Aaron*, b. 16 Dec. 1701.

Ezekiel Richardson died 13 March, 1734.

RICHARDSON. *II.* John Richardson, son of *I.* Theophilus, and brother of *II.* Ezekiel, married Deborah —, by whom he had: (1) *Mary*, born 10 Aug. 1689. (2) *John*, b. 29 Dec. 1692. (3) *Deborah*, b. 8 March, 1695; md. to John Kendall, 1718. (4) *Sarah*, b. 12 March, 1698; died 20 Feb. 1703-4. (5) *Josiah*, b. 14 Feb. 1700-1. (6) *Nathan*, b. 24 Jan. 1701-2. (7) Eunice, b. 3 Jan. 1703-4. Deborah, wife of John Richardson, died 12 Feb. 1703-4. [Record of Births, etc., in Woburn.]

RICHARDSON. Samuel Richardson, brother of the first Ezekiel, was born in England; was admitted into the church of Charlestown 18 Feb. 1637-8; and at dismission from that, he became one of the original members of the church in Woburn, gathered in August 1642. By his wife Joanna he had: (1) *Mary*, baptized in the church at Charlestown 25 Feb. 1637-8, and married probably to Thomas Mousall of Charlestown. (2) *John*, born at Charlestown, and baptized in the church there 12 Nov. 1639. (3) *Hannah*, b. at Woburn 8 March, and died there 8 April, 1642. (4) *Joseph*, b. 27 July, 1643. (5) *Samuel*, b. 22 May, 1646. [April, Gravestone.] (6) *Stephen*, b. 15 Aug. 1649. (7) *Thomas*, b. 31 Dec. 1651, died 27 Sept. 1657. Also a daughter *Elizabeth*, mentioned about 1666 in her mother's Will. Samuel Richardson died 23 March, 1658; His widow Joanna died in 1666.

^a Charlestown Church Records. Savage's Geneal. Dict. Wob. Town Records. ^b Cambridge Ch. Rec.

[Charlestown Ch. Records : Savage's Geneal. Dict. Woburn Town Rec. of Births, etc., etc.]

RICHARDSON. John, eldest son of Samuel Richardson, married Elizabeth Bacon, daughter of Michael, of Woburn, 22 Oct. 1658; and had by her: (1) *John*, b. 24 Jan. 1660-1. (2) *Joseph*, b. 3 Jan. 1666-7. His wife Elizabeth dying, he md. 28 Oct. 1673, Mary Pierson, daughter of Bartholomew Pierson, by whom he had: (1) *Pierson* Richardson, b. 29 Sept. 1674. (2) *Jacob*, b. 15 Feb. 1675-6. (3) William, b. 29 June, and died 1 Aug. 1678. His 2d wife being dead, John Richardson "sen.," and Margaret Wil-ling md. 25 June, 1689; and had: (1) *Willing*, a son, b. 5 Oct. 1692: died 14 March, 1704. (2) *Job*, b. 30 Apr. 1696.

Lieut. John Richardson died 1 Jan. 1696-7, aged 58 years [Gravestone] "Widow Margaret Richardson died 28 Oct. 1726." [Rec. of Births, etc., etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

RICHARDSON. Joseph, second son of first Samuel Richardson, married Hannah Green, 5 Nov. 1666; by whom he had: (1) Hannah, born 22 Oct. 1667. (2) Mary, b. 22 March, 1669; md. to James Fowle 1688. (3) Elizabeth, b. 28 June, 1670; md. to John Coggin, 1692. (4) Joseph, b. 19 May, 1672. (5) Stephen, b. 7 Feb. 1673-4. [Afterwards known as *Dea. Stephen*, who died Feb. 1752, aged 79. Gravestone.]

Joseph Richardson, "sen.," was admitted freeman 1672; and died 5 March 1718. "The widow Hannah Richardson died 20 May, 1721. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

RICHARDSON. II. Samuel, 3d son of first Samuel Richardson, and brother of John and Joseph above, had by his wife Martha, 5 Nov. 1670: (1, 2) *Samuel* and *Thomas*, twins, of whom Thomas was slain by the Indians, 10 April, 1676. (3) Elizabeth, born about 1672. (4) *Martha*, b. 20 Dec. 1673: Martha, the mother of this child, died the day of its birth. Samuel Richardson md. Hannah Kingsley, 30 Sept. 1674. This 2d wife Hannah, and an infant, *Hannah*, slain by the Indians, 10 Apr. 1676. He then md. Phebe, daughter of Henry Baldwin, 7 Nov. 1676, by whom he had: *Zechariah*, b. 21 Nov. 1677. Phebe Richardson, his 3d wife dying 20 Oct. 1679, he md. for his 4th wife, 8 Sept. 1680, Sarah Hayward; by whom he had: (1) *Thomas*, born 18 Aug. and died 9 Sept. 1681. (2) Sarah, b. 20 Aug. 1682. (3) *Thomas*, again, b. 25 Sept. 1684. (4) *Ebenezer*, b. 15 March, 1687. (5) . . . son of Samuel and Sarah Richardson, b. 17 Aug. 1689, and died the same day. (6) *Hannah*, b. 11 Aug. 1690. (7) Eleazer, b. 10 Feb. 1692-3. (8) Jonathan, b. 16 July, 1696. (9) David, b. 14 Apr. 1700. Samuel Richardson died 29 Apr. 1712 [aged 66 years. Gravestone.] The widow Sarah Richardson died 14 Oct. 1717 [aged 62 years. Gravestone.] Wob. Records of Births, etc., etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

RICHARDSON. I. Stephen Richardson, 4th son of first Samuel, and brother of the above John & Joseph, married, 2 Jan. 1674-5, Abigail Wyman, a daughter, probably, of Francis Wyman; by whom he had: (1) *Stephen*, born 20 Feb. 1675-6. (2) *Francis*, b. 19 and died 27 Jan. 1677-8. (3) *William*, b. 14 Dec. 1678. (4) *Francis*, again, b. 15 Jan. 1680-1. (5) *Timothy*, b. 6 Dec. 1682; died 18 Jan. 1682-3. (6) *Abigail*, b. 14 Nov. 1683. (7)

Prudence, b. 17 Jan. 1685-6. (8) *Timothy*, again, b. 24 Jan. 1687-8. (9) *Seth*, b. 16 Jan. 1689-90. (10) *Daniel*, b. 16 Oct. 1681. (11) *Mary*, b. 3 May, 1696. (12) *Rebekah*, b. 10 June, 1698; died 6 Dec. 1711. (13) *Solomon*, b. 27 March, 1702. (14) *Henry*, b. 1704.

Stephen Richardson, sen., died 22 March, 1718 ["abt. 67 years old:" Gravestone]. Widow Abigail Richardson died 17 Sept. 1720 [aged 60 years: Gravestone].

[Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

Thomas Richardson, born in England; doubtless came to this country with his brothers Ezekiel and Samuel above named, in 1630; was admitted into the church of Charlestown 18 Feb. 1638; and by his wife Mary had: *Mary*, who was baptized there 17 Nov. 1638; and (2) *Sarah*, baptized at Charlestown, 22 Nov. 1640.^a His other children by his wife Mary were born in Woburn, and were: (1) *Isaac*, b. 24 May, 1643. (2) *Thomas*, b. 4 Oct. 1645. (3) *Ruth*, b. 14 Apr. 1647. (4) *Phebe*, b. 24 Jan. 1648-9. (5) *Nathaniel*, b. 2 Jan. 1650-1. Thomas Richardson died 28 Aug. 1651.

[Savage's Geneal. Dict. Wob. Rec. of Births, etc.]

RICHARDSON. *I.* Isaac Richardson, son of Thomas and Mary, married Deborah, daughter of Thomas Fuller, 19 June, 1667, and had by her: (1) *Jonathan*, born 12 Dec. 1669. (2) *Deborah*, b. 22 Jan. 1671-2. (3, 4) Joseph and Benjamin, twins, b. 25 June [al. January], 1674. (5) *Mercy* [*Mary*, County Records], b. 27 Oct. 1676; died 13 May, 1678. (6) *David*, b. 4 Feb. 1678-9. (7) *Phebe*, b. 14 Feb. 1680-1; married to Joseph Rice, Reading, 20 May, 1703? (8) *Mary*, b. 14 July, 1683. (9) *Elizabeth*, b. 8 Nov. 1685. (10) *Edward* [Samuel?], b. 2 Feb. 1687-8. Isaac Richardson died 2 Apr. 1689. [Savage's Geneal. Dict. Woburn Records of Births, etc., etc.]

RICHARDSON. *I.* Thomas, son of first Thomas Richardson, and brother of Isaac, born 4 October, 1645, settled in Billerica, and died there, 25 Feb. 1721, [1721-2?]; leaving numerous descendants. [Farmer's Geneal. Register.]

RICHARDSON. *I.* Nathaniel, son of first Thomas Richardson, and brother of Isaac, had by his wife Mary: (1) *Nathaniel*, born, 27 Aug. 1673. (2) *James*, b. 26 Feb. 1675-6. "Capt. James Richardson died 24 March, 1721-2, (aged 46 years & 23 days." G. S.) (3) *Mary*, b. 10 March, 1679; md. to Thomas Wyman, 1696; and to Josiah Winn, 1733. (4) *Joshua*, b. 3 June, 1681. (5) *Martha*, b. —, 1683. (6) *John*, b. 25 Jan. 1684-5. (7) *Thomas*, b. 15 Apr. 1687. (8) *Hannah*, b. — May, 1689. (9) *Samuel*, b. 24 Sept. 1691. (10) *Phineas*, b. ye. — of February, 1693-4. (11) *Phebe*, b. 4 March, 1696; md. to David Wyman, 1716. (12) Amos, son of Nathl. and Mary Richardson, b. 10 Aug. 1698. (13) Benjamin, son of Nathl. and Mary Richardson, b. 27 Aug. 1700; died 5 Sept. 1700.

Nathaniel Richardson, sen., died 4 Dec. 1714. Mary Richardson, widow of Nathaniel Richardson, died 22 Dec. 1719. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

The Richardsons have always been the most numerous family in Woburn. On the Province Tax List for both Parishes, in 1769, of 330

resident males taxed, there were 42 Richardsons, 27 Wymans, 16 Reeds, and 24 Johnsons, making 109 persons of those four names; a number which, within a trifle, is equal to one-third of all the males then taxed. See T. R., Vol. IX., pp. 83-91.

Again, in 1760, the Province and County Tax (assessed in Woburn together) amounted to £641 17s. 6d. 1qr.

In the assessment of this Tax, there were :

On the East List, 160 resident persons assessed.

On the West List, 166 " " "

Making 326 " " " in all.

T. R., Vol. VIII., pp. 295-302.

Of the resident persons taxed, there were of

Johnsons on the East List, 3 : on the West List, 18=21

Reeds on the East List, 3 : " " West List, 14=17

Richardsons on the East List, 42 : " " West List, 2=44

Wymans on the East List, 14 : " " West, 14=28

62

48=110

equal to more than one-third of all the resident persons in town, that were taxed that year.

And of the 326 residents taxed that year in Woburn, 44, or nearly 2-15ths of the whole number, were Richardsons.

RUSSELL. John, sen. See Chap. V. Concerning his family, however, it may here be added, that his first wife, Elizabeth, he doubtless married in England. She dying at Woburn, 16 Dec. 1644, he married for his second wife Elizabeth Baker, 13 May, 1645. She died his widow, 17 Jan. 1689-90. His daughter Mary md. Timothy Brooks, 21 Dec. 1659. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

RUSSELL. II. John Russell, jun., son of John Russell, sen. See Chapt. V.

He married Sarah Champney, of Cambridge, 31 Oct. 1661. Their children were: (1) John, born 1 Aug. 1662. (2) Joseph, b. 15 Jan. 1663-4. (3) Samuel, b. 3 Feb. 1667-8; died 1 Dec. 1668. (4) Sarah, b. 10 Feb. 1670-1. (5) Elizabeth, b. 19 Feb. 1672-3. ["Widow Elizabeth Peirce dyed June ye. 5th, 1743, in the 71st. year of her age. Her maiden name, Eliza Russell." Rec. of Deaths, etc.] (6) Jonathan, b. 6 Aug. 1675; died June 20, 1708, ["aged 32 years & 10 mos." Gravestone.] (7) Thomas, b. 5 Jan. 1677-8. Sarah Russell, widow, died ye. 25th of Apr. 1696.

RUSSELL. III. John, son of John Russell, jun., married Elizabeth Palmer, 21 Dec. 1682; by whom he had: (1) John, born 20 Sept. 1683. (2) Joseph, b. 3 Oct. 1685. (3) Stephen, b. 25 Aug. 1687. (4) Elizabeth, b. 21 June, 1690. (5) Samuel, b. 16 July, 1692. (6) Sarah, b. 15 Oct. 1694. (7) John, [name mistaken by Town Clerk] born 19 Aug. and died 12 Sept. 1697. (8) Ruth, b. 16 Jan. 1698-9; married to Sam. Eaton, 20 March, 1722. (9) Jonathan, b. 7 Nov. 1700. (10) Mary, b. 2 March, 1703; died 27 Nov. 1709. (11) Thomas, b. 26 June, 1705. John Russell died 26th July, 1717.

"Widow Elizabeth Russell," named in Province Tax, 1723, but not in 1724. She died about 1723. [Wob. Records of Births, etc., etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

RUSSELL. IV. John Russell, son of III. John, and grandson of John Russell, jun., md. Joanna Winn, 27 Nov. 1711. Their children were: (1) *Mary*, b. 3 Oct. 1712; md. to Thomas Richardson, 1735; and died 11 Jan. 1741-2. (2) *Elizabeth*, b. 18 Dec. 1714. (3) *Anne*, b. 10 Feb. 1715-6; md. to John Coolidge, 1739. (4) *John*, b. 16 July, 1717. (5) *Abigail*, b. 22 Sept. 1719. (6) *Edward*, b. 7 April, 1722. (7) *James*, b. 22 Feb. 1723-4. (8) *Daniel*, b. 5 Apr. 1726.

Mr. Russell was Town Clerk, 1739, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 1745; and also chosen Clerk of First Parish at first Parish Meeting, 3 March, 1731-2, and constantly re-chosen every year till March 1741-2: but the date of his death, and that of his wife are not found in the Records. [T. Records, and Records of Births, etc.]

SEIRS. John Seirs (as the name is spelled in Woburn Records) was in Charlestown in 1639; subscribed there the "Town Orders" for Woburn, Dec. 1640; was admitted into the church at Charlestown, 28 March, 1641; made freeman the same year; was among the first who settled in Woburn; taxed there in 1645; and chosen Selectman, 1667, 1669. His first wife, Susanna, dying 29 Aug. 1677, he married Esther Mason, 20 Nov. 1677; and quickly after the decease of this, his second wife, 14 Aug. 1680, he married Ann Farrar, widow of the first Jacob Farrar, 2 Nov. 1680. He died, leaving no children, 5 Oct. 1697. [Woburn Records. Charlestown Ch. Records. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

SHELDON. John Sheldon was taxed in Woburn, in the rate for the second Meeting-House, 1672; which shows he was then an inhabitant of Woburn. He had previously, viz: 1 Feb. 1658-9, married, at Billerica, Mary Thompson, widow of Simon Thompson, of Woburn, who deceased in May, 1658. By her he had a son, John, born 24 April, 1660, who at his death, 27 Aug. 1724, was a deacon in the church of Billerica. John Sheldon, sen., died 24 May, 1690, aged about 63 years. [Woburn and Billerica Records.]

SIMONDS. William Simonds, sen., settled in Woburn about 1644, near a place still known by the name of Dry Brook. He married, 18 Jan. 1643-4, Judith Hayward, widow of James Hayward, who had married her, when Judith Phippen, a fellow passenger, and a fellow servant, on board the "Planter," from London, 1635. By her, Simonds had: (1) *Sarah*, born 28 July, 1644. (2) *Judith*, b. 3 March, 1646. (3) *Mary*, b. 9 Dec. 1647. (4) *Caleb*, b. 16 Aug. 1649. (5) *William*, b. 15 Apr. 1651. (6) *Joseph*, b. 18 Oct. 1652. (7) *Benjamin*, b. 18 March, 1654. (8) *Tabitha*, b. 20 July; died 20 Aug. 1655. (9) *Joshua*, b. —; died 16 July, 1657. (10) *James*, b. 1 Nov. 1658; married to Susanna Blogget, 29 Dec. 1685. (11) *Bethiah*, b. "9: 3 mo," 9 May, [3: 9 mo: 3 Nov.?] 1659; md. to John Walker, sen., 13 August, 1696. (12) *Huldah*, b. 20 Nov. 1660; md. to Samuel Blogget, jun., 1683.

William Simonds, sen., died 7 June, 1672: Judith Simonds, widow, died

3 Jan. 1689-90. [Woburn Records of Births, Marriages, etc., etc.; Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

SIMONDS. Caleb, eldest son of William and Judith Simonds, married Sarah Bacon, 25 Sept. 1677. To them were born: (1) *Samuel*, b. 30 June, 1678; died a pauper in 1757? [See Treasurer's Book, 29 July, 1757.] (2) *James*, b. 15 Jan. 1683-4. (3) *Sarah*, b. 11 Nov. died 16 Nov. 1687. Caleb Simonds died 4 Nov. 1712. "Widow Sarah Simonds died 11 Apr. 1627." [Woburn Records of Births, etc., etc.]

SIMONDS. I. James, son of the above Caleb and Sarah Simonds, had, by his wife Lydia: (1) *James*, born 22 April, 1714. (2) *Caleb*, b. 27 May, 1716. (3) *Sarah*, b. 2 March, 1718; died 25 Feb. 1745-6. (4) *Lydia*, b. 25 June, 1720; m. to Samuel Chamberlain 1744? (5) *Abigail*, b. 30 July, 1722; wife of James Thompson, of Wilmington, and mother of Mrs. John Flagg. (6) *Susanna*, b. 11 Sept. 1724. James Simonds died 28 Dec. 1733. Widow Lydia Simonds died 29 June, 1744. [Woburn Records of Births, etc., etc.]

SIMONDS. II. James Simonds, eldest son of James and Lydia, and once the owner, it is believed, of the "Jemmy Pasture," so called, in Burlington, now the property of Mr. Caleb Richardson, married Ann Convers, about Aug. 1745. To them were born: (1) *Anne*, 30 July, 1746; md. to Ebenezer Whitney, 1767. (2) *Jude*, b. 9 Jan. 1748-9. (3) *Esther*, b. 2 March, 1750. (4) *Hazael* [Asahel], b. 28 Dec. 1752. (5) *Ebenezer*, b. 4 March, 1755. (6) *Keziah*, b. 28 Jan. 1758. [Wob. Records of Births, etc.]

SIMONDS. II. Caleb Simonds, second son of the above James and Lydia, married Lydia Robinson, of Lexington, 1751. Their children were: (1) *Jonathan*, born 1 Jan. 1752; a farmer, and a deacon of the church in Burlington; died 27 May, 1827, æt. 76. (2) *Caleb*, a farmer, born 17 Feb. 1755; died 15 June, 1819, æt. 65. (3) *James*, b. 5 Dec. 1758. (4) *Lydia*, b. 28 Jan. 1761; md. to Amos Reed, butcher, of New Salem, 7 Oct. 1781; died at Salem, July or Aug. 1850, æt. 89.

Widow Lydia Simonds died 29 Jan. 1778, aged about 60. [Wob. Records of Births, etc. Rev. Mr. Marrett's Record of Deaths.]

SIMONDS. William Simonds, second son of William and Judith Simonds, it is presumed, removed from Woburn early, the records giving no information concerning him that has been observed, except the date of his birth, as presented above.

SIMONDS. Joseph Simonds, third son of William and Judith, was a carpenter. In 1679, he gave by deed to his brother James certain lands he owned in Woburn, on the road to Concord, with a new unfinished house thereon, barn, and land about it; and James gave to him in return, lands he owned in Cambridge Farms or Lexington, upon which Joseph Simonds soon settled, and became the father of the numerous families of his name, which in successive generations have been inhabitants of Lexington. [Original deed of Joseph Simonds.]

SIMONDS. I. Benjamin, fourth son of William and Judith Simonds, had by his wife Rebekah: (1) *William*, born 14 Feb. 1678-9; married

Elizabeth ———, and lived in Billerica. * (2) Benjamin, b. 14 Jan. 1680–81. (3) *Joseph*, b. 1 March, 1683. (4) *John*, b. 22 March, 1685. (5) *Rebekah*, b. 6 June, 1687. (6) *Daniel*, b. 21 Feb. 1689–90. (7) *Jacob*, b. 26 May, 1692. (8) *Judith*, b. 5 Oct. 1695; married to Samuel Eames, 1717. (9) *Huldah*, b. 25 Oct. 1700; md. to Nathan Wyman, 1723.

Rebekah, wife of Benjamin Simonds, died ——— April, 1713. Lieut. Benjamin Simonds died 21 Sept. 1726.

SIMONDS. II. Benjamin, jun., son of Benjamin and Rebekah Simonds, married Abigail, daughter of Josiah Wood, 7 Aug. 1723. Their children were: (1) *Benjamin*, born 1 June, 1724. (2) *Abigail*, b. 6 Nov. 1725; md. to Samuel Wood, 22 Oct. 1747. (3) *Ruth*, b. 14 May, 1727; md. to Zebedee Simonds, 30 May, 1749. Abigail, wife of Benjamin Simonds, died 1 Nov. 1739, aged 48 years. Mr. Benjamin Simonds, sen., died 13 Jan. 1748–9, "aged sixty-nine years wanting one day." [Manuscripts of Simonds' family. Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc.]

SIMONDS. III. Benjamin, son of Benjamin and Abigail Simonds, was married to Susannah Simonds, daughter of III. James and Mary, and son of II. James and Susanna, 29 March, 1748. Their children were: (1) *Susannah*, born 11 Feb. 1749–50. (2) Benjamin, b. 30 Dec. 1751; died 24 Dec. 1753. (3) Benjamin, b. 20 May, 1754. (4) Zebedee, b. 23 Feb. 1756. (5) Nathan, b. 23 Oct. 1757. (6) Abigail, b. 31 May, 1759. (7) William, b. 6 March, 1761. (8) Mary, b. 5 Sept. 1762. (9) Martha, b. 5 Aug. 1764. (10) Lucy, b. 6 Apr. 1766. (11) Katharine, b. 16 Aug. 1769. Mr. Benjamin Simonds deceased 10 Dec. 1783, aged 59 years. Susanna Simonds, his widow, died 15 Nov. 1816, in her 91st year. Concerning their children, it may be added, that Zebedee died 2 July, 1778; William died 9 Apr. 1776; Mary died 18 June, 1776; Lucy died 15 Dec. 1792; and Katharine died 23 Aug. 1769. Susanna was married, 4 Dec. 1781, by Rev. Samuel Parker, of Boston, to Ebenezer Page, who died 10 June, 1784, when he was 47 years of age. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc. Manuscripts of Simonds' family.]

SIMONDS. I. James, fifth son that lived to maturity of William and Judith Simonds, married Susanna, daughter of Samuel and Ruth Blogget, 29 Dec. 1685. Their children were: (1) *James*, born 1 Nov. 1686. (2) *Susanna*, b. 2 May, 1689. (3) *Abigail*, b. 17 Jan. 1691–2. (4) *Sarah*, b. 13 Dec. 1694; md. to Samuel Wilson, 1719? (5) *Nathan*, b. 12 June, 1697. (6) *Ruth*, b. 12 Dec. 1699; md. to John Fowle, 3d, 1723.

Susanna, wife of James Simonds, died 9 Feb. 1714–5. James Simonds, sen., died 15 Sept. 1717. [Wob. Rec. Births, etc.]

SIMONDS. II. James Simonds, son of I. James and Susanna, married Mary, daughter of James and Mary Fowle, 17 June, 1714. Their children were: (1) *Mary*, born 27 Dec. 1715; md. to John Lawrence, 1736. (2) *James*, b. 10 March, 1717; md. Anna Lawrence, 12 May, 1740. (3) *Joshua*, b. 17 Oct. 1718. (4) *Caleb*, b. 27 Aug. 1720. (5) *Zebedee*, b. 4 Sept. 1723. (6)

* Billerica Rec. of Births, etc., etc. Woburn Rec. of Births, etc. Deeds of the Simonds' family.

Susanna, b. 20 June, 1725: md. to Benjamin Simonds, jun., 1748. (7) *Nathan*, b. 26 June, 1728. (8) *Ruth*, b. 10 Oct. 1730. Count Rumford's mother. (9) *Abigail*, b. 9 June, 1733; md. to Daniel Reed, jun., about 1754. Mary, wife of Lieut. James Simonds, died 9 March, 1762, "in her seventy-fourth year." [Gravestone.] Should be *seventy-third* year. Lieut. James Simonds died 30 July, 1775, in his 89th year.

[Precinct Ch. Rec. of Marriages, and Wob. Rec. of Births. Simonds' Manuscripts.]

SIMONDS. *III.* Caleb Simonds, son of Lieut. James and Mary Simonds, married Susanna Convers, daughter of Capt. Robert and Mary Convers, 26 March, 1746; and had: (1) *Jesse*, b. 13 Oct. 1747; lived in Billerica. (2) *Luther*, b. 2 Oct. 1749: killed by the rolling of a log upon him at mill, 2 April, 1792. (3) *Calvin*, b. 16 Oct. 1752; died at Burlington, 30 July, 1840, æt. 88. (4) *Achsa*, b. 12 March, 1755. (5) *Gideon*, b. 24 June, 1757; died at Burlington, suddenly, 12 June, 1835, æt. 78. (6) *Sarah*, b. 22 May, 1759. (7) *Ruth*, b. 13 Apr. 1763.

Mrs. Susanna Simonds, first wife of Mr. Caleb Simonds being dead, he married for his second wife, 6 Dec. 1774, Mrs. — Munroe, widow of Andrew Munroe, of Lexington. She was instantly killed by a horse, which ran over her, while standing by her own door, 3 Sept. 1783, aged 58. Mr. Caleb Simonds died of old age, 4 Jan. 1811, in his 91st year. [Woburn Rec. of Births, etc. Lexington Ch. Rec. Rev. Mr. Marrett's Records of Deaths, etc.]

The Simonds family were formerly very numerous in Woburn and Burlington, and had spread much in Billerica, Bedford, and Lexington: and living representatives of it are yet to be found in most if not all of these towns.

SMITH. Matthew, supposed to be a son of Matthew Smith, cordwainer, who came from Sandwich, Kent County, England, 1637, with wife Jane and four children, to Charlestown, and was that year admitted an inhabitant.* Matthew, jun., was in Woburn, 1658; was taxed there in 1666, and is numbered among those who had right in the common lands of the town in 1668. There were born to him in Woburn: (1) Elizabeth, born 15 Sept. 1658. (2) Matthew, 2 Sept. 1659. (3) John, b. 19 Jan. 1661; died 18 Oct. 1663. (4) Samuel, b. 29 April, 1662. (5) Samuel, b. 26 July, 1663. (6) Hannah, b. 21 Oct. 1664. (7) John, again, b. 28 March, 1667.

II. Matthew, son of the above? married Mary Cutler, 20 June, 1684. [Savage's Geneal. Dict. Wob. Records.]

SNOW. Richard Snow was the earliest inhabitant of Woburn bearing his name. He was taxed there in the Rate for the Country, assessed 8 Sept. 1645, which was the first tax in Woburn upon record. In 1647-8, land was granted him by the town. He bought, 19 Nov. 1656, a house and 20 acres of land of George Farley, one of the original inhabitants of Woburn, then recently removed to Billerica; and in the general distribu-

* Frothingham's Charlestown, p. 88.

tion of common lands and timber, made in 1668, he had a due proportion assigned him in the "fifth Eighth." He seems to have been an industrious, thriving husbandman, and to have maintained a respectable rank in society; but not being ambitious of honor and distinction, he never attained to any considerable office either in the church or town. He died 9 Nov. 1711. Beside John and James Snow, sons apparently his, born before he came to Woburn to reside, he had born to him afterwards: (1) Daniel, b. 4 Feb. 1644-5; died 18 July, 1646. (2) Samuel, b. 28 May, 1647. (3) Zechariah, b. 29 March, 1649; was wounded in the Swamp or Narraganset Fight with the Indians, 19 Dec. 1675,^a and died 14 April, 1711. His (Zechariah's) homestead in Wyman Lane was sold after his death, July 11th, 1711, to Benj. Wyman, tanner.^b

I. John Snow, referred to above, as being probably a son of Richard Snow, born before his father took up his residence in Woburn, had: (1) John, b. 13 May, 1668. (2) Zerubbabel, b. 14 May, 1672. (3) Timothy, b. 16 Feb. 1674-5. (4) Hannah, b. 6 June, 1677. (5) Mary, b. 4 Aug. 1680. (6) Ebenezer, b. 6 Oct. 1682; died 11 Feb. 1703-4. (7) Nathaniel, b. 17 Nov. 1684. John Snow died 25 Nov. 1706. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc.]

I. Zerubbabel Snow, son of John, married Jemima Cutler, Sept. 22, 1697. Their children were: (1) Zerubbabel, b. 19 July, 1698. (2) Josiah, b. 24 Jan. 1699-1700. (3) Jabez, b. 12 March, 1701; died 9 Dec. 1715. (4) Jemima, b. 19 Aug. 1702; md. to Abraham Josselyn, of Marlborough, 1728. (5) Ebenezer, b. 26 Apl. 1744. (6) John, b. 30 March, 1706. (7) William, b. 25 Jan. 1707-8? (8) Abigail, b. 29 March, 1711. (9) Jabez, again, b. 16 March, 1716. *I.* Zerubbabel Snow died 20 Nov. 1733.

II. Zerubbabel Snow, his son, married Elizabeth Wyman, Aug. 11, 1721; had by her 8 children, and died Sept. 1747. His widow, Elizabeth, died May, 1776.^c [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc.]

I. Timothy, son of *I.* John Snow, md. Lydia Peirce, 16 Jan. 1705-6. Their children were: (1) Timothy, b. 19 Feb. 1706-7, and died Sept. 20, 1775, æt. 69.^d (2) Isaac, b. 26 Feb. 1708-9. (3) Lydia, b. 20 Feb. 1710-11; md. to Jabez Thompson, 1735? (4) Jacob, b. 5 Sept. 1714. (5) Mary, b. 13 Apl. 1717. (6) Zachary, b. 15 Aug. 1719; died Sept. 21, 1754, aged 36.^d (7) Abraham, b. 28 Dec. 1721; died at Charlestown, March 9, 1772.^e Mr. Timothy Snow died 4 March, 1747-8, aged 74 years.^f His widow died Apl. 27, 1764, æt. 81.^f [Rec. of Births, etc.]

Isaac, son of Timothy Snow, md. Esther Convers, July 8, 1732; and she dying, May 30, 1737, he md. for his second wife, Phebe Richardson, 18 Apl. 1738. Their children were: (1) Phebe, b. 5 Jan. 1738-9; md. to Daniel Thompson, 1760. (2) Bridget, b. 17 July, 1742; md. to Hiram Thompson, 1767. (3) Anne, b. 19 March, 1744; md. to Ebenezer Reed, June 23, 1777. (4) Mary, b. 26 Apl. 1747; died Dec. 8, 1753. Mr. Isaac Snow died March 31, 1776, æt. 67.^g [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc.]

^a Hist. Chap. IV.

^d Gravestone.

^g Gravestone.

^b Wyman Papers, No. 52.

^e Mem. of Saml. Thompson, Esq.

^c Mem. of S. Thompson, Esq.

^f Gravestone.

I. Samuel, son of Richard Snow, had by his wife Sarah: (1) Samuel, b. 8 Feb. 1669-70. (2) Sarah, b. 28 May, 1672. (3) Daniel, b. 9 July, 1674. (4) Abigail, b. 4 April, 1677. (5) Richard, b. 10 Dec. 1683. (6) Hannah, b. 8 June, 1686. Sarah, wife of Samuel Snow, dying, probably in childhood, 15 June, 1686, one week after her daughter Hannah's birth, he married, 9 August, of the same year, Sarah Parker, of "New Cambridge," or Newton.^a By her he had: (1) Deborah, b. Oct. 1687; died 30 Dec. 1687. (2) Joanna, b. 10 Feb. 1688-9. (3) Ebenezer, b. 7 Oct. 1691.

Sarah, wife of Samuel Snow, died 28 Jan. 1694-5. "Samuel Snow, sen.," died 28 Nov. 1717. [Records of Births, etc., etc., in Wob.]

SNOW. *II.* Samuel Snow, son of *I.* Samuel, and grandson of Richard, the first settler in Woburn by the name of Snow, and often distinguished in after years by the title of Lieut. Samuel Snow, had born to him by his wife Abigail: (1) *Samuel*, born 24 Aug. 1692. (2) *Abigail*, b. 18 Nov. 1694. (3) *Sarah*, b. 14 Sept. 1697. (4) *Ruth*, b. 8 May, 1700. (5) *Rebekah*, b. 11 Feb. 1702-3. (6) *Elizabeth*, b. 29 Dec. 1705. (7) *Benjamin*, b. 29 Aug. 1708. (8) *Joseph*, b. 18 May, 1713.

SNOW. *III.* Samuel, son of Lieut. Samuel Snow, born 24 Aug. 1692, married, 10 June, 1718, Sarah Lock, of Lexington; and by her had: (1) *Samuel*, born 7 Dec. 1719. (2) *Oliver*, b. 28 Aug. 1721. (3) *Sarah*, b. 24 Jan. 1723-4.

In 1724, Lieut. Samuel Snow and his son Samuel Snow, jun., bought, each of them, a tract of land in Ashford, Ct., and immediately removed their residence thither from Woburn. At Ashford, Lieut. Snow became one of the principal men; was generally Moderator at their town meetings, a Selectman, Town Treasurer, etc., for many years. He died 19 Dec. 1743. His widow Abigail died 12 Jan. 1747.^b

His son also, Samuel Snow, jun., became a prominent character in Ashford, and held there some of the more important town offices several years. His daughter Sarah, born in Woburn, died at Ashford, 17 May, 1726. By his wife Sarah, he had after his removal to Ashford: (1) *Sarah*, b. 29 April, 1726. (2) *Stephen*, b. 5 July, 1730. (3) *Sylvanus*, b. 17 March, 1732. (4) *Elizabeth*, b. 11 July, 1734; died 1 Apr. 1737. (5) *Timothy*, b. 20 Sept. 1737; died 9 Apr. 1749. (6) *Elizabeth*, b. 28 Sept. 1739. Mr. Samuel Snow, jun., died 24 Dec. 1756, æt. 65. Sarah, his widow, died 16 Nov. 1790, æt. 95.^a [Wob. Town Records. Wob. Records of Births, etc.]

SUMMERS. Henry "Summers," [Somers?] sen., is recorded as chosen, 23 Feb. 1663-4, as a Surveyor for Woburn; was taxed there in the Rate for the Country, 26 Aug. 1666; and is numbered with those who had right in the common lands of the town, 1668.^c He married, 21 Nov. 1660, Mabel Reed, widow of William and mother of George Reed. She died, the widow of Summers, 15 June, 1690.

^a County Records.

^b Letter of Rev. Frederick P. Tracy, Williamsburg, Mass., 1845, descended from Lt. Snow, of Ashford.

^c Town Records, Vol. I. pp. 43, 44.

SUMMERS. Henry Summers, jun., son of the preceding, was taxed in Woburn, 1666 and 1672; and was allowed by the Selectmen "to keepe ordinary for the Towne of Wobourn from the first of May, 1682, he forth-with getting a license."^a He died 6 March, 1724. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc.]

SUTTON. Lambert was first of Charlestown, where he was admitted into the church, 4 Apr. 1641; became soon after an inhabitant of Woburn, and was taxed there in the Rate for the Country, 8 Sept. 1645, and chosen a Surveyor, 1646. He was made freeman 1644, and died in Woburn, 27 Nov. 1649. [Charlestown Ch. Records: Colony Rec. Wob. Records of Births, etc.]

THOMPSON. James Thompson: born in England, probably in 1593; came with his wife to New England; was in Charlestown, 1632; and was admitted with her into the church of Charlestown in the autumn of 1633. He was made freeman 1634; subscribed at Charlestown, Dec. 1640, "Town Orders" for Woburn; and coming to Woburn to reside, he was chosen one of the first Board of Selectmen, 1644. His wife, Elizabeth, dying 13 Nov. 1643, he married for his second wife Susanna Blogget, widow of Thomas Blogget, of Cambridge, 15 Feb. 1643-4. This his second wife died 10 Feb. 1660-1: James Thompson himself died in 1682. By his first wife, Elizabeth, he had three sons, all probably born in England, viz: Simon, the eldest, James, jun., who died in Woburn, 24 Jan. 1646-7; and Jonathan. [Savage's Geneal. Dict. Charlestown Ch. Rec. Col. Rec. Wob. Town Rec. and Records of Births, etc.]

Simon Thompson, the eldest son of the first James Thompson, married 19 Dec. 1643, Mary, daughter of Deacon Edward Convers; by whom he had: (1) *John*, born 4 Apr. and died 12 Apr. 1645. (2) *Sarah*, b. 20 Feb. 1646-7. (3) *James*, b. 20 March, 1649. (4) *Mary*, b. 25 Jan. 1651-2; died 2 Feb. 1661-2. (5) *Ann*, b. 30 July, 1655. (6) *Rebecca*, b. May 1658. He was made freeman, 1648; and became a purchaser of Chelmsford; but his plans were cut short by death, which arrested him when in early life, May 1658. In his will, made that month, he makes provision for his children; names his father and his wife, and her father and her two brothers, James and Josiah Convers. His widow married John Sheldon, of Woburn and Billerica. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict. Colony Records. Billerica Records of Births, Marriages, etc., etc.]

I. Jonathan Thompson, youngest son of first James and Elizabeth Thompson, married, 28 Nov. 1655, Susanna, daughter of Thomas and Susanna Blodgett, of Cambridge, and born there in June 1637. By her, he had issue, as follows: (1) *Susanna*, born 4 July, 1661. (2) *Jonathan*, b. 28 Sept. 1663. (3) *James*, b. 1666; died soon. (4) *James*, again, b. 27 June, 1667. (5) *Sarah*, b. 1 June, 1670. (6) *Simon*, b. 15 June, 1673. (7) *Ebenzer*, b. 18 Aug. 1676; died 19 Feb. 1697-8. Jonathan Thompson died 20 Oct. 1691. Susanna, his widow, died 6 Feb. 1697-8?

THOMPSON. *II.* Jonathan Thompson, jun., son of *I.* Jonathan and Susanna Thompson, born 28 Sept. 1663, married Frances Whittemore; by

whom he had: (1) *Jonathan*, born 9 Feb. 1689-90. (2) *Hannah*, b. 28 Jan. 1691-2. (3) *Joseph*, b. 20 Oct. 1694. (4) *James*, b. 14 Dec. 1696; was living in Brimfield, 1758. (5) *Susanna*, b. 6 July, 1699; md. to Benjamin Mead, 1722? (6) *Ebenezer*, b. 30 March, 1701. (7) *Mary*, b. 18 Aug. 1703. (8) *Samuel*, b. 8 Sept. 1705. (9) *Patience*, b. 25 Oct. 1713; md. to Timothy Lamson, of Concord, 1734?

Ebenezer, son of *II. Jonathan* and *Frances Thompson*, born 30 March, 1701; married *Hannah Convers*, 27 Sept. 1728; and had: (1) *Benjamin*, born 27 Nov. 1729. (2) *Ebenezer*, b. 15 Sept. 1731. (3) *Hannah*, b. 21 Sept. 1734. (4) *Hiram*, b. 17 May, 1743.

I. Benjamin, son of *Ebenezer* and *Hannah Thompson*, born 27 Nov. 1729, entered his Intentions of Marriage with *Ruth Simonds*, both of Woburn, 30 May, 1752. Being married shortly after, he had by her the next year:

II. Benjamin Thompson, born 26 March, 1753, who in after years gained a world wide reputation under the titles of *Sir Benjamin Thompson*, and *Count Rumford*. For account of him, see Chap. XII.

Benjamin Thompson, father of *Count Rumford*, died 7 Nov. 1755, in his 26th year. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc.]

I. Samuel Thompson, 5th son, 8th child, of *II. Jonathan* and *Frances Thompson*, born 8 Sept. 1705, married *Ruth Wright*, daughter of *Josiah* and *Ruth Wright*, 31 Dec. 1730. To them were born: (1) *Samuel*, 30 Oct. 1731. (2) *Daniel*, 9 March, 1734. (3) *Ruth*, 9 March, 1737; md. to *Noah Wyman*, 1755. (4) *Abijah*, 11 April, 1739. (5) *Mary*, 24 May, 1741. (6) *Phebe*, 5 Feb. 1743-4. (7) *Lois*, b. 12 Aug. 1746. (8) *Jonathan*, b. 10 Sept. 1748.

Samuel Thompson died 13 May, 1748, in his 43d year. His widow, *Ruth Thompson*, died in Oct. 1775, aged 69 years. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc. Diary of *Samuel Thompson, Esq.*]

II. Samuel, eldest son of *I. Samuel* and *Ruth Thompson*, born 30 Oct. 1731, was a gentleman of note and influence in his day. In 1758, he went in an expedition against the French to Lake George. Of this expedition, he has left a minute and interesting account in manuscript; and when he returned from it at the close of the year, he had been advanced to be a lieutenant in the military service. See Appendix No. IX. For a long succession of years afterwards, he was much employed as a Justice of the Peace, and as a Deacon of the Church, in the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of the town. He was chosen Selectman in 1776, 77, 78, 1779; he represented Woburn in the General Court in the years 1785, 86, 89, 92, 93, 98, 1805, 1806; and there were but few committees upon important town business, upon which, for many years, he was not appointed to serve. This highly respected citizen was thrice married. His first wife was *Abigail Tidd*, whom he married 15 May, 1753, and by her he had: (1) *Samuel*, born 7 April, 1754, and died at New York, a lieutenant in the military service of his country, of a putrid fever, 12 Aug. 1776, in his 23d year. (2) *Abigail*, b. 29 Dec. 1755; married to *John Eames*. (3) *Mary*, b. 13 Jan. 1758; died 6 Apr. 1759. (4) *Jonathan*, b. 26 Apr. 1760, father of the pres-

ent Cyrus Thompson, Esq. (5) Arphaxad, b. 7 March, 1763; died 15 Dec. 1771. (6) *Leonard*, b. 1 Dec. 1764, the father of the present Col. Leonard Thompson.

Abigail, first wife to Samuel Thompson, Esq., dying 21 Sept. [2 Sept.?] 1768, aged 35 years, he next married Lydia Jones, of Concord, 26 Feb. 1770, by whom was born to him Lydia, 31 Jan. 1771.

Lydia, his second wife, dying 19 Oct. 1788, aged 54 years, he married for his third wife, Esther Wyman, 22 Oct. 1789.

Samuel Thompson, Esq., died Aug. 17, 1820. His wife Esther died before him, Aug. 5, 1818. His brother, Abijah Thompson, sheriff, father of Dea. Charles Thompson, died Jan. 16, 1811. Major Abijah Thompson, the sheriff's son, and father of General Abijah Thompson, died Oct. 27, 1820. [Woburn Town Records. Rec. of Births, etc., etc. Thompson's Diary, or Memoranda of Interesting Occurrences.]

TIDD. John Tidd (or as the name was otherwise once spelled, Tead, or Teed, or Ted) embarked, 12 May, 1637, at Yarmouth, England, aged 19, as servant of Samuel Greenfield, of Norwich; was of Charlestown that year; subscribed there in December 1640 "Town Orders" for Woburn; was taxed at Woburn in the Country Rate, 8 Sept. 1645; and chosen a Surveyor of Fences there in 1646. His wife Margaret died 1651. He died 24 April, 1657. By his Will, made 15 days before, it appears that he had a second wife, Alice; daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, and a son of his own name.* His daughter Mary was doubtless the wife of Francis Kendall, md. 24 Dec. 1644; and Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Fuller, md. 13 June, 1643.

TIDD. II. John Tidd, jun., son of John, sen., and Margaret Tidd, born in England; married, 14 April, 1650, Rebekah Wood. By her he had issue: (1) *Hannah*, born 21 Sept. 1652. (2) *John*, b. 26 Feb. 1654-5. (3) *Mary*, b. 13 Nov. 1656. (4) *Samuel*, b. 16 Jan. 1658-9. (5) *Joseph*, b. 18 Jan. 1660-1; died 1 Feb. 1660-1. (6) *Joseph*, again, b. 20 Jan. 1661-2. (7) *Rebekah*, b. . . . md. to Thomas Blogget, 11 Nov. 1685. The death of John Tidd, jun., and that of his wife Rebekah, are not found on Record. [Woburn Records of Births, etc., etc.]

TIDD. III. John Tidd, son of John Tidd, jun., and Rebekah Tidd, b. 26 Feb. 1654-5; married Elizabeth Fifield, 12 June, 1678; and had by her: (1) *Elizabeth*, born 19 Sept. 1679. (2) *John*, b. 2 Nov. 1681. (3) *Joseph*, b. 8 March, 1684. (4) "*Rebekah*, daughter of John and Elizabeth "Tedd," b. 4 Aug. 1687. (5) *Mary*, b. 25 Apr. 1690. (6) *Ebenezer*, b. 31 Aug. 1693.

"Elizabeth, wife of Sergt. John Tidd, died 6 Oct. 1732." "Old Mr. John Tidd died 3 Aug. 1743." [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc.]

TOTTINGHAM. Henry Tottingham, (or *Tottman*, as formerly often written and pronounced in Woburn) was born in England; was of Charlestown in 1640, when and where he subscribed the "Town Orders" for Woburn. He removed shortly after to Woburn; was taxed there in 1645, 1646, 1666; and had a right assigned him, 1668, in the common lands of the town.

* Savage's Geneal. Dict. Wob. Town Records. Records of Births, etc., etc.

By his wife, Anna, he had: (1) *Nehemiah*, born 23 Aug. 1646; died 28 March, 1714. (2) *Elijah*, ["Elijah," County Records] b. 28 Feb. 1651-2. Anna, wife of Henry Tottingham, died 23 Feb. 1653-4.

Henry Tottingham and Alice Alger, ["Allice Eager," County Rec.] married 13 July, 1654.

[Wob. Town Records: Rec. of Births, etc., etc.]

TOTTINGHAM. *I.* Eliah Tottingham, son of Henry and Anna, had by his wife Mary: (1) *Anna*, b. 24 Sept. 1685. (2) *Mary*, daughter of "Eliah and Mary Tottingham," born 18 Apr. 1688; married to Thomas Lane, 1721? (3) *Sarah*, b. 13 July, 1690; md. to Nath. Cutler, of Reading, 1715. (4) *Henry*, b. 29 Aug. 1692. (5) *Elisha*, b. 22 July, 1696. (6) Elizabeth, b. 8 Feb. 1698-9. (7) Alice, b. 10 June, 1701. (8) "Arminell," a daughter of Eliah and Mary, b. 30 July, 1707.

Eliah "Tottman," died 27 Nov. 1717.

TOTTINGHAM. *II.* Elisha, or Eliah Tottingham, son of *I.* Eliah and Mary, born 22 July, 1696, had by his wife Rebecca: (1) "Rebekah," b. 4 Aug. 1710; died 28 Apr. 1733. (2) *Elisha*, son of Eliah and Rebekah Tottingham, born 18 Oct. 1713. (3) *Elizabeth*, b. 4 May, 1722. (4) *John*, b. 9 Aug. 1724. (5) *Phebe*, b. 30 June, 1728. (6) *Abigail*, daughter of Eliah and Rebekah Tottingham, b. 30 Dec. 1737.

Eliah Tottingham died 29 March, 1743.

TOTTINGHAM. *III.* Elisha, son of *II.* Eliah and Rebekah Tottingham, born 18 Oct. 1713; md. Sarah Lawrence, of Woburn, 27 May, 1736, and had issue: (1) *Elisha*, b. 8. Feb. 1736-7. (2) *Sarah*, b. 21 Nov. 1738; md. to John Williams, of New Marlborough, 1765. (3) Nathaniel, b. 10 June, 1740. (4) *Ephraim*, b. 9 Apr. 1743. (5) *Moses*, b. 22 July, 1746. (6) *Jonathan*, b. 17 Dec. 1748. (7) James, b. 14 July, 1751. (8) Rebekah, b. 15 Nov. 1753. (9) Abigail, b. 15 July, 1755. (10) David, b. 24 Sept. 1758.

TOTTINGHAM. *II.* Henry "Tottman," son of *I.* Eliah and Mary Tottingham, married Eunice Wyman, both of Woburn, 7 Sept. 1721. Their children were: (1) Mary, born 6 March, 1724. (2) Alice, b. 6 May, 1727. Henry "Tottman" died 5 Apr. 1728.

TREERICE. Nicholas Trerice, or Trarice, was in 1634, 1635, a noted master of the ship Planter, in which he had brought many persons from London to New England. In 1636, he was admitted to be an inhabitant of Charlestown.^a Here, by his wife Rebekah, he had a son John, who was baptized in the church of Charlestown 3 June, 1639. In Dec. 1640, he subscribed the "Town Orders" for Woburn: removed his residence to Woburn soon after; and here had a son, *Samuel*, born 7 May, 1643. He was taxed in Woburn, 1645, in the rate for the country, but not in the town rate for 1646; whence it is concluded, that, previously to 1646, he had removed back to Charlestown; and there his daughter Rebekah was married, in 1655, to Thomas Jenner; and his widow, Rebekah, in 1665, to Thomas Lynde. [Savage's Geneal. Dict. Woburn Town Records. Rec. of Births, etc., etc.]

WALKER. Samuel Walker, sen. See Chap. V.

His children (the given name of his wife is unknown) were Samuel, jun., Israel, and probably, John, sen., of Woburn; Hannah, wife of James, son of Simon Thompson, of Woburn; and (in the opinion of John Farmer, Esq.) Joseph Walker, of Billerica. Isaac Walker, too, of Woburn, according to the following record of his birth, was also a son of his. "Isaac, son of *Samuel Walker, sen.*, born y^e 1st of 9th mo. [November] 1677." But it is not improbable, that *sen.* was inadvertently written here for jun. This Isaac Walker married Margery Bruce, of Woburn, 20 Feb. 1704-5; and he, and his sons by her, Isaac, jun., Ezekiel and Timothy, were sometime of Pennacook, now Concord, N. H. See Bouton's History of Concord.

WALKER. Samuel Walker, jun., otherwise known as Ensign Walker, and Deacon Walker. See Chap. V. To the notice there given of Samuel Walker, jun., it may be added, that he married, 10 Sept. 1662 [23 Oct. County Records], Sarah Reed, daughter of William and Mabel Reed, and sister of George Reed. Their children were: (1) *Edward*, born 12 Oct. 1663: killed with others by the Indians at Lamprey River, N. H., 6 July, 1690.^a (2) *John*, jun., b. 2 July, 1665. (3) *Samuel*, b. 25 Jan. 1667-8. (4) *Sarah*, b. 6 March, 1670; married to Capt. Edward Johnson, grandson of first Capt. Edward, founder of Woburn, and son of Major William, 1686-7. (5) *Timothy*, b. 16 June, 1672; died 19 June, 1706, leaving a wife and 3 children. (6) *Isaac*, b. 1 Nov. 1677? See above Samuel Walker, 1st. (7) *Ezekiel*, b. 5 March, 1679. Lived in Boston? Sarah, wife of Samuel Walker, jun., died 1 Nov. 1681.

"Ensign Samuell Walker & Abigail Foul" married 18 April, 1692.

"Deacon Sam^l Walker" died 18 Jan. 1703-4 (aged 61 years. Grave-stone.) [Records of Births, etc.]

Israel Walker, son of Samuel, sen., and brother of Samuel Walker, jun., was taxed, as being an inhabitant of Woburn, in the Rate for the Second Meeting-house, 1672. By his wife Susanna, he had born to him: (1) *Israel*, b. 29 Sept. 1672; died 1 Nov. 1683. (2) *Susanna*, b. 1 March, 1674; md. to Ebenezer Lock, 1697? (3) *Phebe*, b. 11 March, 1676. (4) *Henry*, b. 1 Feb. 1678-9. (5) *Hannah*, b. 26 Apr. 1681; died 8 May, 1681. (6) *Elizabeth*, b. —, died 21 Jan. 1681-2. (7) *Nathaniel*, b. 15 Apr. 1682. (8) *Israel*, again, b. 26 July, 1684. (9) *Hannah*, again, b. 24 Sept. 1686; md. to Isaac Kendall, Oct. 1706. (10) *Abigail*, b. 26 Sept. 1688. (11) *Edward*, b. 6 Nov. 1690. Susanna, wife of Israel Walker, died 7 March, 1694. "Ens. Israel Walker and Hannah flagg" married 10 Dec. 1696.

Ensign Israel Walker died 20 April, 1719. "Widow Hannah Walker" died 29 March, 1724.

John Walker, sen., supposed above to be a son of Samuel Walker, sen., and a brother of Israel Walker, is found taxed in the Rate for the Second Meeting-house in Woburn, 1672. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Peirce, 14 Oct. 1672, and by her had: (1) *Benjamin*, born 25 Jan. 1673-4; died 17 Nov. 1675. (2) *Mary*, b. 27 Dec. 1675; died 24 Jan. 1675-6. (3)

John, b. 27 Dec. 1677. "Mary, wife of John Walker, sen.," died 8 Nov. 1695.

John Walker and Bethiah Simonds, [daughter of William Simonds] married 13 Aug. 1696; to whom were born: (1) *Bethiah*, daughter of John and Bethiah Walker, b. 4 Nov. 1697. (2) *Benjamin*, b. 7 July, 1699. John Walker, sen., died 3 Jan. 1723-4.

I. Benjamin Walker and Grace Tay, both of Woburn, md. 24 Dec. 1724. To them were born: (1) Mary, born 4 Oct. 1725. (2) Elizabeth, b. 17 March, 1728. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc. Town Records.]

WATERS. Joseph Waters was taxed, as an inhabitant of Woburn, in the rate for the Second Meeting-house, 1672, and served in Philip's War, 1675-6.^a Nothing is found concerning his family connections. Not improbably he was a relative, perhaps a brother, of Samuel Waters, an inhabitant of Woburn in 1675; to whom and his wife Mary were born 12 children between 1675 and 1696. She died 11 Dec. 1721, and he died 2 May, 1728. [Wob. Rec.]

WHITTEMORE. Thomas Whittemore was taxed in the Rate for the Country, assessed in Woburn 26 Aug. 1666, and is reckoned among those who were entitled to a share of the common lands of the town in 1668;^b but not being taxed in the Rate for the new Meeting-house in 1672, he appears to have previously removed to some other place; or, more probably, as Mr. Savage^c thinks, to have died in March 1670, for "5 of April that year his wife Elizabeth had administered." He married, 9 Nov. 1666, Elizabeth Peirce, daughter of Thomas Peirce, b. 25 Dec. 1646? and by her had: Joseph, born 14 Aug. 1667.

WILSON. *I. John Wilson, sen.*, first appears upon the tax lists in Woburn, in the Rate for the Country, assessed 26 Aug. 1666; and is numbered among those who had right in the common lands of the town in 1668.^d He appears by his wife ——— to have had two children born to him before he came to Woburn, viz: John, jun., and Dorcas; md. to Aaron Cleaveland, 26 Sept. 1675. In Woburn he had: (1) Samuel, b. 29 Dec. 1658. (2) Abigail, b. 8 Aug. 1666. (3) Elizabeth, b. 6 Aug. 1668. (4) Benjamin, b. 15 Oct. 1670. (5) Hannah, b. 31 May, 1672; md. to Jonathan Peirce, 1689.

I. John Wilson, sen., died 2 July, 1687. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc.]

WILSON. *II. John Wilson, jun.*, had born to him by his wife ———: (1) John, b. 3 Jan. 1672-3. (2) Hannah, d. of "John Wilson, jun.," b. 28 Dec. 1674; died 5 May, 1676. (3) Hannah, again, b. 11 March, 1677. (4) Susanna, b. 11 March, 1679. [Rec. of Births, etc., in Wob.]

I. Samuel Wilson, son of John Wilson, sen., above named, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Peirce, 24 Feb. 1681-2. Their children were: (1) *Elizabeth*, b. 28 Jan. 1682-3. (2) *Mary*, b. 10 Apr. 1685. (3) *Samuel*, b. 2 Feb. and died 7 Feb. 1687-8. (4) *Hannah*, b. 24 Dec.

^a List by Thos. B. Wyman, Esq.
^c Savage's Geneal. Dict.

^b Rec. of Wob., Vol. I., pp. 38, 39 - - - 44.
^d Town Rec., Vol. I., pp. 43, 44.

1688. (5) *Rebekah*, b. 5 March, 1693; died 29 Nov. 1694. (6) *Samuel*, again, b. 21 Nov. 1695. (7) *Rebekah*, b. 5 July, 1698. Sargeant Samuel Wilson died 21 Nov. 1729. [Wob. Rec. of Births, Marriages, etc., etc.]

WILSON. II. Samuel Wilson, son of I. Samuel and Elizabeth Wilson, born 21 Nov. 1695; md. Sarah Simonds, daughter of I. James and Susanna Simonds, "both of Woburn," 29 Oct. 1719. To them were born: (1) *Samuel*, b. 22 July, 1720; died 21 June, 1750, aged 29 years and 11 months.^a (2) *Sarah*, b. 13 July, 1722; married to Jonathan Johnson, 1748. (3) *Susanna*, b. 28 March, 1725; md. a Haywood or Howard, that removed to Maine. (4) *Ruth*, b. 26 March, 1729; md. to Jona. Proctor about 1748. (5) *Rebekah*, b. 15 March, 1732; died 31 Oct. 1734.^b (6) *Rebekah*, again, b. 27 July, 1734; md. to Azel Johnson, 1757. Mr. Samuel Wilson died Oct. 11, 1750, aged 55 years.^a After his decease, Dea. Edw. Johnson md. Sarah Wilson, his widow, 19 Feb. 1755; that is, he md. the mother of his son Jonathan's wife. [Rec. of Births in Woburn.]

WINN. Edward Winn was of Woburn, 1641; made freeman, 1643; and taxed in Woburn, in the rate for the country, 8 Sept. 1645. By his wife Joanna, he had, 5 Dec. 1641, a son Increase, which was the first born child recorded in Woburn; but probably his son Joseph, and his daughters Ann and Elizabeth, had their birth in England before. Joanna, wife of Edward Winn, dying 8 March, 1649, he married a second wife, Sarah Beal, 10 Aug. 1649. And she also dying, 15 March, 1680, he took yet a third wife, Ann, or Hannah, widow of Nicholas Wood, who survived him, apparently, till 1686. He died 5 Sept. 1682. In his Will, made 6 May of that year, he names his son Increase, his son Joseph's daughter Sarah, the three youngest children of his daughter Ann, wife of Moses Cleaveland; and the three youngest of his daughter Elizabeth, wife of George Polly. His widow likewise made her Will, 9 Sept. 1685, which being proved, 1 Nov. 1686, is an indication that she was then deceased. [Wob. Records of Births, etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

I. Increase Winn, son of Edward and Joanna, married Hannah Sawtell, 13 July, 1665. Their children were: (1) *Hannah*, born 11 Apr. 1666; md. to Samuel Baker. (2) *Edward*, b. 15 June, 1668. (3) *Mary*, b. 1 May, 1670; md. to Nathl. Wyman, 1692. (4) *Abigail*, b. 8 Jan. 1677-8. (5) *Rebekah*, b. 5 Nov. 1679. (6) *Jacob*, b. 4 Oct. 1681. (7) *Joanna*, b. 24 June, 1683. (8) *Increase*, b. 9 Feb. 1684-5; died 1 July, 1713, [aged 28 years and 4 months. Gravestone.]

"Sargent Increase Winn" died 14 Dec. 1690. Widow Hannah Winn died 18 Feb. 1722-3.

WINN. II. Jacob, son of Increase and Hannah Winn, married Prudence Wyman, 28 June, 1704; and by her had: (1) *Prudence*, born 28 July, 1705. (2) *Elizabeth*, b. 29 Sept. 1707. (3) *Hannah*, b. 1 March, 1711. (4) *Increase*, b. 24 Jan. 1716-17. (5) *Joshua*, b. 14 Apr. 1719. (6) *Abigail*, b. 25 Jan. 1722-3. Prudence, w. of Jacob Winn dying, he md. for his second wife, Phebe Palfray, 14 July, 1737.

^a Gravestone.

^b The first person buried in Wob. Precinct (Burlington) Burying-Ground.

WINN. *III.* Increase Winn, son of Jacob and Prudence Winn, married Elizabeth Knight, 5 Oct. 1742. Their children were: (1) *David*, —, md. Hannah Twiss, 11 June, 1765. (2) *Elizabeth*, born 9 Dec. 1745; md. to Timothy Twiss, 12 July, 1768. (3) "*Annah*" or *Hannah*, b. 31 Oct. 1747. (4) *Jacob*, b. 16 July, 1751; md. Molly Twiss, and removed to Hollis, N. H. (5) *Molly*, b. Jan. 1753.

WINN. *III.* Joshua Winn, son of Jacob and Prudence Winn, married Mary Center, about Oct. 1645; and had by her: (1) *Joshua*, born 17 May, 1747. (2) *Jeremiah*, b. 29 Apr. 1749. (3) *Molly*, b. 5 Apr. 1751. (4) *James*, b. 7 Apr. 1753. (5) *Jonathan*, b. 18 Oct. 1755.

WINN. Joseph Winn, son of Edward and Joanna, among the first settlers of Woburn, was born in England; married Rebekah, daughter of William and Mabel Reed, and sister of first George Reed of Woburn, about 1664. Their children were: (1) *Rebekah*, born 25 May, 1665; and died 6 Apr. 1679. (2) *Sarah*, b. 9 Nov. 1666; md. to Ebenezer Johnson. (3) *Joanna*, b. —; md. to Edward Knight, 13 July, 1699. (4) *Abigail*, b. 18 June, 1670; died 25 June, 1670. (5) *Joseph*, b. 15 May, 1671. (6) *Josiah*, b. 15 March, 1674. (7, 8) *Rebekah* and *Hannah*, twins, b. 14 Feb. 1678-9. Rebekah m. to Timothy Spaulding of Chelmsford, 5 March, 1700. No mention of Hannah in his Will.^a (9) *Timothy*, b. —; died 22 March, 1678. (10) *Anne*, b. 1 Nov. 1684; died 13 Sept. 1686. (11) *Timothy*, b. 27 Feb. 1686-7.

"Ensign Joseph Winn" died 22 Feb. 1714-15. Widow Rebekah Winn died —, 1734. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc.]

WINN. *I.* Timothy Winn, son of Joseph and Rebekah Winn, married Elizabeth Brooks. Their children were:

II. Timothy, born about July 1712.

Elizabeth, born 1 Sept. 1719; md. to Nehemiah Wyman, 7 Dec. 1742.

Elizabeth, wife of Timothy Winn, died 14 May, 1724 [aged about 34: Gravestone].

Timothy Winn and Jane Belknap, both of Woburn, married 18 Feb. 1729-30. To them were born: (1) *Ruth*, 6 Aug. 1732. (2) *Joseph*, b. 3 July, 1734. (3) *Jerusha*, Aug. 4, 1740. *I.* Timothy Winn died 5 Jan. 1752 [aged 65: Gravestone].

Widow Jane Winn died of small-pox May 1775.^b [Rec. of Births in Woburn.]

WINN. *II.* Timothy Winn, better known as Dea. Timothy Winn, was a gentleman of note and of much influence in his day. He was the son of *I.* Timothy and Elizabeth (Brooks) Winn, and was born in Woburn about July 1712. His place of residence falling within the bounds of Woburn Precinct, he joined the Precinct Church, May 4, 1740; and was chosen a deacon of that church Dec. 26, 1752; an office which he held during life. He was a man noted for his industry, economy, and success in amassing wealth. He was chosen one of the Selectmen of the town in 1756, '57; and

^a Mr. Boutelle, from inspection of the Will.

^b Mem. of Samuel Thompson, Esq.

again in 1773, '74, '75. He represented Woburn in the General Court 1787, '88, and 1791. And in December 1787, he and James Fowle, jun., were chosen delegates for Woburn to the convention which met in Boston Jan. 9, 1788, respecting the ratification of the Constitution of the United States.

In all the early attempts to set off Woburn Precinct as a separate town, he was opposed, it is said, to the measure. But he favored, it is understood, the last attempt, which proved successful. But he did not live long to enjoy the success of it. He died March 3, 1800, aged 87 years and 8 months, a few days more than a year after the act of Court incorporating the Second Precinct as a town, by the name of Burlington. By his wife Mary (Bowers) Winn, Dea. Winn had two children that lived to mature age, viz: Timothy, born Dec. 20, 1740; and Mary, born June 21, 1743, and married, Jan. 2, 1777, to Col. John Waldron, of Dover, N. H. Dea. Winn's son Timothy, distinguished in Woburn Records as Timothy Winn, jun., and Ensign Timothy Winn, was a gentleman highly respected and esteemed. He married Sarah Reed of Woburn, Jan. 23, 1766; and she dying, in January of the following year, he married for his second wife Mary Bridge, daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Bridge, of Chelmsford. By her he had, among other children, the late Col. William Winn, of Burlington and Woburn, who was the father of the present William Winn, Esq., of Burlington, and Messrs. Jonathan Bowers Winn and Timothy Winn, of Woburn, gentlemen well known in all this vicinity.

II. Joseph Winn, son of *I. Timothy* and *Jane Winn*, and half brother of *Dea. Timothy Winn*, was a respected and influential citizen in his day. In the war of the Revolution, he served his country in the military line, and acquired the title of Lieutenant Winn; and at the first Town Meeting in Burlington, after the act incorporating it as a town, he was chosen chairman of the Board of Selectmen and of the Overseers of the Poor. He died Apr. 30, 1817, aged 82 years and 9 months. The late *Abel Winn, Esq.*, of Burlington, was a son of his.

WRIGHT. *John Wright.* See Chap. V.

Joseph Wright. See Chap. V. add:

By his wife *Elizabeth*, he had issue as follows: (1) *Elizabeth*, born 2 July, 1664; married *Eleazar Bateman*, 2 Nov. 1686. (2) *Joseph*, b. 14 March, 1667; md. *Elizabeth Bateman*, 7 July, 1692. (3) *Sarah*, b. 25 Feb. 1669-70. (4) *John*, b. 2 Oct. 1672. (5) *Joanna*, b. 18 April, 1675; died 17 Feb. 1690-91. (6) *James*, b. 10 March, 1677. (7) *Timothy*, b. 3 Apr. 1679. (8) *Stephen*, b. 22 Jan. 1680-81. (9) *Jacob*, b. 22 June, 1683. (10) *Ruth*, b. 10 Oct. 1685. (11) *Benjamin*, b. 14 March, 1688. *Elizabeth*, wife of *Dea. Joseph Wright*, died 28 June, 1713. *Deacon Joseph Wright*, died 31 March, 1724.

WYMAN. *I. John Wyman*, a subscriber at Charlestown to Town Orders for Woburn, Dec. 1640, was taxed at Woburn in tax for the Country, 8 Sept. 1645; married 5 Nov. 1644, *Sarah Nutt*, whom her father, *Myles Nutt*, had brought with him from England. The children of *John* and *Sarah Wyman* were: (1) *Samuel*, born 20 Sept. and died 27 Sept. 1646. (2) *John*, b. 28 March, 1648. (3) *Sarah*, b. 15 Apr. 1650; md. 15 Dec. 1669, to *Joseph Walker*, of Billerica; died 26 Jan. 1729. (4) *Solomon*, b. 26 Feb.

1651-2; died 22 Sept. 1725. (5) *David*, b. 7 Apr. 1654. (6) *Elizabeth*, b. 18 Jan. 1655-6; died 21 Nov. 1658. (7) *Bathsheba*, b. 6 Oct. 1658; md. Nathaniel Tay, of Billerica, 30 May, 1677; died 9 July, 1730. (8) *Jonathan*, b. 13 July, 1661. (9) *Seth*, b. 3 Aug. 1663. (10) *Jacob*, b. —, the youngest son of Lieut. Wyman.

Lieut. John Wyman died 9 May, 1684. His widow, Sarah, married after his death, Thomas Fuller, 25 Aug. 1684. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc.]

WYMAN. II. John Wyman, jun., married Mary, daughter of Rev. Thomas Carter, about 1671. Their children were: (1) *John*, b. 23 Apr. 1672. (2) *Mary*, b. 25 June, 1674; md. to Thomas Peirce, jun., son of Sergt. Thomas, 27 Feb. 1693. John Wyman, jun., being one of Capt. Prentice's troop, was slain by the Indians in the Narraganset Fight, 19 Dec. 1675. His widow, Mary, was married 31 Oct. 1676, to Nath. Batchelder, of Hampton. [Wob. Rec. Births, etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

WYMAN. David, son of I. John and Sarah Wyman, was a tanner; married 27 Apr. 1675, in Charlestown, Isabel Farmer, daughter of John Farmer, of Concord, by whom he had two children, viz: (1) David, b. 29 May, died 15 June, 1676. (2) *Isabel*, b. 5 July, 1677; md. 1700, in Malden, to John Green, of that town, and died 9 Aug. 1765, "in her 88th year." [Gravestone.]

David Wyman died of the small-pox in Woburn, 1678; and his widow married in Concord, James Blood, 19 Nov. 1679. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc. Manuscript Genealogy of Thomas B. Wyman, Esq. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

WYMAN. Jonathan Wyman, son of I. John and Sarah Wyman, md. Abigail Fowle, daughter of Lieut. James Fowle, 29 July, 1689, who died 3 Jan. 1689-90. For his second wife, he md. Hannah, a daughter of Peter Fowle, 31 July, 1690. Their children were: (1) *Abigail*, b. 1 June, 1691; md. to Sam. Buck, and died 2 Dec. 1720. (2) *Hannah*, b. Nov. 1694; md. 1 June, 1717, to Israel Reed. (3) *Mary*, b. 26 Jan. 1696-7; md. prior to 1718 to Jeremiah Center. (4) *Elizabeth*, b. 15 Feb. 1700-1; md. 11 Aug. 1721, to Zerubbabel Snow. (5) *Jonathan*, b. 13 Sept. 1704. (6) *Sarah*, b. 18 Aug. 1706; md. — to Nathan Brooks; and died 21 Feb. 1747. (7) *Zachary*, b. 19 July, 1709: a soldier in French War, 1748.

Cornet Jonathan Wyman died 15 Dec. 1736. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc., etc. Wyman's MSS. Genealogy. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

WYMAN. Seth Wyman, son of I. John and Sarah Wyman, md. Esther Johnson, daughter of Major Wm. Johnson, 17 Dec. 1685: by whom he had: (1) Seth, b. 13 Sept. 1686; killed at Lovewell Fight, 1725. (2) "*Hesther*," b. 25 Oct. 1688. (3) *Sarah*, b. 17 Jan. 1690-1; md. to Caleb Blogget. (4) *Jonathan*, b. 5 Nov. 1693; died 19 Jan. 1693-4. (5) *Susana*, b. 30 June, 1695. (6) *Abigail*, b. 6 Feb. 1698-9; md. 19 Jan. 1725, to Timothy Brooks; and died 16 March, 1780. (7) *Love*, b. 14 Feb. 1701-2; md. to Josiah Wyman? Lieut. Seth Wyman died 26 Oct. 1715. His widow, Esther, died 31 March, 1742.

[Wob. Rec. of Births, etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict. Wyman MSS. Genealogy.]

WYMAN. Jacob Wyman, youngest son of I. John and Sarah Wyman, a tanner; freeman, 1690; md. 23 Nov. 1687, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Richardson; and had: (1) *Jacob*, b. 11 Sept. 1688. (2) *Samuel*, b. 7 Feb. 1689-90. (3) *Elizabeth*, b. 7 Jan. 1691-2; md. to Josiah Waters; and died prior to 1742. (4) *David*, b. 14 Apr. 1693. (5) *Martha*, b. 13 Oct. 1695; md. to Major Joseph Richardson. (6) *Mary*, b. 8 July, 1698; died prior to 1742. (7) *John*, b. 11 Dec. 1700; died 9 July, 1721, a graduate of Harvard College the same year. (8) *Solomon*, b. 24 Apr. 1703; died aged 22 years. (9) *Patience*, b. 13 Apr. 1705. (10) *Ebenezer*, b. 5 May, 1707; H. C. 1731; minister of Union, Ct.; md. at Woburn, Mrs. Mary Wright, 22 May, 1739; died Feb. 9, 1746. (11) *Isaiah*, b. 28 Feb. 1708-9; died 9 Feb. 1746-7. (12) *Peter*, b. 27 Sept. 1711; md. Abigail Russell, about 1744, in Boston? (13) *Daniel*, b. 27 May, 1715; a saddler in East Sudbury, now Wayland; md. first, Rebecca —, who died 10 Feb. 1744; 2dly, Dorothy Jennison, or Johnson, who died 30 Sept. 1806. Daniel Wyman died 29 Dec. 1766; had 8 children by his two wives.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Jacob Wyman, died 21 Nov. 1739. Mr. Jacob Wyman md. Mrs. Elizabeth Coggin, 4 Feb. 1739-40. Mr. Jacob Wyman died 31 March, 1742. Widow Elizabeth Wyman died 2 May, 1752. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict. Wyman MSS. Genealogy.]

Francis Wyman married 30 Jan. 1644-5, Judith Peirce, of Woburn, born at Norwich, England, daughter of John; died without issue. For his 2d wife, he md. Abigail Reed, daughter of William and Mabel, and sister of first George Reed, 2 Oct. 1650. Their children were: (1) *Judith*, born 29 Sept. and died 22 Dec. 1652. (2) *Francis*, born about 1654; died during Indian War, 26 Apr. 1676, about 22 years old. (3) *William*, b. about 1656. (4) *Abigail*, b. about 1659; married to Stephen Richardson, 2 Jan. 1675-6; died 17 Sept. 1720, aged 60. Gravestone. (5) *Timothy*, b. 15 Sept. 1661; died 1709. (6) *Joseph*, b. 9 Nov. 1663, lived a tailor, unmarried, and died 24 July, 1714. (7) *Nathaniel*, b. 25 Nov. 1665. (8) *Samuel*, b. 29 Nov. 1667. (9) *Thomas*, b. 1 April, 1671. (10) *Benjamin*, b. 25 Aug. 1674. (11) *Stephen*,^a b. 2 June, 1676; died 19 Aug. 1676. (12) *Judith*, b. 15 Jan. 1678-9; md. to Nath. Bacon, of Billerica; living in 1714. Francis Wyman, sen., died 30 Nov. 1699, aged, per stone, about 82. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

WYMAN. III. William, son of Francis and Abigail Wyman, married Prudence —. Their children were: (1) *William*, born 18 Jan. and died 20 Jan. 1682-3. (2) *Prudence*, b. 26 Dec. 1683; md. to Jacob Winn. (3) *William*, b. 15 Jan. 1685-6. (4) *Thomas*, b. 23 Aug. 1687; lived, in his latter days, and died in Pelham, N. H. (5) *Elizabeth*, b. 5 July, 1689, died 25 June, 1690. (6) *Francis*, b. 10 July, 1691. (7) *Joshua*, b. 3 Jan. 1692-3: a blacksmith: innholder, 1722; m. (1) Mary Pollard, (2) Mary Green, in Woburn, 14 July, 1747. (8) *Edward*, b. 10 Jan. 1695-6. (9) *Elizabeth*, b. 16 Feb. 1697-8. (10) *Deliverance*, b. 28 Feb. 1700-1; md. to Ezekiel Gowing, jun.,

^a Wyman's MSS. Genealogy.

of Lynn, 1732. (11) *James*, b. 16 March, 1702; taxed in Woburn, 1723. William Wyman died 1705. [Woburn Rec. of Births, etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict. Wyman's MS. Genealogy.]

WYMAN. V. Timothy Wyman, son of Francis and Abigail Wyman, married Hannah —; by whom he had: (1) *Hannah*, born 7 July, 1688. (2) *Timothy*, b. 5 April, 1691. (3) *Solomon*, b. 24 Oct. 1693; md. in Medford, 9 June, 1725, Mary Peirce, daughter of John Peirce of Woburn; which Mary, when afterwards a widow, md. Benjamin Johnson, 14 Feb. 1765. Solomon's Will dated 2 Jan. 1760. (4) *Joseph*, b. 1 Nov. 1695. (5) *Eunice*, b. 24 Feb. 1697-8; md. to Henry Tottingham, 1721; died prior to 1748. (6) *Anne*, b. 26 March, 1700: of Andover, and died unmarried 1774. (7) *Judith*, b. 16 June, 1702; md. to John Wright III. 1725, of Ashford, Ct.; living 1748. (8) *Eli*, b. 11 March, 1704; died 22 Aug. 1728. (9) *Ebenezer*, b. 21 March, 1706: of Townsend, Mass.; md. in Woburn, 24 Feb. 1736, Rebekah Johnson, daughter of Dea. Edward Johnson; and, secondly, in Billerica, 2 April, 1745, to Dorcas Wilson. Living in 1764. (10) *Hesther*, b. —. (11) *Elizabeth*, —. (12) Prudence, b. 8 March, 1709; md. to Thomas Phelps. Living 1748, 1772.

Timothy Wyman died 1709.

[Wob. Rec. of Births. Genealogy of the Wymans in Manuscript, by Thos. B. Wyman, Esq. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

WYMAN. VII. Nathaniel Wyman, son of Francis and Abigail, married Mary, daughter of Increase Winn, 28 June, 1692. Their children were: (1) *Nathaniel*, b. 23 May, 1693; died 13 Dec. 1715. (2) *Mary*, b. 28 May, 1694; died insane, 1728. (3) *Abigail*, b. 5 Oct. 1695; md. to Benjamin Gowen. (4) *Ruth*, b. 17 Apr. 1697; md. to Thomas Gould, Charlestown, 1721. (5) *Hannah*, b. 28 Apr. 1699; md. to II. Timothy Wyman. (6) *Elizabeth*, b. 11 Nov. 1700; md. 12 March, 1723, to John "Geary," of Charlestown. [Stoneham?] (7) Phebe, b. 11 June, 1702; md. prior to 1729 to Thomas "Geary," [Gerry] Stoneham. (8) Rebekah, b. 14 April, 1704; md. 7 March, 1723, to Thomas Holden. (9) *Johanah*, [Joanna?] b. 25 July, 1705; md. to Jonathan Holden, 1731; died 11 Nov. 1786. (10) *Increase*, b. 1 March, 1707. (11) *Sarah*, b. 21 Aug. 1710; md. 6 July, 1732, to Ezekiel Walker; died prior to 1756. (12) *Keziah*, b. 5 Apr. 1713; md. to John Reed, 1735; died 14 Jan. 1756.

Nathaniel Wyman died 8 Dec. 1717. His widow, Mary Wyman, md. to John Locke, of Woburn, 30 Nov. 1720. [Wob. Records of Births, etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict. Wyman's MSS. Genealogy.]

WYMAN. VIII. Samuel Wyman, son of Francis and Abigail; md. Rebekah, daughter of MatheW Johnson, — 1692. Their children were: (1) *Rebekah*, born 11 Nov. 1693; married at Watertown to Thomas Richardson, of Woburn, 29 Sept. 1713; died 11 April, 1771. (2) *Abigail*, b. 5 Feb. 1694-5; md. prior to 1726 to Jonas Richardson. (3) *Hannah*, b. 10 Dec. 1696; md. 10 May, 1725, to Samuel Parker. (4) *Sarah*, b. 2 Feb. 1698-9; md. probably 31 Aug. 1726, to John Coggin. (5) *Samuel*, b. 18 March, 1700. (6) *Oliver*, b. 5. Sept. 1701; a soldier of Leominster in 1758, '59, and died 1759. (7) *Lydia*, b. 1 Jan. 1702-3; md. 24 July, 1729, at Reading, to Oliver Richardson, of Woburn. (8) *Patience*, b. 11 Jan. 1705-6;

md. to Edward Dean. (9) *Matthew*, b. 3 Aug. 1707: of Lancaster, a laborer; married 8 March, 1738-9, to Abigail Willard, by whom he left issue. He served in Willard's Comp., Nova Scotia, 1755. (10) *Esther*, b. 25 Feb. 1709-10. Samuel Wyman died 17 May, 1725. His widow, Rebekah, living 1735. [Records of Births, etc. Wyman's MSS. Genealogy. Savage's Geneal. Dict.]

WYMAN. *I. Thomas*, sen., son of Francis and Abigail Wyman, md. Mary Richardson, a daughter of Nathaniel, 5 May, 1696. Their children were: (1) *Thomas*, born 12 May, 1697. (2) *Josiah*, b. 18 March, 1700. (3) *Phineas*, b. 1701; living, insane, 1747. (4) *Timothy*, b. 1 March, 1702. (5) *Benjamin*, b. 12 June, 1704. (6) *John*, b. 6 July, 1706; died 26 March, 1729; a housewright, taxed from 1725 to 1728. (7) *Mary*, b. 10 March, 1708; md. 13 June, 1726, to Nath. Clark, Watertown. (8) *Aaron*, b. 6 Dec. 1709. (9) *Eleazer*, b. 13 Apr. 1712; died 16 July, 1747. (10) *Nathaniel*, b. 18 May, 1716. (11) *Elizabeth*, b. 19 Dec. 1718; md. to — Blogget; issue by whom, and *Elizabeth Wyman*.

Thomas Wyman, sen., served in Sir Charles Hobby's troop at Annapolis, 10 Oct. 1710, to 10 Oct. 1711. He died 4 Sept. 1731. His widow Mary md. Josiah Winn, 17 Aug. 1733, and died 7 June, 1743.

Benjamin, son of Francis and Abigail Wyman, was a "maltster;" and married 20 Jan. 1702-3, Elizabeth Hancock, of Cambridge. Their children were: (1) *Elizabeth*, born 1 May, 1705; md. 11 June, 1724, to Jacob Richardson. (2) *Benjamin*, b. 13 Dec. (al. Nov.) 1706. (3) *Lucy*, b. 17 Apr. 1708; died 25 Oct. 1730: wife of Richard Davenport, of Shrewsbury. (4) *Zebadiah*, b. 26 June, 1709. (5) *Eunice*, b. 16 Nov. 1710; md. to Robert Peirce, 1736; died 15 Apr. or May, 1774 or 1775. (6) *Jerusha*, b. 23 July, 1712; md. to Edw. Richardson, 1730; died 10 Apr. 1784. (7) *Tabitha*, b. 7 Apr. 1714; md. to Josiah Kendall, 1736; died 24 Apr. 1800. (8) *Abijah*, b. 20 Sept. 1715. (9) *Katharine*, b. 6 May, 1717; md. 28 Feb. 1732-3? to William Tufts, of Medford; died, per stone, 20 Feb. 1749. (10) *Nathaniel*, b. 26 Jan. 1718-19. (11) *Abigail*, b. 26 Aug. 1720; m. 8 Apr. 1740, to Jacob Snow; died 31 Oct. 1771. (12) *Martha*, b. 7 May, 1722; md. 6 Sept. 1739, to Samuel Dean. (13) *Noah*, b. 30 July, 1724; died 10 Dec. 1726. (14) *Jonas*, b. 26 July, 1725; a blacksmith; died at Louisburg, 20 Jan. 1746. (15) *Reuben*, b. 9 Nov. 1726. Benjamin Wyman died 19 Dec. 1735. His widow m. 22 Aug. [al. Sept.] 1739, to Jonathan Bacon of Bedford; and died March 2, 1749, æt. 63. [Wob. Rec. of Births, etc. Savage's Geneal. Dict. Wyman MSS. Genealogy.]

Messrs. John and Francis Wyman were brothers, and original settlers of the town of Woburn. By occupation, they were both tanners; and had their dwellings and their tanning establishments near the late Dea. Benjamin Wyman's, in the Wyman Lane. They were also joint proprietors of extensive tracts of land in other parts of the town. About 1669, they united in the purchase of the "Coitmore Grant," so called, in Woburn, containing 500 acres, for which they paid £25 or £30 sterling each, to Mr. Joseph Rock, executor of the will of Martha (Coitmore) Coggan, who had been the widow of Capt. Coitmore, the grantee. This grant was

laid out in the northwest part of Woburn, now Burlington; and upon it numerous descendants of both brothers were living a century ago, though now not a person by the name of Wyman is an inhabitant of that portion of the town. They also owned a large farm, with houses thereon, adjoining the Coitmore grant, situate in the west part of Woburn, and extending within the bounds of Billerica, upon which, by order of Court, they were taxed equally for some years, both in Billerica and in Woburn.

The descendants of these two brothers by the name of Wyman have been a multitude. In a genealogy of their families, prepared with great industry and untiring research by Thomas Bellows Wyman, Esq., of Charlestown, a descendant from John Wyman of the 6th generation, there were numbered, Nov. 6th, 1844, of the posterity of John Wyman, in the male line, 5 children, 31 grandchildren, 54 great-grandchildren, 91 of the 4th generation, 106 of the 5th, 147 of the 6th, and 8 of the 7th,—442 in all; and of the posterity, in the male line, of Francis Wyman, 9 children, 71 grand children, 152 great-grandchildren, 213 of the 4th generation, 188 of the 5th, 41 of the 6th,—674 in all; making a total, in 1844, of 1116 descendants, from the males, in each generation, from the two patriarchs, John and Francis Wyman.

Of the posterity of these two noted primitive settlers in Woburn, numbers may be referred to who were prominent men in their day; persons distinguished not only by their official relations, but by their ability and care to fulfil them with usefulness to society. Of this description, among the descendants of John Wyman, was Dea. Samuel Wyman, the revolutionary patriot, repeatedly chosen in those trying times to represent Woburn in the General Court, and in the Provincial Congress assembled at Watertown. And among the descendants of Francis Wyman answering to the above character, may be reckoned Capt. Benjamin Wyman, the faithful treasurer of the town from 1752 to 1758 inclusively, seven years in uninterrupted succession: Dea. Zebadiah Wyman, his successor in that important office, and at a very trying period, ten years out of the thirteen which elapsed from 1780 to 1792 inclusively: the late Dea. Benjamin Wyman, the judicious and upright magistrate, as well as exemplary officer of the First Church in this town; and Dr. Rufus Wyman, a native of Woburn, "the beloved physician," while at Chelmsford, the skilful, successful Superintendent of the McLean Asylum for the Insane at Somerville, honored in life, and lamented at his death.

WYMAN. John Wyman, 2d, distinguished as Sergeant John Wyman, and supposed by some to have been a near relative, perhaps a nephew, of John and Francis Wyman, had land granted him in Woburn, 25 Feb. 1679.^a

He was a wheelwright by occupation, and married Hannah, daughter of John Farrar, of Woburn, 14 Dec. 1685. Their children were: (1) *John*, born 16 Nov. 1686. He settled in Wilmington, and died prior to 6 Jan. 1748.^a (2) *Thomas*, b. 25 March, 1689, and died insane prior to 1749.^a (3) *Jasher*, b. 6 Jan. 1691-2. (4) *Nathan*, b. 8 Jan. 1695-6. (5) *Hannah*, b.

^a Woburn Records of Births, etc. Wyman's Manuscript Genealogy.

8 Aug. 1703. (6) *Anne*, b. 10 Apr. 1705; md. 5 May, 1739, to Samuel Bathrick, of Portsmouth, N. H.^a (7) *Rachel*, b. 24 Oct. 1707.

Sergt. John Wyman died 19 April, 1728.

WYMAN. *I.* Nathan, son of Sergt. John Wyman and Hannah, married Huldah Simonds, daughter of Benjamin and Rebekah, both of Woburn, 29 Jan. 1723. Their children were: (1) *Nathan*, born 28 June, 1723. (2) *Rachel*, b. 31 July, 1724; md. to Jacob Eames, in 1748.^a (3) *Elijah*, b. 22 Feb. 1727-8.

Nathan Wyman, wheelwright, died 4 Feb. 1773. Huldah, his wife, died 28 May, 1768, æt. 68, per stone.^a

WYMAN. *II.* Nathan Wyman, jun., son of Nathan and Huldah, md. Rebekah Russell, daughter of Saml. and Rebekah, of Woburn, 11 June, 1749, and had issue: (1) *Nathan*, born 21 May, 1754. (2) *Rebekah*, b. 7 Aug. 1757; died 15 Sept. 1759. (3) *Zadok*, b. 20 [10?] Aug. 1760. (4) *Rebekah*, b. 7 Aug. 1762. (5) *John*, b. 26 Feb. 1765.

Rebekah, widow of Nathan, died 9 Oct. 1811, aged 85.^a

WYMAN. *III.* Nathan Wyman, son of Nathan and Rebekah, m. 21 Nov. 1778, Mary Convers, daughter of Samuel and Mary, who had a son, *Nathan*, born 11 Sept. 1783.

III. Nathan Wyman died 30 April, 1821; his wife Mary died 3 Sept. 1817, æt. 51.

IV. Nathan Wyman, son of Nathan and Mary, md. Esther Wilder, and at his decease left two sons, viz: (1) Herbert, born May 7, 1818; md. Lydia Kimball, and lives respected at North Woburn. (2) *V. Nathan*, born 16 Feb. 1821; chosen Town Clerk of Woburn 1844, and by constant re-election still (1867) continues in that office.

^a Woburn Records of Births, etc. Wyman's Manuscript Genealogy.

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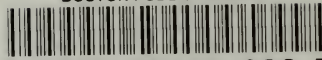
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THE HISTORY OF WOBURN, MIDDLESEX COUNTY,
MASSACHUSETTS

From the Grant of Its Territory to Charlestown
in 1640 to the Year 1860

By Samuel Sewall, M.A.

This typical town history covers all the usual subjects from the initial grant of the territory to Charlestown, through the initial settlements, the Indian Wars, the subsequent growth of the town, the Revolutionary War, etc. There are numerous references to residents, including some short biographical sketches in the main text. That is followed by several appendices which include the 1758 diary of Lt. Samuel Thompson of Woburn during the French War, a list of Woburn men who served in the Revolution, a list of early town and church officers (including grammar school teachers prior to 1771), and a section of genealogical notices of the earliest Woburn families. The families included in the genealogical appendix are those identified from the 1640 town orders, tax lists of 1645, 1646, 1666, and 1672, and from a list of men with rights in the common lands as of 1668. The author was a graduate of Harvard, and served as pastor of the church in nearby Burlington for twenty-eight years.